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**LA SOCIÉTÉ  
JERSIAISE**

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September 1998







JERSEY  
PLACE NAMES



# JERSEY PLACE NAMES

A Corpus of Jersey Toponymy

\* \* \*

## VOLUME I THE DICTIONARY

Collected, amended and edited  
by  
Charles Stevens, Jean Arthur & Joan Stevens

\* \* \*

Revised and supplemented  
by  
Frank Le Maistre



1986

SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE



### DEDICATION

To any men and women of tomorrow who find  
this book useful:

To those men and women of today who helped  
to compile it:

To the scholars of yesterday, upon whose work  
it is based.

This edition is limited to 150 copies of which this  
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## FOREWORD

by

SIR FRANK EREAUT  
Bailiff of Jersey

Every place-name tells a story. Anyone who has ever wondered how and why places in Jersey acquired their names will find this immensely detailed study of Jersey's toponymy deeply fascinating.

The intimate nature of the Island has enabled the late Charles Stevens, his wife Joan Stevens and Jean Arthur to put a name to almost every field, locality and feature, and usually to explain its derivation.

Jersey's rich vocabulary of place-names reflects its long and varied history. Some rocks and other coastal features bear Norse names given by marauding Vikings before the settlement of Normandy, and a few were christened by their predecessors, the Celts. For the rest, the majority of names, both on the coast and inland, still bear witness to our ancient French connections; and it is gratifying that today, despite the advance of English names, new developments are often given the old names associated with their locality.

The first volume is a treasure-house of information about our ancestors. How they lived and worked and played, and how they felt and what they thought, are all mirrored in the names they chose for their physical surroundings.

Some fields and features are named after their owners, and the book traces the origins of numerous Island surnames. How sad it is that so many surnames which were common in past centuries have disappeared, and that this decline seems bound to continue.

The beautifully drawn maps in the second volume are perfect partners of the dictionary.

One can only admire the dedication of the authors through thirty years of painstaking research which has culminated in this outstanding contribution to our knowledge of our Island.

To open this splendid work is to embark on a voyage of discovery which will never cease to captivate and satisfy the inquiring mind.



The Bailiff's Chambers  
St. Helier, Jersey

August 1985

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To the Bailiff, Sir Frank Ereaut, we extend our sincere thanks for devoting his valuable time to studying the work and writing a foreword for us.

Amongst many good friends we would like to mention the countless owners all over the Island who have so courteously given us the names of their fields; not once has our request been refused.

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We are deeply grateful to the Clarkson Charitable Trust for their generous donation, which brought publication within the realms of possibility, and also to those who have subscribed to the deluxe numbered edition, and whose names appear on pages vi and vii.

When the maps, which accompany the Dictionary, were drawn in the years up to 1975, the current Ordnance Survey map was naturally drawn upon, and with it field numbers that had been instigated some years previously by the Department of Agriculture. The 1981 Ordnance map has now appeared, incorporating various changes. Instead of being divided into eleven sheets the Island is now divided into 44 sections. Clearly we could not change, for our maps, hand-drawn by Charles Stevens, have thousands of map references which appear throughout the Dictionary. But the parish boundaries have been adjusted according to the new map, by Jurat Henry Perrée, to whom we are most grateful. It follows that in some areas, notably the Airport district, our roads may be out of date, but we are aiming at recording place-names, not at producing an up to date map.

St Mary,  
Jersey, C.I.  
1985

J. F. Arthur  
J. C. Stevens



## PREFACE

Some thirty years ago the authors began to collect and record the field-names of Jersey. Starting in their own parish, St Mary, they visited each farm in turn, obtaining from the owner the names of his fields and entering them on the large scale Ordnance map. Moving further afield they surveyed other parishes, and before long had accumulated a formidable list of field-names, many of which were of great interest. At this stage they recorded only those fields which they could positively locate on the ground. As time went on information was added from all over the Island and as this corpus of names was already something to be reckoned with, a card index was opened. There are 11,564 numbered fields in Jersey and the names of the majority of these have now been identified and recorded. Of the remainder a large number is accounted for by field-names which have been recorded but which cannot be precisely located, and there are several hundred cõtils which are so small or unimportant that they probably never had a name.

In the latter days of this research it seemed appropriate, nay necessary, to add to the field-names every known place-name, and to this end an exhaustive search was made of every relevant published work, and of an enormous number of unpublished manuscripts, for the names of fields and places, and all of these have been incorporated. The list of abbreviations and bibliography will give an idea of the wide scope of this additional material. How accurate it all is, we leave others to assess, but even the hardest critic could not deny that it is extensive.

## GLOSSARY

**Année de Succession or de jouissance** Until 1968 the Seigneur of a fief had the right to the income for a year and a day on the estate of a 'tenant' who had died without direct heirs.

**Appariement** A list of lands held on a certain fief, naming the holders, and stating the services and dues owed by each of them.

**Aveu** Declaration made to the Seigneur by his 'tenants' giving particulars of their holdings on his fief.

**Bail et vente** Perpetual lease of real estate, the equivalent of purchase.

**Bailiff** Chief Magistrate of the Island and President of the Royal Court and States of Jersey.

**Bordier, Chef Bordier (Bordage, Chef Bordage)** Lowest feudal tenure, owing 'vils services' to the Seigneur; in Jersey only known on the Royal fief. Most important services were those of the Sergeant qv. Since the 15th century known as Sergeant or Chef Sergeant and since the mid 16th century as Bedel.

**ca-ux** Form of Latin causa-uxoris, in the right of his wife. Similarly causa-matris is in the right of his mother.

**Carucate** Medieval land measurement equalling 105.6 English acres.

**Clameur de Haro** Procedure by which a person can stop an alleged wrong being committed on his real property, by calling 'Haro, Haro, à l'aide mon Prince, on me fait tort'. This acts as an immediate injunction, and is an ancient right calling for help to the first Duke of Normandy.

**Commune** A Common appertaining to a fief, and on which only the 'tenants' of that fief have rights.

**Constable, Connétable** The civic head of each parish who represents it in the States.

**Champart** Part of a crop due to the Seigneur of a fief and exacted on some fields known as terre champartiere.

**Chefs de Charette** Principal 'tenants' responsible, usually in rotation, for serving as Prévôt, qv, or appointing a substitute, but the procedure was not necessarily the same in every fief.

**Cour de Cotel** One of the divisions of the Royal Court, concerned with personal possessions, that is to say chattels.

**Cour d'Héritage** The division of the Royal Court which hears the Seigneurs declare their presence, and used to list those people on a fief who had died without heirs, among other things.

**Corvée** In origin every householder owed a corvée of six days' labour on the roads. Abolished in 1938. Substitution of a money payment for labour was sometimes allowed.

**Décret** Obsolete form of bankruptcy proceedings, the object of which was to dispose of the debtor's real property to the benefit of the creditors.

**Extente** A list of the sources of Crown revenue. Those which have been published are dated 1274, 1331, 1528, 1607, 1668 and 1749.

**Fief** Land held directly or indirectly from the Crown on condition that certain services, which varied considerably, were rendered. The Seigneur does not, however, own the freehold of all the land of his fief. Usually written fieu in early sources.

**Fief du Roi** The fief which is still in Crown hands in the medieval sense. Under a Queen it is Fief de la Reine.

**Governor, Lieutenant-Governor** The monarch's representative in the Island.

**Lavoir** A basin constructed of granite, man-made, for washing clothes. It trapped the stream to afford clean water for laundering.

**Jersey Norman French** The local form of French, derived from and somewhat similar to Norman French; frequently simply called Jersey French.

**Jurat** One of twelve honorary elected Judges who, with the Bailiff, form the Royal Court.

**Manor, Manoir** The home of the Seigneur, and in origin situated on his fief. The term has often been incorrectly used.

**Sergent** Officer of a fief, royal or lay, who issued summonses on behalf of the Court of that fief. Sergenté was the name of the land held which owed these duties.

**Parish Records** All parishes hold records of their meetings, taxes, lists of parishioners and what land they own etc. Some begin in the 17th century.

**Parish** Jersey is divided into twelve parishes which are ecclesiastical as well as civic divisions.

**Parchonnier** A co-heir.

**Partage** The sharing of the estate of a deceased person among his heirs.

**Prévôt** Officer of a feudal court who served summonses and collected all dues for the Seigneur, or the Crown if a Prévôt du Roi.

**Royal Court** The Court of Justice.

**Rente** In origin a ground rent payable out of the produce of the land, usually wheat, to the grantor by the grantee. Later a form of mortgage in perpetuity.

**Retrait féodal or seigneurial** A Seigneur could, if he wished, buy back any land sold on his fief for the price paid for it, and the purchaser could not refuse to cede it.

**Retrait lignager** A relative could compulsorily buy back land which had been sold to someone outside the family, again for the same price, and such transactions could not be refused if the sum was produced.

**Seigneurial Rolls** Records of any Seigneurial Court. The earliest to survive date from the 16th century.

**States, Les États** The Island parliament was composed of Jurats, Rectors, Constables, and later, Deputies. Since 1948 it has been composed of Senators, Constables and an augmented number of Deputies, all elected and unsalaried.

**Surveillant** The equivalent of an English churchwarden.

**Terrier** A list of lands, similar to an appariement.

**Tenant** Anyone owning real property on a fief.

**Tuteur, Tutrice** Guardian of a minor, usually the surviving parent.

**Vergée** Local land measure of approximately 2,150 English square yards. The standard vergée contains 40 perch and the square perch 484 English feet. There are about 2¼ vergées to an English acre.

**Verp** A pound for stray animals on a fief. The name is thought to be unique to Jersey.

**Vingtaine** A parochial division varying between two and six per parish, in origin containing about twenty households.

**Wheat measures** In volume 1 quarter = 8 cabots, 1 cabot (40lbs avoirdupois) = 6 sixtonniers.





## ANALYSIS OF THE NAMES

- |                                     |                                |
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| 2. The Rocks                        | Surnames, Current              |
| 3. The Coasts                       | Surnames, Obsolete             |
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## 1. THE SEA

La Mer, the sea, occurs in field and road names. Sea-channels of sundry kinds are called Bouque, Braye (a passage or channel between rocks); Byi (literally a mill-lead) is also used thus. Chenal (a channel or race). Lit (a channel, bed or the set of a current). Goulet, Goullée, Gouilloit (a passage, gully or back-flow between rocks); Ruau, Rouau has the same meaning. Sond (a sound) or navigable channel between rocks, often leading to fishermen's boat shelters. Souachehouais (a swashway) or narrow channel within a sandbank, or between it and the shore.

Some dangerous channels have their own names. Drôcallie (the rough and turbulent). Déroute (confusion), the name of a channel between Jersey and Sark.

There are descriptive names for other areas of water. Schôle (sandbank, shallow water); Fôssé (deep water at a cliff-foot, or at sea). Fret (disturbed water surrounded by calm). The words for island derive from Latin *insula* (island), or Old Norse *hou* (a medium sized island), with diminutives *houmet*, *homet*; thus, *Ile* (island), *Islet*, *Ilot* for small islands and rocks; e.g. *L'Ile Percée* (the pierced island), *Écréhou* (the rocky island); *Brecqhou*, *Bréhou* (the broken island); *La Rocco*, for *rocque-hou* (the rocky islet); *Ichou*, formerly *Ick-hoe* or *Hic-Hoc* (the islet of the witch or of bars of iron). *Motte* may be used of an islet surrounded by water at high tide. The name *Maître*, *Maîtresse* (chief) *Ile* is given to islets in the *Écréhous* and *Minquiers*. *Marmotier*, *Marmoutier* in these two groups of islets has been derived from *moustier* (monastery). The *Écréhous* had a priory, but the *Minquiers* had none, and the word may signify mutterer.

*Vraic*, *Vrec*, *Varec*, *Vraes*, (seaweed or anything else washed up by the tide) is a name of frequent occurrence: from medieval Latin *warescum*, *wreckum maris*; Old English *wrack*; English *wreck*.

## 2. THE ROCKS

One cannot fail to be impressed by the scope and variety of these Jersey place-names, and a study of them leaves a clear impression that the men and women who chose them were quick-witted, observant, shrewd, imaginative, and on occasion, had a lively sense of humour. This is nowhere better seen than in the rock names.

The rock names are a study in themselves, recording as they do the reactions of mariners and fishermen who encountered and named them. The names declare their appearance, the fish and birds they held, their character, and whether they were friend or foe to the seafarer. The liveliest imagination is shown in names expressing their fancied resemblance to something else.

General terms for a rock are *Ber*, *Berg*, *Pierre*, *Rocque*. In English charts *Rock*, *Reef* and *Ridge* occur for sundry reefs and shoals. *Perron* (a large boulder) can also mean a megalith. Small rocks are named *Rochelle*, *Rochette*, *Roquet*, *Rocquaise*, *Rocquerel*, *Rocqu'sé*. The vocabulary includes *Caïne* (a chain of rocks); *Pais* (country, district), used for an expanse of rock. *Pont* (bridge) is used of a flat rock bridging a gap or channel; *Baee* (a reef never exposed); *Banc* (a shoal, reef or sandbank); *Boue* (an offshore rock on which waves break); *Demie* (a rock not visible until half tide); *Grunot* a diminutive of *Grune* (a flat-topped rock usually surrounded by deep water, just below the surface at low tide, but occasionally uncovered); *Homet*, *Hommet*, *Houmet* (a little island); used of smooth rounded islets, rocks or boulders of no great height); *Mion*, *Miou* (a scrap, morsel of rock).

Colour is occasionally indicated; *La Noire*, *Black Rock*; *Verte* (green); *Gris* (grey) of an exposed rock on which no *vraic* grows; *Rousse* (reddish), also expressed by *Rouget*, *Rougeraie*, *Rougeret* (the reddish one), and *Ruquet* (the little red one). A few hints at vegetation are given; *Herbeuse* (grassy), *Grass Reef*; *Houqueux* (covered with soft grass).

A few birds occur; *Aigle* (eagle); *Guillemot* (guillemot); *Equivière* (a haunt for cormorants); *Nic es Pies* (sea-pie, oyster-catcher); *Nid ès Corbins* (crow).

Fishing and sea creatures are shown in *Poisson* (fish); *Fisherman Rock*; *Bête* (bait); *Moulet*, *Mulet*, *Mullet* (mullet); *Barsière* (a place where bass is found); *Homarderie* (lobster ground); *Ecrevière* (a place for lobsters or shrimps); *Houle* (a hollow where lobster and conger can be gaffed); *Hîtrièthe* (oyster-bed); *Haule*, *Houle ès Hytres* (oyster-hollow); *Oyster Rock*; *Porpoise Rock*; *Seal Rocks* (where seals are seen).

A group of names is descriptive; *Agu* (sharp); *Aiguillon* (a sharp point or sting); *Pointu* (pointed); *Hauche* (a thing higher than what surrounds it); *Rond* (round); *Plat* (flat area); *Platière* (a flat place); *Longin*, *Longy* (the long one, or one you can coast along); *Bécoin* (the bevel); *Troué* (three conjoined); *Fendu* (split); *Bigorne* (two-horned); *Fourche*, *Fourché*, *Frouquie*, *Frougais*, *Fruquier*, *Fourchiaux*, *Forco* (forked, with twin peaks); *Dentalu* (jagged); *Caramé* (grim, rugged); *Pianne* (level); *Pendant* (overhanging); *Tête* (head or headland, of a rock over-topping its neighbours); *Coupe* (the highest point in a group of rocks); *d'Cos* (in the shape of a small crest); *Mondine* (a mound or protective embankment); *Fara* (a beacon or passage between rocks); *Road* (roadstead); *Rock*; *Passage Rock*; *Traversin* (running crosswise); *Rondy* (the roundabout); used of the space between a rock and the cliff; *Hurel* (stony); *Ardoise* (slate); *Echiquelé* (chequered); *Frais* (cool); *Mouillé*, *Mouillière*, (soaked or an anchorage); *Sique*, *Siquet* (dry); *Vraic*, *Vraiquière*, *Vachère*, *Vratierre*, *Vraquiere* (where *vraic* collects or covered with *vraic*).

A few rocks were of neutral or congenial character; *Joli* (pretty); *Prudent* (where caution was needed); *Dou*, *Die* (a good dyck); *Pied à terre* (a foothold). But far more were hostile; *Taulpiéd* (a

tiresome girl); *Garcière* (a naughty girl); *D’Gautière* (left handed, or from the family name); *Rigdon* (exhilarated dancing); *Dirouilles* (?mischievous dwarfs); *Écailleux* (a slippery place); *Danger Rock*; *L’Hôpital* (a rock where sick seamen were landed); *Espercheuse* (the spreader or sprinkler); *Cracheux* (the spitter); *Faucheur* (the reaper); *Mangeuse* (the devourer or one who engulfs); *Boiteau* (the boisterous, or box-like); *Vision* (the phantom); *Geoffroi* (?the frightener); *Larron* (the robber); *Bouffeur* (he who puffs out his cheeks in wrath, used for a blow-hole); *Ardente* (reddish or she who boils); *Ruaudière* (a place of eddies or currents).

Some rocks reminded the boatmen of people; *Le Vieux, La Vielle* (the old man and woman); *La Dame qui file* (spins) et *le Monsieur qui reteurt* (twists) (resembling a couple at work); *Mârrignon* (godfather); *Marraine* (godmother); *Jumelles* (twins); *Five Sisters, Marranière* (a sea-faring woman); *Lavandière* (a washing-place); *Troupeurs* (a line of cavalymen); *Goubinière* (hands cupped to form a bowl, or from the surname); *Téton* (nipple); *Nipple Rock*.

Others reminded them of creatures; *Cheval* (horse); *Jument* (mare); *Liée* (a team of horses); *Lit à Chien, Nic au Chien, Dog’s Nest*; *Tête au Lion*; *Ecureuil* (squirrel); *Marmouset* (small monkey); *Crapaud* (toad); *Coq* (cock); *Baleine* (whale); *Haü* (dog-fish).

Others resembled familiar objects; *Maison* (a house); *Pignonnet* (a small gable-end); *Tourette* (a turret); *Colombier* (a dovecot); *Fenêtre* (window); *Cheminée* (chimney); *Conière* (inglenook, or a corner rock); *Hucquette* (wicket-gate); *Puits, puis*, (pool or well); *Forné, Fourné, Four, Fournier, Fouônnet* (oven, furnace); *Croute* (croft, small enclosed field); *Burron* (a small hut); *Forêt* (forest); *Etoc, Etot* (stump); *Canardière* (duck-pond); *Sillette* (rocks on the horizon, reminiscent of a furrow); *Houillère* (cavity, mine); *Moie, Mouaie*, (heap); *Sablonnière* (sand-pit); *Houguais* (like a tumulus); *Laveur* (a stone to scrub laundry on or a rock resembling one); *Éclon* (a hay-ladder); *Étaçq* (stack); *Étachon, Étassé* (a small stack); *Hauche* (a side-board to raise the height of a cart); *Poches à suie* (bags of soot); *Table* (table); *Chaise* (chair); *Gown* (gown); *Caboté* (a cabot measure); *Banâtre* (a lobster-pot); *Pillon* (a central post); *Maillot, Mallière* (a mallet); *Pipette* (a small pipe); *Horn* (horned); *Joie* (happiness); *Pin* (a loaf); *Paternoster* (Our Lord’s Prayer); *Épé* (a sword); *Épaulière* (shoulder-piece in plate armour); *Archon* (an arch).

Some rocks have proper names; *Coupe Adam*; *L’Enfant Béni*; *Pierre d’enfants*; *Bretagne*; *Brett Rocks*; *Diamond Rock* (where the frigate *Diamond* struck); *Hubot, Hubaut, ex-King Louis Philippe’s Rock*; *Le Perron Madeleine*; *Margaret*; *Les Maries* or *Jumelles* (perhaps from *La Vierge* or *Marie Magdalen*); *Le Rocher Martin*; *Sally Mitchell’s Rock, Neptune*; *Noirmontaine* (of *Noirmont*); *Grunes St Michel* (named from *Noirmont Priory*); *Sharp Flat*; *Snow’s Rock*; *Le Perron Suzanne*; *Les Tombelènes* (from *Helen’s Tomb* in France); *Grunes Vaudin*.

A few names may have historical significance; *Points Trépieds* (three-footed), perhaps a megalithic cist; *Les Cloches* (the bells), perhaps rocks once belled by the Church or resembling bells; *Vaillantison* (a deed of daring).



Une Falaise: les falaises et le slip, Le Pulec

### 3. THE COASTS

Coastal features are served by a rich vocabulary of names, drawn from Latin through French, with a number of Old Norse words, and a few Celtic.

A cape is *Capée*, *Croc*, *Croquet*; *Hocq* (cape, headland, spur of rock); *Nez* (cape, or inland spur), found as a suffix in *Grosnez* (grey cape), *Ronez*, for *rocque-nez* (rock-cape); *Roc* (a rock, or rocky headland); *Tête* (a prominence, promontory); *Pointe* (a point); *Gorey*, for *gorré* (an eminence), *Gorrik* (people living on an eminence); *Étacq*, with diminutives *Étacquerel*, *Étacqueret*, *Étacqué*, *Étasée* (a cape or rock like a stack); *Forteresse* (a cape like a fortress); *Moie*, *Moye*, *Mouaie* (a cape like a heap); *Rocquerel*, *Rocqu'sé* (a small rock, or group of such); *Grouin*, with diminutives *Grouet*, *Grouvet* (a cape like a snout); *Poitron* (chest).

A cliff is *Falaise*; other words are *Côte* (coast, slope); *Coupée* (an escarpment on the coast); *Crête* (a crest); *Couperon*, *Coupson* (a cliff-top); *Cranne* (a crevice in the cliff-face); *Crevasse* (a cleft in a cliff); *Verclut* (the green cleft); *Creux* (a crevasse, cave half way down the cliff, a coombe); *Touraille* (a spiral, winding cleft); *Houle* (a chasm in the cliff); *Cré*, *Crecq*, *Cret*, *Craque* (a crack or cleft in the rock); *Banque* (a cliff-foot), which sometimes has a distinctive name, e.g. *Soublier* (a thing overfull); *Trousse* (a thing tucked in); *Platière* (a place of flat rocks); *Lipendé*, *Lipendette* (a vertical cliff-face); *Enfer*, in *Rue d'Enfer*, *Portinfer* (the way, gate down to the coast); *Reuse* (?a slither down a cliff); *Pinnacle* (a pinnacle); *Mole* (a mass of rock); *Priquier* (that which points upwards); *Brisière* (the shatterer); *Repasseur* (grinder) *des Pierres*; *Huret*, *Huriaux* (stony land); *Herbeuse* (grassy); *Sorel*, *Souothé* (yellowish-brown); *Colombine*, *Colombière* (a place of pigeons); *Poupette* (a doll); *Röderie* (a place to wander).



Les Mielles, with La Rocco Tower in the distance

**Bays, Inlets, Coves and Creeks;** *Bay*, *Baye* has been in use from the 17th century; *Havre*, *Harbour*, *Port*, with diminutive *Portelet*, *Porteret* (haven, quay, cove, creek, anchorage, place of refuge); coves and creeks are rendered by the Celtic word *Pot*, and the Old Norse *Vau*, *Voe* or *Val* (not to be confused with *Vau*, a field), giving the word *viking* (a frequenter of creeks); *Crabbé* (a narrow creek); *Scoucherel* (a skulking-place, small hide-out); *Pulec*, *Puley* (a pool, or deep coastal inlet), with *Pulente* (pool-like) and *Pulerie* (a place of pools). *Puits* (well) is used of a rock-pool, inlet or vertical cavity in the rocks: *Lavoir* (a wash-place) is the name of a small bay, and *Lavoir des Dames* and *Baigneresse* are the names of rock-pools; *Souffleur* (blow-hole). *Vraiqueuse*, *Verqueuse*, *Nid ès Vras* (places where seaweed collects); *Bouilly* (on the boil, excited), the name of an inlet; *Houilliée* (swept by rough seas); *Maurepos* (a ground swell, bad anchorage); *Chambre du Mal des Portes* (a place with poor access), and *Ecarceur* (the grazer, shaver), names of rocky creeks which grudge admittance); *Sauchet* (a thing drenched with salt water); *Grève* (a sandy beach scooped out from a cliff-foot; also a shoal, sandbank); *Mi-Grève* (half-way along the beach); *Mielle* (sand-dune);

waste, sandy ground near the shore); Rivage (beach); Echelle (a ladder to the beach); Galet, Gallé, Galley, Galot (shingle), Galétri, Galichie (a shingly place), Galerie (a ledge where shingle collects); Pont (a bank of shingle linking a rock to the beach); Lague, Ladgi (black mud exposed in the sand at low tide); Mouillère (an anchorage); La Trappe Seine (fish-trap), name of an inlet; L'Homme Mort (the dead man), a backwater where drowned bodies tended to come ashore.

Man-made coastal features are represented by Docque, (a wharf); Quai, Jetée (a jetty); Chaussée (a raised road, pier, jetty); Brise-lames (a breakwater); Muraille (a sea-wall); Slip, Slipway (a paved ramp from sea-wall to beach, mainly for the convenience of carts); Farouïn (an inland beacon to guide shipping); Phare, Fara, Faro (a lighthouse, beacon).

#### 4. THE CLIMATE

Jersey enjoys fine weather, but this is not acknowledged in place-names, which are a mute protest against winter. We find Froid (cold), Froidure (coldness), Froidurerie (cold place); Froid Champ (cold field), Froide Rue, Frederue (cold road), Frémont (cold hill); Fromontel, froid montel, (cold cloak) i.e. the poor man's jacket, the forest; Froid Vent, Frevent (cold wind); Bis (the winter wind); Les Écoutes Vent (listening posts for the wind), a field name; Brouillard (fog); Gelette (light frost).

#### 5. GEOLOGY

Inevitably, in an island of granite, most names in this section are forms of the Celtic, Norse and Latin words for rock. There is a curious emphasis on mud, mentioned above and illustrated below. Apart from these, names are not numerous.

Rocque, in its many forms; derivatives are Rocquebert (the peaked rock), Rocquedoit (a rock-stream), Rocquemont, Rockmount (rock-hill); Pierre (stone, rock), Pierreux (stony, flinty, gravelly), Perron (a large stone); Pont is used for a natural bridge, a rock spanning a chasm; two rocking-stones are recorded.

Stony land is recorded by Hure, pl. Huriaux (high, stony, barren ground), diminutives Hurel, Huret, Hurette, one of the commonest place-names in Jersey; Grupieaux (stony fields); Ferré (covered with stone); Homet, Hommet is used for boulders in meadows resembling little men; Caillou (a pebble); Gré, Grès (gravel); Bréharé (a place of pudding-stone). Sand is recognised in Sable (sand), Sablon (fine sand), Sablonière (sand-pit). Clay is seen in Braye (plastic clay, for puddling mill-ponds etc.), and Mortier (mortar); China clay, in the China stone quarry, opened 1866.

There is emphasis on colour in the names Rouget, Rougier, Rougi, Roussetain, Russet meaning reddish; Rougeron means a field of such soil; Rouge Terre (red clay) was used for bricks and chimney-pots; Rouge Bouillon was a bubbling spring tinted by soil of this colour. Salt appears in Samarès (the salt-marsh), recorded as Salmaresch in 1186, and its whiteness is recognised in Le Blanc Mondin.

Mud, Marsh and Mire are prominent. Jersey is not particularly afflicted by them, but for some reason our ancestors were over-apologetic about wet ground. Place-names take little credit for dry ground, or land with an acceptable balance of moisture. Mud was simply unpopular. We find Fanne (a bog), with Maufant, formerly Malfang (a bad bog); Barbot, Varvot (mud), Varvotière (a muddy place); Vase, Vasse, Vaze (slime), Vasé (muddied), Hurvase (stony, and muddy as well); Bouée, Bouet (a muddy brook); Bourbillon (bubbling mud); Gâcherie, Gâchière (a muddy place); Pittain, Pittory (muddy); Noue, Noué, Noé, Noel, Nos, Noce and many vagaries of spelling, which confuse the word with the surname Noel, (wet land, marshy pasture, an old stream-bed retaining its moisture), with derivatives Noette, Nouette (a small marshy meadow), and Culnouet (a place with a muddy bottom); Varine (wet, heavy land); Baissière (marshland). Mare (a marsh, pond, pool), with derivatives Marais, Marés, Maresq (marshy land, a swamp), Maret, Marette (a small marsh), Maresquet (smaller still), Mi-Marais (half-way across a marsh); these names create the surnames de la Mare, Maret, Maret, Dumaresq, which in turn create place-names; La Mare au Seigneur (St Ouen's Pond) gives its name to Val de la Mare, and Port de la Mare (part of St Ouen's Bay). Most of the above are in the country. Mud-consciousness was also exhibited in town by La Rue Trousse-Cotillon (tuck-up-your-petticoat).

#### 6. HILLS

Mont (hill, high ground, climb) has dozens of entries in the Dictionary, many of them with a cognomen, and gives rise to the surnames du Mont, des Monts, Le Montais, and their progeny in place-names; Montagne means hilly country, and Monticule a small hill; there is also Plémont (the folded hill), and Soulemont (under the hill), usually in reference to Le Mont de la Ville. We have also Colline (hill); Cime, Coupe (summit); Crup (the brow of a hill); Bec (beak, cliff-point, bluff); Dos (back, ridge) appearing in Dos d'Âne, and Mont Gras d'Eau (for Gras Dos); Le Slope (slope) occurs, and Verelin (a green slope); note also Grimperel, Guimprel (the climb up), and Grin (a grip on slippery ground).

## 7. VALLEYS

The basic name is Val, pl. Vaux (a vale), a word of Latin origin, easy to confuse with the Norse vaú (a creek, or a field); many of the entries under Val have a cognomen, and of those under Vaux. Val de la Mare, written Vallis de la Mare c1180, means vale, not creek. Val gives rise to many surnames, some of which reappear in place-names. There are many derivatives of Val, e.g. Vallée (valley); Valet, Vallet (a dell, often partly cultivated; the name Dell also occurs); Valette, Vallette (a small vale); Valchin, Valquet, Valton (a tiny valley); Vallon, Valonne, Valogne (a small valley, often short, stony and uncultivated, near the coast); in some examples there may be affinity with Latin vallum (a rampart); Vallonet, Vallonette (a very small valley); Vallotine, with some strange variants (an exceptionally small valley); Clairval (clear vale); Gingueval (a winding valley); Valendouet (a vale on a stream).

## 8. WATER

Jersey is plentifully watered by many streams and brooks, and a generous vocabulary bears witness of this. There is of course Eau (water), and Aix, Eés, Es (the waters); Water Lane led from farms now under the Airport to Les Eaux Torlaix; Source, diminutive Sourcin (a spring, the source of a stream; Fontaine (a natural spring or fountain, or a basin built to receive spring water); fresh water springs often appear without warning at random points, and have even occurred on the shore below the high tide level; there are many entries for Fontaine, many with a cognomen; Fontenelle is a little spring or fountain, Bouillon a bubbling spring and the sodden ground near it; Gaupette is a spring offering a quick gulp to a thirsty labourer; Douet, diminutive Douettin is a brook or water-channel inland and at sea, a pool or basin, natural or artificial, with intake and outlet; named streams include Plat Douet (flat stream), Hennodoit (the stream of Henot), Faldouet (cruel stream). Rué, Ruët, Ruselle, Russelle, Russel is a small stream, and Ruisseau a brook. The Old Norse word Bec means brook, to be distinguished from Celtic Bec (a beak, cliff-point, bluff). Crê, Crecq, Cret is a small valley containing a brook. The Millbrook was named Douet de Mi-Grève at its mouth, and probably Le Coiesmon near its source. Squez, Sequée, Schai, Sichez is a rivulet which dries up in summer, as is the Celtic name Torlaix, Torléas (literally dried-up ponds). Other words connected with water are Canal, Canné (a canal); Dicq (an excavated channel, and the embankment thus created); Puchot (a water channel, or well-head conduit, carved in the shape of a keyhole; hence fields and lanes with that shape or function); Essai (a culvert through a wall); Tonnelle (a culvert for a stream); Goterel (a small gutter); Pont (bridge); Planque (a plank for crossing a stream); Routeur (a retting-pit or stream); Maupas (a bad foothold or crossing); Saut (a waterfall); Auge (a drinking-trough); Abreuvoir (a drinking trough for animals, public and private); Pompe (a water-pump); Vivier (a pond, fishpond), found at manors, houses of consequence and monastic establishments, which relied on a regular fish diet; Mazeline, name of a hollow containing a mill-pond.



Un abreuvoir, un lavoir et une fontaine. La Fortunée, Trinity

## 9. ANIMALS

Cheval (horse); Poulain (colt, foal); Âne (donkey); Boeuf (cattle); Rongeurs (rodents and ruminants); Aûmé (bull); Vache (cow); Vée, Vais (calf); Brebis (ewe); Brebinette, Gerche (young ewe); Bergerie (sheep-fold); Moutonnée, Multonney (a sheep-walk) in the dunes of Sts Brelade and Peter; in the middle ages sheep were numerous and important; today there are few; Bichot (he-goat); Chèvre (she-goat); Cochon, Porcq (pig); Porcquerie, Souellez (a piggery); Chan, Chien (dog); Chat, Cat (cat); Conil (rabbit); Conninière (rabbit-warren); Lapinière (a place of rabbits); Museraie (the lesser white-toothed shrew); Reine, Renne, diminutive Reinotte (the agile frog); Reinerie, Rainerie, Resnerie (a froggery); Crapaudière (a toad-hole); Crapoutdoit (the toad-brook).

## 10. BIRDS

Oie, Pirot, Goose; Oison (gosling); Gline (poultry); Poullier, Poulli, Poulaillier (hen-house, chicken-run, poultry-yard); Poulton (a young chick); Quanarderie (a place where ducks are kept); Mocqterie, Morqueterie (a pond or place where decoy birds were used); Canard, Canardière (duck, duck-pond); Colombette (a small pigeon); Pigeonnerie (a place of pigeons); La Ruc des Trois Pigeons is named after a tavern-sign; Cahouain (a screech-owl); Corbière (a place of crows, ravens or cormorants); Perchepies, Nique and Rocque à la Pie, ès Pies (a place, roost etc. of magpies, sea-pies or oyster-catchers); Coucou (cuckoo); Roytel (wren); Cormorant; Cormorantière, Equivière (a haunt of cormorants); Dauchet (the common tern).

## 11. INSECTS

Few insects occur in place-names. We have found only Cigale (grasshopper); and Ruche (a beehive).

## 12. FISH AND FISHING

Fishing is not of great importance today. But in the past, Jersey waters were fished energetically for conger, lobster and oyster, and Jersey men, in numbers, sailed to the Newfoundland Banks for cod-fishing there. Place-names give us a Chapelle ès Pêcheurs and Mont aux Pêcheurs (fishermen); Pêcherie, Pescherie, Pesquerie (fishing-ground); Seine (a net for encircling and drawing in fish from an area of water); Banâtre (a lobster-pot); Lacheur (a net-maker); Dard (a spiked stick for sand-eeling and low-water fishing); Bête (bait); Vermeux (a worming-ground, place for bait); Eperquerie (wooden racks for drying conger, and the summer season when this was done), recorded from 1226; the Seigneur had first claim on conger caught by tenants; Balleinier (a whaler); Physion, Fiston, perhaps (a physeter, whale); Terra de Pourepay (porpoise) is mentioned in 1274; Turbot Passage in the Minquiers; Haû (a dogfish); Chanicotte (the place of the corkwing wrasse); Congre (conger-eel); Ecrevière (a place for lobsters or shrimps; Crabe (crab), Crabière (where crabs are found); Pihan, (spider-crab); Lançon, Lanchon (sand-eel); Sordonnière (a place to find sea-slugs); Huitrière, Hîtrière (oyster-bed); there were oyster-beds and grounds in Grouville Bay and the Ecréhous; Parc is sometimes used for an oyster-bed or lobster-bed.

Terreneuve, or Les Banques (the Newfoundland Banks) had a long association with Jersey fishermen, and place-names include Les Banquiers, Banquais in reference to these men. The homestead L'Amiral was probably so named because the master of the first Jersey vessel to reach the Banks each season was given the courtesy title of Admiral.

## 13. TREES

In a small island where timber was limited, trees were of importance, and place-names give them good coverage. We find Les Arbres (the trees), Bois (a wood, tree), Forêt (forest); Estallonney was a lone tree, left when others are felled; Pollard is a tree trimmed of branches.

The oak had pride of place, for its durable timber, and acorns for the pigs; many place-names include the word Chêne (oak), and there are places called Three, Five and Seven Oaks; there is Chênaie, Chesnaye, Quesnée (oak grove); Chênot, Quenu, Quenanet (a young oak); Chênoterie, Quenoterie (a place of young oaks); Tronquesne (some well-known oak which was felled).

The elm was the most common before the ravages of Dutch Elm disease, but its timber is less valuable, and its roots interfere with crops. It served as a wind-break, and a landmark in the countryside. We find Orme (elm) frequently; there was an Orme du Conseil; Ormel, Ormelle, Hormel, Ormette (a small or young elm).

Other trees appearing in place-names are Châtaignier, Châtaignerie (chestnut, and a place of such); Marronnier (sweet chestnut); Frêne (ash), with Frênaie, Fresnaie, Frainetière (an ash-grove); Hêtre (beech); Pin (pine); Sicomore (sycamore), one of the commonest and most prolific trees; Peuplier (poplar); If (yew); Sapin (fir, spruce), Sapinée (fir plantation); Cyprès (cypress); Aune (alder); Seuc, Seucq, pl. Seux (elder); Saule, Sault, Saout, pl. Salles, Saux, Scaulx, Sceaux (willow), with Saulsée (willow-grove); Ozier and Aubiaux are also used for willows; Tremble (aspen), Tremblée (aspen-grove); Bellozanne Valley was called Vallis de Tremble in 1186, portus de



Waletremble in 1274; Buis (box); Noyer (walnut tree); Codret (hazel); Épine (the hawthorn, thorn-bush) was cultivated for planting hedges; Épinette (a young thorn-plant, or a nursery for such); Buisson, Buissonière, Bocage, Bosquet (a thicket); Gaule (a coppice where shoots of brushwood have sprung into long poles); Taillis was a cutting in woodland, reducing its stature to that of shoots springing from stumps, of underbrush, or copsewood; the object sometimes being to produce osiers for basket-making; Houblonerie (hop-field).

Among fruit-trees mentioned are Pommier (apple-tree), Pommeraie (apple-orchard); Migos (keeping-apples); Poirier, Perrier (pear-tree); Pêcherie (where peaches grow); Figuier (fig-tree); Greffe (a graft); Vigne (grape-vine).

#### 14. PLANTS

Fields still bear the names of plants which once grew in them. Cereals are represented by Grain (grain); Blé (corn); Trémaïs (wheat which may be harvested three months after sowing); Mars (corn sown in March); Avoine (oats); Orge (barley); Formenteril (a patch of wheat); Seigle, Selle (rye).

Other crops include Saint Foin (a herb making fine hay); Lucerne, Luzerne (lucerne); Trèfle (clover, or other trefoil); Chanvre (hemp), Cannevière, Quennevais (a place where hemp is grown), Canibut (a dry hemp-stalk); Lin (flax), formerly grown compulsorily by owners of carts, with Linière, Lignièrre (place where flax was grown).

We find Panée, Panais (parsnip), with Pannerie, Pasnière (a parsnip field); Navière (turnip field); Pois (pea); Fève (bean), Fevrier (a place of such), garbled to February; Favière (a place of dried bean-stalks), with Malfavière (where they were of poor quality); Million, Nyllon (a melon); Cepe (edible fungus); Herbes (herbs); Safran (saffron); Saturin (savory); Petun, Betun, P'tun (tobacco).

Among wild plants are Môle (blackberry); Ronce, Ronche, (blackberry-bush); Ronceraie (bramble-brake); Ling (heather); Frégonnière (where butcher's-broom grows); Cherve (cow-parsley).

There is plenty of gorse in the Island today, and field-names show it was formerly more extensive; many fields once under gorse are now cultivated; Geon, Jon, Jan (gorse, furze); Geonnais, Jonets, Geonnière (gorse-land); Geonnette (a small patch of gorse). There was also Genest (broom), giving Genestel, Genestièrre (where broom grows); and Fougère (bracken).

Reeds and rushes once had their importance; Canne, Ros (reed); Rosière (where reeds grow); Jonc (a rush); Han, Hane (sedge, rush galingale), Hanière (where they grow), Handois (a stream where they grow).

Among weeds, we find Chardon, Jardon, Querdron (thistle), with Chardonnerie (where they grow), and Cardoyt (thistle-stream); and Coultro (the caltrop or star-thistle).

Wildflowers include Daisy, Dandelion, Violet; Scille (bluebell and kindred plants); Bonnefemme (snowdrop); Ravenel (wild wallflower); Jeujeu (wild yellow iris).

#### 15. LAND: TERRITORIAL DIVISIONS AND BOUNDARIES

We find Marche (boundary, border); Borne, Bornerie, Devise (a boundary, boundary-stone). The name *Les Frontières* occurs on the parish boundary of St Peter and St Brelade, and *La Frontière* in St Mary.

In the Norman Exchequer Rolls of 1180, Jersey was divided into three Ministeria (administrative and fiscal districts), the Ministerium de Gorroic, de Groceio, de Crapoutdoit; the arrangement probably lapsed when King John lost Normandy in 1204.

Vingtaine (a twenty; originally a grouping of 20 homesteads as an administrative sub-division of a parish; there are 51); cf. a Twenty, Vintiner and Twentyman in England. In St Ouen, and occasionally in St Peter, a Vingtaine is called a Cueillette.

Dimerie occurs, with no sure meaning; it might indicate a place where tithes were paid, or a group of ten homesteads, or one tenth of a centaine or century; cf. English, tithing.

Canton (part of a parish), used mainly in St Helier.

Colonie (a Colonelcy), dating from 1671, and referring to the division of the Island into three Regiments of Militia.

#### 16. LAND UNITS

In a small island, every scrap of workable land is important, and the following vocabulary shows an awareness of the size and value of units of land. Caruée, Queruée (a carucate, or enough land to occupy a ten-ox plough for the year); equal to 10 Bouvées. Livre (a librate, or 5 Bouvées), equal to 52½ English acres; the name is found in Vingt Livres (20 librates of land), or 1056 English acres. Bouvée (a bovaté, oxgang, or enough land to occupy one ox for the year); equal to 6 Jersey Acres, or 24 Vergées. Acre (a Jersey acre), equal to 4 Vergées, and appearing in the names Grand Acre, Demi-Acre and Bas-Acre. Vergée, Vergue, Verge, Vrègie (ground measured by a rod); equal to 40 square perch; there are 2¼ vergées to one English acre. Demi-verge, vergue, vergée (half a vergée) are found. Perche (a perch); equal to 24 Pieds; there are 40 Perches to one Vergée. Other units

occurring are Quarantaine (an area of 40 rods or one square furlong); Quarterie (a fourth part); and Sestière (a sixth part).

The survival of ancient strip-cultivation or the open-field system may be detected in the name Riage, Réage, pl. Riauts (a block of narrow parallel allotments, separated only by plough-furrows); with these, though perhaps of a later date, may be associated the names Sommier (a narrow field across the head of others running at right-angles to it); Sillerie (a place with terraces cultivated on a hillside); Sillon (a plough-furrow, or strip-terrace); we have le Clos des Longs Sillons on the line of the supposed promontory earthwork at Belle Hougue.

Another ancient unit of cultivation survives in the Old Norse word Vau (a field), not to be confused with Vaû (a creek), with diminutives Vaucelle, Vauqueret, Vaucherée; and a family of derivatives, Vaugalème, Vauguedon, Vauvarin (the field of Varin), Quétivel (the fields of Ketill), and others. Some names were bestowed on fields at a remote time when cultivated land was the exception rather than the rule; Couture (tillage), appearing as cultura in 1180; and Fouothen, Forêt, Voret (ploughed land). Others denote an enclosed field of great age, such as Croute, diminutive Croutelle, (a croft, or small field enclosed with banks or walls, sometimes higher than those which adjoin it); in some cases this may suggest a mound covering ruined buildings; the frequency of Croute in a group of holdings in St Brelade may indicate the site of Noirmont Priory; in St Mary, the words "crofto del moster" could be the site of the Burnt Monastery; in St Lawrence, a Croute belonging to the Rector might be the site of a Dark Age monastery near the Church.

The enclosing of fields in Jersey began in the early middle ages, its primary object being to keep animals out, and land thus enclosed was called Clos, Clios (a field enclosed by hedges, banks or walls), first mentioned as Clausum, 1215–1306; it has the derivatives Closiau, Clôture; and as diminutives, Closet, Closqui, Closetel. Champ, Camp was a field, often a part of a Clos, and therefore unenclosed by hedges, with a diminutive Champtonet; the frequency of Longs Champs shows that such fields were often strips. Pièce, Pièche (a piece, allotment) was part of a recognised field, unenclosed except for a franche raie (balk) thrown up to mark it; the word is also used for a patch in the dunes for drying vraic.

Water-meadows, kept permanently in grass for pasture, have their own vocabulary, with shades of meaning known to those who coined it; Pré, Pray, Praye, Prayer, Praire, Prairie, Prastoire, with diminutives Préel, Prelle, Prêchelle, Pratel, Prêqué (a field in grass, a water-meadow); Pâtûre (pasture). Prequerondel was the little meadow of Rondel.

Many homesteads had outlying fields in the country, or in early soil on the coasts. These were named Courtil, diminutive Courtillet (a small garden or field in the country). There was also the Côtîl, Costil, Coteau, diminutives Côtillet, Côtillon (a patch cultivated on a hillside), sometimes near home, but often remote. In St Ouen there is an area named La Campagne (flat open country), where the long narrow "camps", often held by distant owners, are evidence of early strip-cultivation.



Un Côtîl. Digging Jersey Royal Potatoes near Grève de Lecq



La Campagne. unenclosed fields near St. Ouen's Church

Every farm made sure of having, close at hand, a Jardin à Potage, to supply ingredients for the soups and stews which the kitchen was expected to provide; these "gardens" were often quite large fields; we find, passim, the name Jardin (a kitchen, vegetable, fruit, flower garden, including orchard), with the diminutives Jardinée, Jardinel. The word Gardé, Gardin is synonymous with this.

Place-names also offer Pépinière (nursery-garden, seed-plot for raising plants, especially apple-grafts); Enclos (a paddock); Parterre (a flower-bed).

In the old days, hillsides were cultivated by hand, however severe the gradient, and sundry names reflect this; Pente (a slope); Pendant (an overhanging field); Levée (a terrace, platform or hedge), often planted with fruit-trees, and free of tithes to the Rector, as being uncultivated land; Planiscret, Planistrel, Plaintret, Plaintolle (a plot of ground levelled on a hillside).

Several names testify how small a cultivated patch could be; Pinche (a pinch); Becquet (a piece, sometimes pointed, often small); Morcel (a scrap); Gobet (a small quantity); Tranche, Tronche (a slice).

Other names for land units include, Terre (land, sometimes but not always cultivable); Terrain, Terroir (a plot of land); Masure (dilapidated building or ruins of such); Parc, Parcq, diminutive Parquet (enclosure, park, pen, fold, often for sheep); Travers (athwart), Traversain (a field running crosswise); Lande (waste land, moorland, heath; usually high, and bare of all except furze; often near the coast or a parish boundary); much of these Landes has now been brought into cultivation.

## 17. LAND TENURE

Our collection contains a hard core of names which derive from the feudal system. Fief, Fieu, Fee, Feodum (a fief, or land held on condition of military or other service). These fiefs were allotted by the Duke of Normandy to knights, seigneurs and ecclesiastics, who in turn distributed parcels of land to tenants as sub-fiefs. For the most part, the fief boundaries are not easily determined. The word eventually degenerated into meaning any small holding or even a field. The names of 357 fiefs have been listed. Le Fieu Haubert (hauberk fief) de St Ouen had special status. The hauberk was a coat of chain-mail, which was expensive and therefore a badge of the few knights who could afford it. Such men received fiefs nobles from the Duke in return for service of hauberk in war-time. Franc Fief signifies a fief exempted from feudal obligation, the nature of which is not specified; eight francs fiefs are recorded in Jersey, but the reasons for granting them are not known. There are examples of Franche Terre (free land), Franche Tenure and Francheville (free holdings), but here again the reasons for exemption are not known. La Franchise (freedom) is said to refer to a privilege granted by Charles II, but is probably older, and means a property held en franc alleu, a status enjoyed by a number of fields, mainly in the east of the Island, named Alleur. Tenue, Teneure and

Tenement are all names for a feudal holding, and the word Hommage (homage) occurring in field-names means the acknowledgement by a vassal of his feudal lord. Vavassorie (land held by a vavassour or vassal) also occurs, and signifies a land-owner of second rank, holding from a lord, not the Duke.

Place and field-names include the titles of feudal officials, some of whom were granted land for their services; Vicomte (the executive officer of the Royal Court, and Coroner).

Prévost, Prévôt (an officer of a seigneurial court, with feudal duties, including the delivery of Court summonses; there was a Prévôt in all parishes except St Ouen and St Clement; the word gives rise to the surname Le Prevost, Provost). Sergenté was the feudal function of sergeantry, and the land granted in return for it; traces of Sergeants survive in place-names in nine parishes. The office is first mentioned c1202, as Serviens (an armed retainer of the Crown, below the rank of knight). Bordage was the patch of land of a Bordier (bordar), who was assistant to the Prévôt; and Bedlage was beadlery, the office of sous-bordier.

Among dues and taxes levied by a Seigneur, and reflected in field-names, are Ferme, synonymous with rente censive, which originally meant provisions, later rent, due to the Seigneur from tenants, and hence the land unit on which it was due: and Greverie, a money tax due from a tenant, and hence a farm or fief owing such.

The names give evidence of other burdens imposed by landlords, or the Church; le Clos à Taulx (taxes); terre Champartière (land owing one sheaf of corn or bunch of flax in every dozen); terre Désert, Novale (land lying waste from time immemorial, but brought lately into cultivation by the monks, for which reason the Rectors claimed a dîme upon it); Mans (a homestead and land belonging to a fief; the residence of an ecclesiastic); a group of mans was attached to the Franc Fief de St Brelade. Le Fieu des Blancs Eperons owed a pair of white spurs; that of Les Douze Mancelles, twelve hame-chains, or fetters. Pepper was due on a Clos du Poivre. La Douzaine d'Oeufs was the name of a field owing a dozen eggs to the Rector, and of a fief owing the same to the Seigneur. A field named Quertaine owed one quarter of apples. Corvée, diminutive Corvette, was forced labour, on roads, and Douvres were forced labour in digging entrenchments at the Castle, both appearing in place or field-names. The phrases Battelage de Normandie and Voyage de Guernsey show that at one time tenants of certain land were obliged to provide boats for sea journeys.

Other echoes of feudal institutions are found in Verp (a pound for bestes gayves or straying animals, and the right to impound); there was probably one verp on each fief. And there was the Commune (common land), belonging in theory to the commonalty, but in practice to the Seigneur, who allowed tenants to pasture and obtain fuel on it.

Field-names show a variety of ways in which land could be acquired; Agrée (agreed upon); Echange, Trocq (exchange, swap), a fairly common practice; Débite (a sale); Prête (a loan); Doire, Dotais (a dower); Partie (a share-out); Patrimoine (inherited from a father); Quotte, Quote Part (a fair share); Renonciation (relinquishment, disclaimer); Reste, diminutive Rêtel (a leave-over), perhaps at some enclosure episode; Recquart (recompense); Forfaiture (land forfeited for some fault or transgression).

Some miscellaneous land names are of interest; Banonière (land harvested and free for grazing between September and March); this was a winter name, and the field may have had a different name in summer; Quatorze Quartiers was a dower, of the wife of Raoul Gallichan, of land worth 14 quarters, 3 bushels of wheat. Patente (letters patent) were granted in 1649 to Hamptonne, making the property "impartable", by Charles II; the horse on which the Seigneur des Augrés had to ride into the sea to meet the King was called "le cheval patentaire". The name Royal occurs appropriately in Royal Square, and Le Bel Royal, the latter claiming association with Charles II, but in le Clos, le Jardin Royal its significance is not known.

## 18. LAND: DESCRIPTIVE NAMES OF FIELDS AND PLACES

Land is often described by its position, some of the commonest names being Nord, Sud, Est, Ouest or Vouest, Vouët. Devant (in front), Derrière (behind) are very common also, but fields so called probably had more colourful names originally. Haut (above) is frequent, and has many compounds, Hautlieu, Hauteville, Hautmont; Bas is equally common. There are many words for middle, Milieu, Midi, Mitan, Miton, Main, Maîne, Maeyn; Centre Stone, a megalith, is claimed with reasonable accuracy to stand in the centre of the Island. Other names are Prochain (next); Audla (the field further on); Côté (side); Bout, But (end); Amont, Ramont (the climb up, uphill); Surlaville (overlooking a settlement); Alevel (a downward slope); Enfer, Infer (the lower region); Cul, Fond, le Dessous (the bottom).

Colour names are scarce; Blanc, Blanche (white) occurs with Banque, Charrière, Dame, Moulin, Pignon etc.; Noir, Nièr, Nè (black) occurs in Mont Nèron and Noirmont, which appear black because they are wooded; for Rouge (red), see under Geology; Jaunace, Jaunnière (a place of yellowness, or gorse); Or (gold), found with Colline, Clos and Hougue; Sorel (yellowish or reddish brown); Verd, Vert (green).

The shape of fields was important to those who worked them. Long (long), Court (short), Large (wide), Rond (round) are often met; Carrè, Quarrè (squared), Carrel (a small square) occur;

Triangle used for triangular fields; Pointe means tapering to a point, as many fields do at road-forks; Langue, Lisière, Lambelle mean a long, narrow strip, tongue or verge of land; Malestroit is inconveniently narrow; Buttière is a butt-end, left uncultivated at the end of a field; Bigachon, Bigard, Picachon, Picache, Pitchon is a scrap, a leave-over; Scorbe (a sharp angle in a field-hedge), giving its name to a field, is a nuisance to the farmer; notice also Malitourne, Maletoisie (misshapen); Torteraie (a twisted furrow); and fields whose shape reminded the owner of something else, Boudinière (a sausage); Couleuvre (a grass-snake); Courgette (a small-marrows); Gouvernas (a rudder); Queue de Morue (a cod's tail).

Some visible feature often decided the name of a place or field. Of these, one of the commonest is Fosse (a ditch or embankment of various kinds, large and small); diminutives Fosset, Fossette. There are over 150 entries under Fosse in the Dictionary, many with a cognomen, testifying to the enormous amount of digging undertaken in the past; for sand, clay, for irrigation, drainage of a field or road, to mark the boundary of a fief, vingtaine or estate; and defensive earthworks of several periods. The word can also mean a natural depression, and even a grave. It is readily confused with Fôssé (an embankment thrown up round a field, from at least the 16th century, to separate it from others, and to keep animals out). A mound, heap or lump in a field can give it the names Boulque, Bunion, Buénon; Monceau, Moncelle, Monceure, Monchel. Hollows, depressions or holes are indicated by Bachin (basin), Cave (cave, cellar), Maupertuis (a bad hole); nooks and crannies by Atchu, Niquette, Nicherie. Corners are rendered by Carre, Cornière, Cosnière, Conyet, Cosnet, Connette, Cosnuette. Echelle, Escalier indicate that the field is approached by stone steps. A gap in a bank or enclosure is Brèche, Brecque, Brecquette.

### 19. LAND: NAMES SHOWING THE CHARACTER OR QUALITY OF A PLACE, A FIELD, A ROAD

Some names describe land in relation to its surroundings; as Becquée, Bequüe (land running to a point); Coin (a corner, or high ground forming a salient between two valleys); Saillon (a projecting field); Hottot (a high clearing); Col, diminutive Coleron (a neck of land, narrow promontory); Haugie (riverine land liable to inundation).

Its satisfactory character is shown in Gras (rich); Lard, Larde (fat); Terrebonne (good land); Heureux (happy); Fortunée (lucky); Joli, Jolie (attractive); Nette, Netté (clean); Caud, Caude (warm); Hâtivel, Hâtiveau (early land); Bon, Beau, Bel (not to be confused with Bel, a farmyard), Belle (good, fine) all do service as prefixes to compound names expressing satisfaction.

Its disadvantages appear in Tarin (weed-infested); Brecqueuse (scummy); Pourri (rotten); Brûlé, Brûlerie (burnt); Flague (damp ground); Maigre (lean); Lourde, Lourderie, Malpezière (land which lies heavy); Fort à Faire (tough to work); Gronds (hard patches, where the plough grates, or the ploughman grunts); Caramière (grim, rugged); Terviêthe (tumbled, broken ground); Roide (steep); Moussue (covered with moss); Feuguere (covered with bracken); Touffe, Toupe (tuffets, tussocks); Malassis (ill-sited); Mal Appareillé (ill-clad); de Malefamer (of ill repute); Crèvecoeur (heart-breaking); Digot (undersized); Petitbon (not much good); Rastinge (worthless land).

Other qualities include Nivet (level); Plat, Platte (flat); Plataine, Plateau (land terraced flat); Plain, Plaine, Plein (flat, open country); Viel, Vieille, Vièr, Vieux, Ancien (old); Ancienneté (an ancient place); Cheve (chief); Coie (a quiet place); Sec (dry); Teur, Teurd champ (dry), becoming Terquand, Turquand; Champlai, for champ pelé (land cleared for cultivation); Fleureuse (flowery); Farcit (filled to the brim); Mannaie, Manu (a hamper-full).

### 20. ROADS AND PATHS

Route (a main road); Chemin, Rue (a road); Six Rues (a junction of six roads); Verte Rue (a lane with grass between the wheel-tracks); Rue, Ruelle, Ruelle (a lane); Voi, Voie, Voye (a way); Charriere (a cart-track, or a slipway or track for vrac-carts between rocks); Chenolle (a windlass, hence twists and turns in a road); Croche (a hairpin bend); Crochenolle (a winding lane); Le Mont es Tours (a lane with hairpin bends); Le R'volu (rolled out and down, i.e. hairpin bends on a steep hill); Torte (twisted); La Rue des Vars (a lane with sharp bends, or where you step aside to let another pass).

Carrefour (a cross-roads or T-junction), one such being named Quatre Bras, another Les Quatre Carrefours; Fourche (a road-fork); Rondin, Rondy, Rondi (a flat hollow among hills with a group of dwellings around it); Croiserie (a link-lane, cross-over between two roads, or a road-intersection); Chasse, Cache (an avenue or lane); Avenue (avenue); Issue (egress from farm premises on to a road or, comparatively rare, a roadside verge); Isletel (an island between roads); Passage, Passeux (passage or way-through); Pacice (a path leading through).

Sente (a footpath), commonest in Grouville; Pas (track); Venelle (narrow track); Allée (alley); Chemin de Piétons (pedestrian path); Drédillet (a hollow, tortuous, rugged footpath); Haïmpette (a winding path where men stumble); Causeie (a causeway); Sentinelle (an old name for the causeways to Elizabeth Castle and St Aubin's Fort); Pont du Château (causeway to Elizabeth Castle).

## 21. HABITATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS

In 1305 these were graded as “in civitatibus (cities), burgis (towns), villis (villages), mercatis (markets)”. We find the name Bourg, diminutives Bourget, Bouregette (homesteads grouped for convenience or defence; fortified hamlets); Tot (a toft, or village in a clearing), occurring as a suffix in place-names and resultant surnames; and Hamue (a hamlet).

Ville is one of the commonest syllables in our place-names, but it has many different shades of meaning. Basically it meant a country house, farm, hamlet, manor, town or settlement. It occurs in the following ways: (1). the suffix -ville in the names of Norman lords who had estates in France ending -ville; their Jersey estates were given these surnames, e.g. Anneville, Morville: (2). the suffix -ville, of Jersey origin, to describe a village, or to record its founder, e.g. Léoville: (3). La Ville (the town of St Helier): (4). Ville (a monastic settlement), e.g. Pierreville, and perhaps Grouville: (5). Ville (a village fortified with earthworks or stockade, sometimes with a manor as a nucleus), e.g. Ville de Vinchelez, Ville de Portinfer: (6). Ville (a cluster of homesteads), used in three parishes for the Church and houses near it; in La Route en Ville, a passage between rocks near Seymour Tower, ville may mean the town of St Helier: (7). Ville (a settlement, long since abandoned, and its name forgotten); there are several of these: (8). Ville (a family group settled in a hamlet, with their name as cognomen), e.g. Ville ès Philippes: (9). Ville de Troye (a translation of Troy-town, the name of the maze at St Ouen’s Manor); this is an exceptional use. We have also Villot (a small hamlet), and the English word Village, occurs only in Gorey Village and Victoria Village.

## 22. BUILDINGS AND THEIR ACCESSORIES

Manoir (a manor; originally, the home of a fief-holder later, any important house surrounded by its fief, fields and tenants); the word was in use by 1200. Maison, Meson (a shelter, house, important house). Hostel, Hotel, Ostel, Ostail (a residence, usually followed by the owner’s name); in the late 15th century, in the Latin form hospitale, it means alms-houses attached to the Chapels of Jerusalem (Hougue Bie) and High Footstep (des Pas). Maisonette (a small house) was in use by 1611.

Ménage, Mesnage, Mesuage (a homestead, including out-buildings, yards, and land, and even its morning and evening routines). Masure, Maisière, Messière (the ruins of an old house); Esmessière (among such ruins). Assiette (the site on which a house stands). Tourelle (a stone stair projecting at the back of a house, sometimes culminating in pigeon-holes and forming a turret); Croiserie (a wing at right angles to the main house). La Wing de la maison has been used and Pavillon (wing, lodge, summer-house); Huis, Luis, Lus, Us (the front door); Porte (gateway), the name of several farms with a conspicuous entrance-gate; Les Arches (a house with arched doorways); Cour (a yard and sometimes the venue of a Seigneurial court); Place (courtyard); Pignon (gable-end); Colombier, Colomberie (a dovecot and its environs); Grange (a barn for indoor threshing and grain store); Grenier (corn-loft, or attic); Cheminée (chimney); Loge (gate-house, park lodge, woodman’s hut); Puits (a well); Gabé, Gabet, Girouette (a weathercock); Salle (the main room of a house, meeting-hall); Cellier (cellar); Parais, Pareille, Paroie (a partition wall); The Nurserie, at Gorey Castle 1637, for the numerous children of Philippe de Carteret, then in garrison there.

There are many words for minor buildings; Cabane (cottage); Caumine, Chaumière (a thatched cottage); Hutte (a hut); Huteré, Huterel, Huterol, Buron (a small hut); Gloriette (a hut of branches, summer-house); Taudain (a hovel); Apentis (a lean-to); Cabarette (a tavern); Boutique, Choppe (a shop).

Among miscellanea connected with buildings may be mentioned: Voûte, Votte (a vault, tunnel, roof of a cave, the stone covering of a well), used of a vaulted guard-house at L’Etacq, and a site made available for mounting cannon in 1778; Huquet, Hucquet (a wicket-gate, a small door in a larger one); Tréllis (a trellis); Foe, Folie (a folly, an artificial mound); Labyrinth, Ville de Troye (a maze); Couchette (a place where one sat in the open air to admire the view); Minauderie (a place to saunter in). Le Bel (farmyard).

Houses and fields were often given pet-names on some whim of the owner; Solitude, Retraite, Retiré, Préférence, Choisière (the choice); Fantaisie (the fancy); Prêvu (foreseen); Industrie (hard work); Plaisance (giving pleasure); Vignette (an ornament); Doucerie, Douceville (sweet); Qualité (of special charm); Elysée (a place of perfect delight). L’Harmonie (harmony).

## 23. THE PEOPLE: THEIR NAMES

Over 1000 places and fields are named after people who were once connected with them. Personal names of men are 10%, women 5%; surnames, still current, 30%, obsolete 40%; surnames, not of Jersey origin, 4%; surnames, derived from foreign place-names, 11%. (This analysis was made at least ten years ago.)

### PERSONAL NAMES: MEN

Abert; Abraham; Adam; Adrien; Albert; Amice; André; Andrien; Andro; Andruy; Andry; Aron, Aaron; Augustin; Aymé, Aymon.

Barthelemi; Benjamin; Bérnabey; Brelade; Brie, Bris.

Cardin; Charles; Charlot; Christophe; Clément; Colas, Collas; Colin; Collinet.  
 Damian; Daniel; Davey; David; Dominiquerie (home of Dominic); Drouet, Drogo.  
 Edmond; Edouard; Elie; Esmé; Etienne; Eustin.  
 Fielebert, Filbert; François; Fremil, Frémin, Fremis.  
 Gabriel; Geoffroi; George; Georget; Gidéon; Gilles; Guillaume; Gustinerie (the home of Augustin).  
 Haysie, Hawysia; Héliier; Henri, Henry; Hilary; Hoste, Hostes; Hugh, Hiou, Hue, Hyok.  
 Inpôlite (for Hippolyte); Isaac.  
 Jacques, Jacquet, Jacquot, James (forms of James); Jean, John, Johan, Jouan (all forms of John); Johnnin, Jannin, Jennin, Jeannot, Jehannet, Johanné, Jannée, Jannet (diminutives of John); Jonas; Josué; Julian, Julien, Gelian; Justin.  
 Léonard; Léoville (Leo's village); Hiouville (Hugh's village); Louis; Lucas.  
 Malo, Mallo, Maslot, Masloy; Martin; Mathieu; Michel, Michelot.  
 Natanaël, Nathaniel; Nicolas, Nicholas; Noel, Noé.  
 Philippe, Philipot; Pierre.  
 Raulin; Renaudin, Rodin; Ricard, Richard; Robert; Robin, Robinet; Rogier; Romain.  
 Servais; Siméon; Simon.  
 Théophile; Thiébault; Thimothée; Thomas, Thomin.  
 Valentin.  
 Yves.

**PERSONAL NAMES: WOMEN**

Alison; Andrie, Andrye; Anne.  
 Barbe.  
 Catherine; Clare; Collette.  
 Elizabeth; Esther; Etel.  
 Felice; Foy.  
 Genette; Gillette; Girette.  
 Jacqueline; Jeanne, Jehanne, Géhane; Jeanneton; Jehanette, Jegenette; Joanne, Johanne; Julienne.  
 Louise; Lucasse; Lucette.  
 Mabel, Mabelle; Madelaine (ten spellings); Mano, Manot; Marguërite; Marguet; Marie; Marthe; Martine; Michonnerie (the home of Michon); Mirette; Morisse.  
 Ninon.  
 Olive; Orange; Ozanne (the child born on Palm Sunday).  
 Pauline, Poline; Perronnelle; Philippine.  
 Rachel; Rauline.  
 Sara; Simone; Sophie; Susanne.  
 Thomasse; Thomine.

**SURNAMES**, with feminine forms where found, some of which have disappeared and then been reintroduced. Those in the following list are current in the 1984 telephone directory. Locatives in brackets.

Ahier; Alexandre; Allix; Allez; d'Allain; Amy; l'Amy; Anquetil (recorded c. A.D.550); Anthoine; Arthur; Asplet; Aubert; Aubin.  
 Baal; Bailhache; Le Bailly (Baillery); Balleine; Barbet; Barbier; Le Bas; Bauche; Baudains, Beaugié; Becquet (Becquetterie); Belhomme; Bellée; Benest (Benesterie); Le Ber; Bernard; Bertelot; Bertram, Besnard (Benarderie) Biard (Biarderie); Bichard; Billot; Binet; Bisson (Bissonnière); Blampied; Le Blancq, f. La Blancharde; Le Blond; Blondel; Bois; du Bois; Bonhomme; Le Boutillier; Brée; Briard, f. La Briharde (Briarderie); Brideaux; Le Brocq; Le Brun (Brunerie); Buesnel (Buesnellerie).  
 Cabeldu; Cabot (Cabotterie); Le Cappelain; Carré; Carrel (Carrellerie); de Carteret; Le Caudey (surviving in USA as Cody); Le Cheminant; Chevalier (Chevallerie); Le Clercq; La Cloche; Le Cocq; Collas; Collet; (Collinerie); Corbel pl. Corbeaux; Corbet; Corbin (Corbinerie); Cornet (Cornetterie); Le Cornu, f. La Cornue, pl. Les Corneaux (Cornuerie); Couilliard; de la Cour; Le Couteur; Le Cras (Crasserie); Crespel; Cristin.  
 Le Dain; Denis; Denize; Deslandes (Deslanderie); Dolbel; Dorey, f. Dorette; Duhamel; Durel; Dutot.  
 Éreaut; Esnouf; Everard.  
 Fallaize; Falle (fallerie); Fauvel (Fauvellerie); du Feu; Le Febvre; Le Feuvre; Ferbrache; Feron; Le Filliastre; Fiot (Fiotterie); Fleury (Fleurion); Fondan (Fondanerie).  
 Le Gallais (Gallaiserie); Le Galle; Gallichan (Gallichanerie); (Gallierie); Garnier; Gaudin (Gaudinerie); Gautier; Gauvin (Gauvainerie); Gavey (Gaveterie); Le Gentil, Germain, Le Geyt; Gibaut (Gibauderie); Giffard; Gerard; Giot; Girard; Godel, pl. Godeaux (Godelière, Godellie); Godfray (Godfrayellerie); Gosselin; Le Goupil (Goupillièr); Grandin (Grandinerie); Graut; Le Gresley (Gresletterie); Gruchy (related to Groceium ministerium); Le Gros; Guerdain (Guerdainerie); Gilbert, Guilbert; Guillaume (Guillaumerie); Guille (Guillemetterie).

Hacquoil; Hamelin; Hamon (Hamonerie); Haley; Hebert, Helleur, Hellier, Henry; Herivel; Héron; Hocquard (Hocquarderie); Horman (Hormanière); Huard; Hubert, f. Huberde; Huelin, dim. of Hugh (Huelinerie); Huet, dim of Hugh; Le Hucquet.

Jacques; Jean; Jeandron; Jéhan (Jehannerie); Jeanne; Jeune; Jouan; Jouanne; Jouanny; Jouny; Journeaux; Julien.

Labe; Laffoley; Laurens; Lemprière; Léonard; Le Liard (Liarderie); Le Lièvre; Le Lion; Le Louane; Lucas, Luce.

Machon (Machonerie); Mahé; Mahy; Maillard; Le Maistre; f. Maîtresse (Maîtrerie); Malet; Mallet (Maletière, Maltière); Malzard (Malzarderie, Mazalderie); Le Marchand; Le Marquand; Maret; Maret, f. Mareise; Marie; Le Marinel; Martin (Martinière); Le Masurier (Masuerie) Mauger; Meret; Messervy (Messerverie); Michel; Milon; Minier; Le Moignan; Moignard (Moignarderie); Le Moine, Mollet (Molletterie); Monamy; Le Montais; Morel; Morin; de la Mothe; Le Mottais, Mourant (Mouranderie).

Le Neveu; Nicolas; Nichols; Norman (Normannerie, Normanderie).

Ogier, Oliver, Ollivier, Orange, Ozanne.

Pallot (Pallotterie), Paul; Payn, Perrée; de la Perrelle; Perrier; Perrin (Perrinerie); Perrot; Pestel; Le Petit; Picot, f. La Picotte (Picoterie); Pihan (Pihannerie); Pinel; Pinglaux; Pipon; Piton (Pitonnerie); Poingdestre; Poirier; Priaux.

Quénauld; Quérée; Quéripel; Le Quesne; Quesnel (Quenellerie).

Rault, pl. Raux; Remon (Remonnerie); Renault; Renouard; Renouf; Reux; Richecoeur; Rive (Riverie); Robert; Robin, f. La Robine (Robinerie); Rollin (Rolinière); Romain; Romeril, Rondel; Ropert; Rose (Roserie); Ross (Rosserie); Le Rossignol; Le Rougetel; Le Roux; Le Roy; de Rue; Le Ruez.

Le Sage; Salmon (Salmonerie); Le Sauter; Sebire; Lesbirel; Senett; Simon (Simonerie); Sohier; Le Sueur; Syvret (Sivietterie).

Thérin; Thomas, Thomasse; Tocque; Touzel; Le Touzel, f. La Touzette.

Valpy (Valpynerie); Vasse; Vasselín (Vassellerie); Vaudin; Vautier; Le Vesconte; de Veulle; Vibert (Viberderie); Le Viel, Vigot, Vincent, Voisin.

Whitel (Whitelerie, Whitellie).

Yvon.

**SURNAMES**, no longer current, with the feminine form where found, and the locative in brackets.

Many of these belong to the early middle ages. Some are in origin nicknames, with meanings which may be found in the Dictionary. Their disappearance is due in large measure to the heavy casualties in the Hundred Years War and the Black Death, and defections to France at a period when loyalties were divided. Their survival in our place-names is remarkable, and students of surnames will find this list a mine of information on the names of families living in Jersey six centuries or more ago. In some cases the locative only survives, and the surname is deduced from it.

Abatfalaïse; Abbé; Abel; Aiguillon; Alesas; Alicette, Alliette; Amos; Anfrie, Emphrie; L'Ange; Angot; Asceline; Astelle; Aumont; Avenel; Aylmer.

Babin, f. Babine; Badier; Le Bacotel; de Bagot; Ballam; Baon; Beanier; Bênié; Bêchet; Belluard; La Berfote; Bertaut; Berte; Bertin; Bertrand; Beton (Bironnerie the home of Biron); Blanchaudin; Boes; Boffoor; Le Bonnier; Le Borc; du Bos, Boisque; Botterel (Botellerie); Le Bourdon (Bourdonnerie); Le Bordier (Bourderie); Bourdet; Bras de Fer; Brecquin; Brotin, Broutin; Le Brunet, f. La Brunette; Bunouet, Busnouet; Burnouf.

Le Cacheur; Cahuelle; Canbert; Capel; Cardon (Cardonnerie); Castel; Câtelain; Le Cauchais; Le Cauf; Le Caumais; des Caves; Le Cerf; Cesson, Sesson; Chambellan; Le Chambrier; Chesnel (a mixture of Chesney and Pinel); Chouquet (Chouquetterie); (Coaffardièrre the home of Crawford); Cochon; Couet; Coignard (Coignarderie); Coingnefforderie (?the home of Cornford); Collart; Coulomb; Conefray; Cointin (Continerie); Coquerel; Cornes, Cosnez; Corneille; Cornelot; Courtis; (Crépinerie the home of Crespin); Le Creveul; Cricheman; Le Crochon; Cuissin, Curtnes.

Daage; Damade (Damaderie); Le Dauqueur; Débenaire; Demois; Le Demptu; Diaulne; Diène; Dirault (with 24 different spellings); Dolles; Le Doublier; Le Daulx; Le Dubbeur, f. La Duweresse; Dumaresq; Duret.

Effart; Egdam; Egon; de l'Epesse; Ernaud; L'Esclenquier; Estourmy; Estur; L'Évêque; Eyeward.

Faisant; La Faitie; Fallu; Fanigot; de Fanouillères; Faucon; Fautrat; Fêlard; Fello, Feslot; Fessard; Ficquet (Figuetterie); Fornet, Fournet; Fortin; Forva; Fossard; Fossellerie (the home of Fussell); Freulle, Freusle.

Gabard, Gabourel (Gabourellerie); Gadar; Galesne; Galliot; Ganne; Ganouaire; Garanz, Grant (for Grant); Le Gardier; de Garis; Gazel, pl. Gazeaux; Le Gendre (Gendrierie); Gervaise; Gesno; Gignault; Gihomar; Gilles (Gilerie); (Girauderie the home of Giraud); ?Giraulme; Giret; Girot (Girouterie); ?Giroux; ?Gobard; Gobes; Gobre; Gombrette; Goon; Gouès, Goeis, Goyes; Gouuers, Gouuors; (Graindellerie the home of Graindel); Grandet; de Grantez; Le Gras; Grêbert; Grégoire; Graindor; Griesensacq, Grenesacque; Gripert; ?Grosment; Le Grossier; (Grotinerie the home of Grotin); de Gruchet (Gruchetterie); Le Guenetier, f. La Guenetière; Guerant; Guevain; Guichard; Guillemin (Guilleminerie); Guillet; Guillot.



Hacquebuttier; Hamonet; Harduin; Le Hardy; Le Harenc; Hâtain, Hastingue (Hastinguerie); Havel; Havelen; Hurté, ?for Le Hurteour; Helles, Helys; Le Heney; Herbelue; L'Hermitte; des Heulles; Hignard, f. La Hignarde; Hocquin; L'Homel; Hommart (Hommarderie); Hordellon; Le Hougueis, de la Hougue; Hubaut, Hubaud (Hubauderie); Hue, with dims. Huet, Hugon; Hulle.

Jacquet; Jambard, Jambart; Le Jardrey; Jonan; Jonas; Jordain, Jourdain; Jutize.

Lael; Le Large; Laridun; Lerrier; Liétaut; de L'Isle; Loesel; Loumel, L'Hommel; Lulague.

Mabire; Mabon (Mabonnerie); (Mabotterie the home of Mabot); Maci, Macy, Massi; Madolaine (Madolinerie); Mahaut; Le Maignan, f. La Magnenne; Malais; Malmarchie; Malo, Mallot, Maslot; Le Manquais (Manquesserie); Marquet; Martel, pl. Marteaux; Mategris, Madgris; Mellin; Menguy, Mainguy; Meschin; Mesnare; Michaud, Michaut; du Moncel; Mustel.

Néel, pl. Neaux; Nêho (Nehoterie); Nièmes; Nobretez (people of Nereberd, Black Beard); Le Noiron, Nourri, Nourry.

Osmundenses, Hosmundenses (people of Osmund).

Painy; Le Pareur; Pasquette, f. of Pasquet; Pâtier, Pастey; Le Paumier, f. La Palmere; Pelgué; Pellier; Perronelle; Le Pestour; Peverel; Philippe; Picquet; Pigournal; Pipet (Pipetière); Pitory, f. La Pitoire; de la Place; Ponterrin (the home of Punterre); Pontrel, Punterel; Le Porc (Porquerie, Porterrie); Porion; Le Potier; Potin, f. Pottine; Poucin, Pouchin, Poussin, f. La Pouchine; Le Prince; Prouings; Prudhomme.

Rabot (Raboterie); (Raffrie the home of Raff); Raseur; Raulin (Raulinerie); Raveney; Le Ray; Restaut; Le Rey, Losce Le Rey (?for Loyescon); Ricard, pl. Ricardeis; La Rimache; Riollée (?for Le Riolet); Robelin, pl. Robelinoys, (Robeline); Robillard, Roillard; Le Rocquier; de la Rocque, du Rocher; Rouet; Le Rouge; Roussel; Rué, Ruel (Ruellerie).

de St Gilles; de St Martin; de St Ouen; Saval, Sauval (Sauvallerie); Seran, Selran; Servais; Soin; Sorel; Sorsoleil; Sotel; Soulas; de Soulemont; ?Suetyn.

Taiell; Tancré; Tankin; Tapin (Tapinerie); Taupin; Taurade (with many spellings); Téhy; Le Tellier; Le Testu; Theohend; Thiébault; ?Tienot; Tollysak, Torney; Touet, Touette, Touettin; Toussaint; Triguél, f. Triguelle; Trodez, Trodais (people of Taurade); Troptostney; Le Tubelin (origin of name Mont Ubé).

Unfrei; ?Urelle.

Vadquier; Valet, Valler; Vallembrun; Vallon (Vallonerie, Vallondière, Volandière); Varenogt, f. Warengotte; Varin, Vorin, Wourin, Waryn; Vasset (Vassetterie); Vazon; de Veer; Le Veey; du Vergie; Verrant, Verrin; Véseu; Le Veslet; Vicq; Vicard, Vicart; Le Vieillard (Vieillarderie); de Villeneuve; Vitard (Vitarderie); du Vivier.

Wace, Wach, Wak, Wake, Vasse.

Ygon, Hugoun, Ugon; Yonney.

A number of surnames, appearing in our place-names, declare the nationality of the owner; Le François, Franchois (the Frenchman); Le Norman, Normand (the Norman); Le Breton (the Breton) and his home La Bretonnerie; Clos, Ville de Guernesey may have been so called because occupied by Guernsey people, or because Guernsey was visible from them; Les Chausiez (from the Chausey islets); Le Serquez (from Sark); L'Anglois, f. Lenglesse (the Englishman); Alescot, for à l'Escot (the Scotsman); Galles is Wales, and Le Gallais, La Gallaize are the Welsh man and woman; Gallichen (the man from Galicia, Spain); Le Hollandais (the Dutchman); de Brabant (from Brabant, Netherlands).

Some French place-names have been borrowed in Jersey; Avranches; Bellozanne; the river Coiesmon; Dinan; Dinard; Hambie; Neuillet, Neuilly; le Clos Picard and the Picquardy battery are taken from Picardy; Pontorson; Quimperel, from Quimperlé; St. Cyr; Tombelène (the tomb of Helen).

Many French surnames, based on place-names in France, appear in Jersey place-names; the French place-name is given in brackets; Ainères, Esnars (Asnières); Anneville, Augrès (Augrès); d'Auvergne (Auvergne); de Barentin (Barentin, near Rouen); de Barneville (Barneville, near Carteret); Boutvilain (Botvileyn); Calais (Calais); Cambrai (Cambrai); de Carteret (Carteret); Le Caumais (Caulnes); de Caux (Caux); Coutanche (Coutances); Craquevilles (Escraqueville); Daag (Agen, or Agde); Duhamel (Hamel); de Garis (Garis); Gemmesil (Angomesnil); Grainville (Grainville); de Gruchy (Gruchy); Hague (Cap de la Hague); de la Haye (La Haye); du Heaume (Heaume); Hénot (Hénot); d'Ingouville (Ingouville); Mèlèsches (Mèlèsches); Morville (Morville); Orillande (Orglande); Orville (Ouville); Surville (Surville); Trachy (Tracy-Bocage); de Sottevast (Sottevast); Pigneaux (Pinel); de Quetteville (Quetteville); Rozel (Rosel); de Ste Croix (Ste Croix); de St Hilaire, Hillary (St Hilaire); Sarre (Le Pays de Sarre, or Sarre in Kent); Tesson (Tesson).

Some newcomers to Jersey seem to have been given names to show their place of origin in France, which is shown in brackets; Baicqueuse (a woman of Bayeux); and these appear in Jersey place-names; other examples are Blouin (a man of Boulogne); Boelle, Boielle, Boulard (a man of Bouelle, Boule, Bouëlles); Boulogne (of Boulogne); Bourgeois (of Bourges); Bravillard (of Bréville); de Caen (of Caen); Cancorlais (of Cancale); Le Haguais (of Cap de la Hague); Havard (of Le Havre, or other harbour); Mamiard (of Maine, Mayenne); Nozois (of Nozay); Parisi, Parisie (of Paris); Perchard (of Perche); Pirouet (of Pirou); Les Pourbois (of Portbail); Le Saumier (?of Saumur).

Our place-names include a number of words which are in fact surnames from Great Britain; some

of these are of very long standing in the Island; Baker; Barley; Banquesserie (?home of Banks); Berry; Brown; Daubannrie (?the home of Dawbarn, Dabinett); Davis, Davisonnerie (the home of David Robertson, recorded 1642); Herbeur (?for Harper); Hodson, Hadson; Hooper; Jarret; Ginking, Jannequin (for Jenkins); Kent; Madoc, Madocque and perhaps Mont Mado (for Madoch, Maddocks); Maitland. Mattingley (appearing as Mattingale, Tingley); Melville, Moulinel (?for Mulliner); Muir, Murphy; Nicolle (for Nichol); Norfolk; Phillips; Price; Reede, Raide; Resde, and their home, Raiderie; Sarsonnerie (the home of Richardson); Selous (recorded as Slowe in 1651); Spark; Stille, Steel; Stocall; Talboterie (the home of Talbot); Tomkings; Vernon; Whitley; Whittel.

Some place-names in Great Britain have become place-names in Jersey, in some cases passing through the intermediate stage of becoming a surname; Le Cornu, surname (from Cornwall); Charing Cross, Cheapside and Drury Lane, London, appear in the town of St. Helier; L'Encestre, L'Anchestre (Lancaster or an ancestor); Lisscester (Leicester); Hamptonne (Southampton); Stirling; Radnor; Seaford; Hotton, surname, with locative Hottonnerie, ?for Hutton, Houghton; Milton; Cointin, de Quntyon, surname (?for Kineton, Quinton); Vinchelez (Winchelsea); the family de Vinchelez, spelled in 34 different ways, appears in Jersey in the Middle Ages, at a time when it spelled its name de Winceles, Wynceles, Wynchelles, and Winchelsea was spelled Wynchelse.

A few other extraneous names appear in our toponymy; Bandinel, for the Italian surname Bandinelli, recorded in the feminine in 1299 as LaBandenelle. The names Carmel, Sion, Tabor etc., from the Old Testament have been given to Methodist Chapels; there is also Macpéla, the name of a cemetery in Palestine. The first British child born in Almorah, India, after its capture in 1815, became the wife of the man who built Almorah Crescent. The reasons for some names are unknown; Palmyra in the Polynesian Islands, Madagascar, New York.

## 24. THE PEOPLE: INSTITUTIONS

The monarch's representative lives at Government House, St Saviour. The first official Governor's residence was in King Street, in about 1800. In the first place Mont Orgueil Castle, and then Elizabeth Castle, had been the automatic residences for the Governors.

Administration of Justice is reflected in the names Cohue (court house); Old Court House, formerly used by Admiralty Prize Courts; Ceps (the stocks); La Cage (the iron cage in the Royal Square for prisoners awaiting trial). Gibet (a gallows), West Mount outside the town being known formerly as Le Gibet or Mont Patibulaire (of the gallows); there were seigneurial gallows at St Ouen, Rozel, Samarès and St Clement's Priory. Potence (gallows) was used for that in St Helier, and for one especially erected at St Catherine's and another at Noirmont in 1550.

Assembly, Proclamation: there are hints that these tended to occur, by ancient tradition, at prehistoric sites, tumuli and dolmens; La Rocque aux Oyes (for hearing cases or announcements), is a menhir; La Table des Marthes (?witnesses), a megalith on which documents were formerly signed or referring to martyrdom.

Poor Relief. There are many Clos des Pauvres, fields given for the relief of the poor.

Markets appear in the names Marché (market), Halle (market-hall); le terrain des ventes (selling-ground).

École (a school) is used of the 15th century schools of St Anastase and St Mannelier; Écolier (scholar) of the pupils of these schools, and also of scholars of Eton and Oxford (see Moulin in Dictionary). Collège occurs for a school built in St Helier in 1600, but discontinued; and also, sometimes for Trinity Parish school.

Postal Service; La Rue de la Poste was the name for Hue Street in 1794, when the first Post Office was opened there.

Railways: There are none now, but there have been The Jersey Eastern Railway (1873–1929); The Jersey (western) Railway (1884–1937); a light railway from Rozel Quarries to Archirondel; the German railways of 1941–45. Tonnelle (tunnel) occurs in place-names.

## 25. THE PEOPLE: THEIR OCCUPATIONS

### (a) FARMING

For the farm and farmyard, place and field names offer: Bel (farmyard); Haugard (stack-yard, emplacement or enclosure for stacks of corn or hay, usually near the barn); Aire (threshing-floor); Presse (the cider-press), Pressoir (press, press-house); Brebis, Mouton (parts of the press); Estable (stable); Maie, Mée, Maye (dung-heap); Épu (liquid manure); Laict (milk); Moraine (murrain, cattle-plague); Serre (glass-house); Cendrier (ash-pit, hen-run); Roue (wheel); Cadre (a framework); Botte, Baril (a cask).

Among words for farm-land are Couture (tillage); Friche (waste or fallow land); Essart (land lately cleared of trees); fields could be surrounded by a Haie (field-hedge), and entered through a Hèche, Hecq (a pair of field-gates); Hèmic was a barrier at the entrance to a field or yard.

Farming activities of various kinds are reflected in field and place-names:

1. Breezing, skimming; Pelle, Pellé, Pellerie, with diminutive Pellet (land skinned or skimmed of surface rubbish); Ecroutelle (fallow ground from which the crust has been removed); Biäte,

Blaité (moorland sods breezed off, and either burned before ploughing, made into a hut, or carted away to build hedges or fortifications).

2. Ploughing: Forêt, Fouothen (ploughed land); Guérais, Guéret, Guerie (land ploughed but not sown); Raie (a plough-furrow); Platte Raie (the last, shallow furrow in breezing); Longues Raies (the long open-field strips, now many of them under the Airport); Franche Raie (the width of one furrow marking a field boundary where no other existed); Verte Fourrière (a baulk, or strip left in grass to give access to fields beyond); Les Courts Tours (the short turns or short plough runs required to finish ploughing a field which is not rectangular); Drove (a trench to drain or irrigate a field).
3. Harrowing: Hèrche (a harrow); Herché (harrowed land); Malherchie (badly harrowed land).
4. Manuring: Graisseur (manured land); Bannelaie (road sweepings taken to fields as manure); Crane (a windlass for hauling vrac up a cliff); Sicquerie (a place for drying vrac); Chulbut (in this context, tipping a box-cart loaded with manure or other material).
5. Harvesting: Moisson (the harvest); Moissonière (a place of harvest); Aoust-port (harvest port); an old name for Anne Port; Etouble (stubble).
6. Hay-making: Fenneur (hay-tedder); Foin (hay); Madefoin (?for Tasdefoin, a haystack).
7. Miscellaneous: Pilvas (ground crushed by trampling); le camp des Rasquets (scrapings); Pigeril (small field); Roulerie (ground rolled after sowing new grass); La Belle Semence (good sowing or planting of seed); Malfavière, Malfaverie (a place of inferior beans, beanstalks were used as feed for horses and sheep); Jougue (cider jar).

#### (b) SHIPPING

Our toponymy, both on land and sea, has echoes of this once important industry; Marinel, pl. Marineaux (a seaman); Matelot (a man of the mast, a sailor); Calfateur (a caulker); Fraudeur (a smuggler); Caraquet, a Spanish or Portuguese ship, occurs; Le Creux à la Sloupe (sloop). A Naval Cadet Training ship was erected in a field at Gorey in 1860. Names of ships and trading posts remembered are Balance, Barcelone, Bonne Aventure, Brazil, Cap Verd, Dasher, Diamond, Shamrock. The sites of a number of ship-building yards are known and eight or more Corderies (rope-walks) are recorded.

Other names of nautical significance are, Rade (roadstead); Vinde (the point for changing course at Noirmont, either to make St Aubin's harbour or to stand out to sea); Louzière (a place for unmooring, or of oozing. Already mentioned are Battelage de Normandie and Voyage de Guernesey (boat trips to Normandy and Guernsey), the former due from an Escraqueville tenant in 1605, the latter from certain tenants in Grouville and St Clement. Other words are Haussière (hawser); Ancre (anchor); Bouie (buoy).



Un moulin à eau et un pré. Quétivel, St. Peter

The importance of signalling in pre-telephone days is seen in the names Signal, Les Signal Posts (1798), (semaphore masts at Fort Regent, Noirmont, Grosnez and elsewhere). Pignon (a gable-end); those visible from the sea were important marks for mariners. Mèrque (a sea-mark) was a conspicuous object on shore which, when aligned with another on the beach, showed the safe entry to a harbour.

**(c) MILLING**

The multiple entries in the Dictionary under Moulin represent something between 83 and 50 water-mills, and between 17 and 12 windmills, which existed in Jersey from the 11th to the 20th century, but not all simultaneously. Toponymy gives ample evidence of milling in the names Moulin (mill); Meunier, Munier, Monnier (a miller); Moulinière (the miller's wife); Molterie (grinding); Foulon (fulling, thickening cloth in a mill); two water-mills and one windmill were called Moulin à Papier; Le Moulin à Sucre crushed sugar-loaves; Masse (the mound on which a windmill stood); six sites are so named. Étang (a mill-pool, mill-pond); Écluse (a mill-pond), formed by erecting an escloture (weir) across the leat; Pillon (a pestle; and the central member of an escloture, which looked like one); Bié (a mill-leat); Noc, Nocq (the wooden trough leading water on to the mill-wheel).

**(d) OTHER OCCUPATIONS**

1. Quarrying: Perrière, Perruque, Carrière, Latemie (a stone-quarry); Quarre, diminutive Quarrel (a place for squaring stones).
2. Blacksmithing: Forge (a forge); Ferrière (a smithy).
3. Furnaces: Four, Fourneaux and kindred words (an oven; sometimes a lime-kiln).
4. Salt-making: Saline (a salt-pan), a pool filled with brine and left to evaporate, yielding a deposit of salt, the normal mediaeval method of obtaining this vital commodity.
5. Brick-making: there is a number of examples of Bricquerie (a brick-works).
6. Retting: Routeur, a rettery for soaking hemp or flax, to abstract the fibre by retting, or rotting.
7. Tanning: Tan (tanner's bark); Tannerie (a tan-yard).
8. Carpentry: Carpentier, Querpentier (a carpenter).
9. Baking: Four (a bake-oven); Fournier, Fournière (the baker); Boulangerie (a bakery, farm bake-house).
10. Laundering: Lavoir (a communal wash-place, with channels and basins of dressed stone); Douet, Dou à laver (a stream lacking such modern conveniences, though possibly leading to them); note "Fontaine, Douet et Lavoir" at St Cyr, 1739; Laverie (a wash-house); champs à laver (fields for laundering); Laveur, Lavar (a launderer); Lavanderie (a place of washer-women); Buanderie (laundry).
11. Sundry trades: Sellier, Lorinel (a saddler); Croiserie (a basket-works) in some contexts; Caucher (a stocking-knitter); Jouppier (a maker of petticoats); Boutonnier (button-maker).



Une carrière, L'Étaeq

**(e) RECREATIONS AND PASTIMES**

Toponymy throws much light on the ways in which leisure hours were spent in the days before the motor-car, cinema and television made entertainment so much simpler. Hunting rabbits, fairs and dancing were among the most popular.

1. Rabbiting: Chasse, Cache, from Latin *chacia cuniculorum* (a hunting-ground for rabbits); this word changed its meaning to a drove-way for herding animals, or a drive-way for carriages, from the house to the main road: Chasier, Chasserie (a hunting-ground); Chasseur (a game-keeper); Trappe (a pitfall for catching animals); Garenne (a rabbit-warren) occurring in nine parishes; these were a requisite of the Crown or Seigneur who, in the middle ages, jealously guarded all *cutigerae* (burrows), *varenae* (warrens) and *chaciae* (hunting-grounds).
2. Fairs: Faire, Foire (a fair); these were held in Sts John, Lawrence, Trinity and Mary; Timière (a tinkling), Tinné, Tinel, Tinellerie (a place of tinkling), these words signifying fields or fair-grounds where fêtes were held in the past.
3. Dancing: there is evidence from toponymy that country dances, frolics and buffoonery were a standard form of recreation before the Reformation; Rigdon (a rigadon, or energetic dance for two), originating in the Provence; Morisque (?a morris-dance); Jouhars (gambols, frolics); Gollarde (a female jester); Fitolier (a field where the strolling fiddler played); Flute (a flute).
4. Walking: Pourjol (a leisurely stroll); Roderie (a place for a ramble); Promenade (a terrace for strolling at a manor).
5. Picnics: (the nibbling of bits); in use before 1740, and part of the Jersey way of life; farm vans always had "picnic-sides", or long benches for picnickers.
6. Mazes: there was a Labyrinthe and, of mediaeval date, a Ville de Troye.
7. Ball-games: Boulerie (a bowling-green), at Elizabeth and Gorey Castles; a Tennis Courte at Gorey Castle is mentioned 1617–19; Pelot, Pelotte, Pelot, Plotte (a ball or ball-game); Paume (the game played with the palm, or fives); Paumier (a fives-player); this game was obviously a normal part of a men's evening-out in St Martin's in 1463.
8. Drinking has always played its part in relaxation; toponymy offers Tesane (a herb drink); Perry (pear-juice liquor); Brasserie (a brew-house, beer-garden); Cabaret(te) (a tavern), originally a place netted for tennis; Bonde (the bung of a cask), names given to hostleries.
9. Sundry diversions: a Museum was opened in Museum Street in 1836; The Troglodyte Caves were constructed in the 19th century in the disused clay-pits of Champion's Brickfield; there are sites of several old horse-racing courses.

**(f) JEST, WHIMSY AND SARCASM**

A number of place-names were chosen with a tongue in the cheek.

1. Comparing the small with the great; Les Alpes; Le Danube, a brook; Gibraltar, an unimportant bluff in St Catherine's Bay; L'Oasis, used in jest, properly a well in the Libyan Desert; Versailles, a half-vergée patch in St Clement's.
2. A dig at somebody: Gâte-bois (the spoil-timber, or carpenter); Podestre, the surname Poingdestre pronounced like Podesta (a despotic magistrate); Fourminière (anthill), for Fréminerie (the home of the Frémins); Cure-Curé (cure of the curate), reminiscent of "Who'll take care of the caretaker?"; Le Moulin Égoutte-Pluie (the mill with inadequate power supply); le Clos d'Inpôle (a rude person), perhaps to tease a man named Hippolyte.
3. Some spontaneous exclamation: Hayte ("Gee-up!"); Eureka (I have found it), the name of a rock; Quiquengronne ("Who's complaining about it?"), the name of a field in Jersey, and a look-out point in St Malo Castle.
4. There is the occasional pun; Rochefort, a feature in Gorey Castle, is a pun on its impregnability and Sir John de Roches, Keeper 1328–30; Pigneaux, for Pineaux (the Pinels), the g being inserted from Latin *pignus* (a pledge); Parade, Paradis (a place of extreme delight, or a Militia parade-ground); Mauverrie is no doubt a pun for Mauleverrie, during whose occupation of Jersey (1461–68) Gorey Castle, known hitherto as le Chastiel Gorri, was wryly nicknamed Mons Superbiae, Mont Orgueil (Mount Pride).
5. Promoters of tourism in the Victorian era invented a few names to thrill visitors; Pirate's Cave; Smugglers' Cave; Wolf Caves; The Devil's Hole.

**26. THE CHURCH**

From the arrival of the first Celtic missionaries in the 6th century to the Reformation in 1547, the presence and performance of the Church had a profound effect on Jersey place-names; its clergy, its churches, priories, monasteries, chapels, wayside crosses, sanctuary paths; the saints it chose for

dedications; all these are imprinted on every part of the Island. It is hard to know where to begin. Let us take first:

**(a) THE CLERGY**

Èvêque (a bishop). There was no Bishop of Jersey, and this name occurs to signify lands of the Bishop of Avranches. It also became a surname.

Abbé (an abbot). The only abbey in Jersey was that of St Helier on the Islet, which was demoted to the rank of priory after a few decades of existence. Abbé in place-names refers to lands of the Abbot of Bellozanne in France; Abbessse refers to Le Fieu à l'Abbesse de Caen, granted her by William I c1066. Abbé on the eastern border of St Mary, Abbaye in the Portinifer-Plémont area, and Abbais at Grouville have no ready explanation. La Ville Abbé in St Ouen stands for the surname Abel.

Prêtre (a priest) occurs at La Rocque and may mean St Samson; at Grand Mourier, at Handois, and elsewhere there are fields so named.

Curé, Ministre (the parish Rector, Parson).

Dom, Dam, Damp, Dan, Danz, for Latin dominus (the regular title of a pre-Reformation priest). It is remarkable that fields today still bear the names of Dom Charles, Dansimon, Dom Philippe and Dampierre. Sire had the same connotation, and we find Sire Augustin Baudains, Sire Aymon and Sire Johan in place-names. Clergnon meant a young cleric; Cousteur was the coster of church fees, the sexton, and this occurs in place-names through the surname Le Couteur.

**(b) CHURCH ESTABLISHMENTS**

1. Prieuré (a priory); there were eight of these; six were suppressed as Alien Priors in 1413–14, those of St Peter and the Islet being spared, but not continuing as such. They were the Priors of St Michel du Mont Gargane, at Noirmont, site unlocated; St Clément de Pierreville; L'Islet (St Helier's Islet at Elizabeth Castle); Ste Marie de Bonne Nuit; Ste Marie de Lecq; St Pierre; Ste Marie de Ecrêhou. The eighth was possibly the lost "Prioratus de Hilleto supra feudum Asserans", mentioned in Grouville in 1274.

2. Église, later Temple (any one of the twelve parish churches). These were founded at about the millennium, and are dedicated to St Sauveur, Ste Marie, Ste Trinité, the apostle Peter, the baptist John, the martyr Lawrence; two to St Martin; one to Pope Clement; one to Ouen, Bishop of Rouen; one to the hermit St Helier; one to a Celtic missionary Broladr, now spelt Brélade.

3. Monasteries. This term has been loosely used for a variety of religious institutions and buildings, including parish churches, but it is clear from place-names that there existed in Jersey several communities of monks which were quite distinct from the recorded churches and priories, and probably older than either. These names take us back into the Dark Ages and are of great interest.

Motier, Mottier, Moustier (a monastery, convent). Several entries in the Dictionary indicate such communities, or families taking the surname du Moustier from the ruins of a monastery. In St John, the word may hint at a monastery or nunnery at St Blaize; in St Lawrence, an important centre which produced the tombstone, dated c600 AD. in St Lawrence's Church; in St Mary, a Dark Age monastery which was burned, whence the dedication to Ste Marie d'Arsmoustier; in St. Ouen the word occurs near the Church.

Covent (a monastery, convent for monks or nuns); this name occurs where no such unit is recorded, and may well be evidence of a Dark Age settlement; in St Brelade, among fields named after St Samson; in St Lawrence, near the Church, and south of Mont Gavey; in St Ouen, near the Church.

Other place-names announce the presence of monasteries; Moine, Moigne (monk) occurs in many places, though this may sometimes be due to the surname Le Moigne; Monnière, Monnerie (a monkery); La Nonne, a field; La Couchette ès Nonnes (the nuns' resting place), indicating that the community at St Blaize admitted nuns, adding Ste Marguërite to their dedication because she had the same feast-day as Blaize. The two monks Peter and Tostain, in the 11th century or earlier, acquired such wealth during their ministry that they both bequeathed land to the Church, Peter in St Clement's and Tostain in St Peter's.

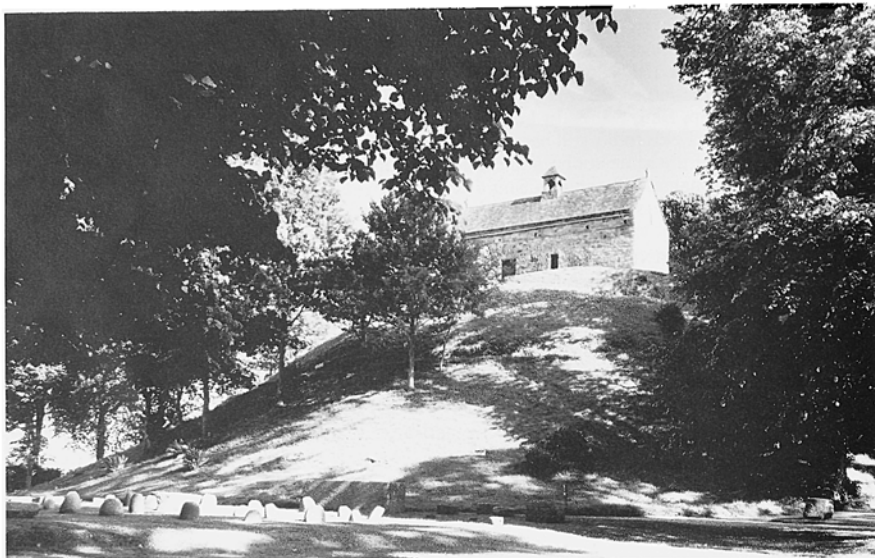
4. Hermitages. Our rocky coasts offered a wide choice of uncomfortable retreats for devout men who found life intolerable in lands overrun by the barbarians, and there is evidence that several of them took advantage of this.

L'Hermitage de St Helier on the Islet; occupied by him in the 6th century, and giving him excellent observation of approaching pirates. The legend that he miraculously caused the defeat of a pirate fleet may well mean that he used false lights to lure them on the rocks.

A chapel to St Samson at La Rocque, and the rocks named Les Settes Samson, suggest that this saint spent some time in that area on his way from Guernsey to Gaul. He may even have used the rock L'Avarison as a hermitage, but no trace of a cell here could have survived the

erection of Seymour Tower on the rock. It is suggested in the Dictionary that the name Avarison could stand for "ad valedictionem", and mean the spot where the saint took leave of his converts.

5. Chapels. Jersey was literally peppered with chapels in the middle ages. The word Chapelle has dozens of entries in the Dictionary, representing some 50 chapels; the dedications of 35 of these are known. They were all suppressed at the Reformation. Scarcely half a dozen survive as recognisable buildings. The sites of the remainder can often be deduced from the names of fields or lanes. A full list of their names is given in the Dictionary, which includes other names, apparently of saints, occurring where no ecclesiastical building is known to have existed.



Deux chapelles sur une hougue, La Hougue Bie

6. Hospices, Hostels, Presbyteries. Hôtel-Dieu (God's hostel) was the name of a chapel near St Saviour's Church. A du Cotil will of 1496 makes bequests to "tribus domibus Constantie", which is taken to mean three hospices established by the Bishop of Coutance; one of these might be Coutanche Farm, which gave its name to the Coutanche family. The same will makes bequests to "hospitibus Jerusalem et de alto passu" (the hospices of Jerusalem and the High Footprint), i.e. hostels attached to the Jerusalem Chapel on La Hougue Bie, and La Chapelle des Pas. Presbytère and La Rue St Thomas, indicates the site of the Chapel of St Thomas at Longueville; and Presbytère fixes the site of the old Rectory of St Peter's.
7. Crosses. Croix (a cross, erected by the Church in churchyards, at roadsides and at cross-roads); the word does not in itself mean a carrefour. There are some 150 entries in the Dictionary, representing about 100 crosses, of which 60 have a distinguishing cognomen. Portions of 12 of these survive. Two were of wood, the remainder granite. The site of one cross is interestingly preserved in the name Pot du Rocqui, which means the mortice in the cross-base.  
Croix de Fer is the old name of Icho Islet, from the iron cross erected there by the Church, and shown in maps of 1563 and 1610. Icho was formerly written Hic-Hoc, which is not a jingle from the Latin grammar but a composite word which may mean the islet of the witch, or of bars of iron.  
The rock-name Les Cloches hints that the Church belled rocks in Jersey waters, in the manner of Inchcape, or from their shape.
8. Statuary. The reformers carried out their demolitions so thoroughly that virtually no mediaeval church statuary survives. Place-names give faint hints of where statues may once have stood, Le Jardin de l'Image et de la Ville de Troyes at St Ouen's Manor, suggesting a maze with a statue at its centre; Le Sommier du Visage, de Beau Visage, suggesting the head of a fallen statue.
9. Sanctuary paths. Percage, Perquage (a mediaeval sanctuary footpath, from Church to coast, for fugitive criminals). They were 22ft. wide. The course of some of them has been traced, partly through the occurrence of this word.

10. Consecrations, Benedictions. We find Sacrement (sacrament) in the names of a field, a cross and a lane; Deubenesterie (a place blessed by God); Bènit, Bènoit (blessed), name of fields within the orbit of Noirmont Priory; Béaterie (a blessed place), occurring on St Martin's perage.
11. Church Finances. The following occur in field-names, with the meanings suggested: Trèzor (the funds of a parish church, and houses and land connected therewith); Bénéfice (revenue from land, sometimes paid to augment the Rector's stipend); Aumône, for terre en franche aumône (Church land exempt from seigneurial dues); Charité (funds from land and rentes, applied to poor relief).

**27. ROYALTIES, CELEBRITIES AND OTHER NON-JERSEY PERSONNEL  
WHOSE NAMES ARE COMMEMORATED IN JERSEY TOPONYMY:**

- (a) The Crown. Le Roi (the King of England); Le Fieu du Roi occurs passim, being land which was either never alienated by the Duke of Normandy, or has reverted to the Crown by confiscation, forfeiture or escheat. Certain units are recorded as the monarch's especial property, e.g. Le Pray du Roi in St Clement and La Maison du Roi in St Lawrence.
- Charles, (Charles II), who twice visited Jersey; memory of his stay may linger in the name La Maison Charles, though this might refer to a Charles Le Roux.
- La Reine, (the Queen), occurs in le Fieu de la Reine, Queen's Valley, Field, Tree, and the names Damereine, Dammerès, Genereine. It cannot always be determined whether these refer to the Queens Mary, Elizabeth, Anne, Victoria, or some Dark Age chieftainess.
- Elizabeth, (Queen Elizabeth I), commemorated in Elizabeth Castle. L'Avenue de la Reine Elizabeth II between Beaumont and the Airport.
- Victoria, (Queen Victoria), whose name is prefixed to an Avenue, Pier, Tower, Village, Club, Inn etc. Her Jubilee in 1887 is commemorated in several names of lanes and places.
- Prince, which occurs with several meanings, was used for Queen Elizabeth in 1583–85. Le Prince is also a surname. Prince William's Redoubt, later Fort William, was built c1760.
- Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector 1653–58; his name appears in old maps showing Cromwell's Battery against Elizabeth Castle; his title in legal documents, "Son Altesse Olivier, Sr. Protecteur", may account for Oliver, Olivier, Olivet in some place-names. We find Le Fieu de L'Estat, temporary name of Le Fieu du Roi.
- (b) Ministers of the Crown. The Leicester Battery preserves the name of Robert Dudley, 1532–88, Duke of Leicester, Queen Elizabeth's Commander-in-Chief against the Armada. La Maison du Chancelier at Elizabeth Castle refers to Lord Clarendon, Chancellor of the Exchequer to Charles II. Keppel Tower preserves the family name of the Earl of Albemarle, Governor 1761–72. Lord Palmerston's name survived for a time in the Old Palmerston Hotel at Perruque.
- (c) Governors and Lieutenant-Governors of Jersey, whose names survive in towers, bastions, mounts, parks, farms, gardens, roads and streets.
- Governors' names include, Seymour, Somerset, (Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, 1537–50); Raleigh, (Sir Walter Raleigh, 1600–03); Peyton, (Sir John Peyton, 1603–30); Seymour, Conway, (H. Seymour Conway, 1772–95); Beresford, (William, Lord Beresford, 1821–54).
- Lieutenant-Governors, Cornish, (Henry Cornish, 1541–49); Gordon, (A. Gordon, 1801); Don, (Sir Geo. Don, 1806–14); Hilgrove, (Sir T. Hilgrove Turner, 1814–16); Halkett, (Sir Colin Halkett, 1821–30); Bingham, (Sir Frs. Bingham, 1924–29); Grasett, (Sir Ed. Grasett, 1945–53); Nicholson, (Sir Gresham Nicholson, 1953–58).
- (d) Other Officers serving the defence of the Island are commemorated in the names, Butts, (Col. A. de Butts, Engineer-in-Chief, Deputy Governor 1818–20); Kempt, (Sir Jas. Kempt, Master-General of Ordnance, 1830); Lewis, (Lt-Col G. G. Lewis, O/C R.E., in Jersey, c1831–35).
- (e) Other men from afar, commemorated in our toponymy:
- Columbus, (Christopher Columbus, 1446–1506, discoverer of America); Prynne, (William Prynne, 1600–69), a prisoner in Gorey Castle 1637–40; Wesley, (John Wesley, 1703–91, founder of Methodism); Châteaubriand, (F. R. A. de Châteaubriand, 1768–1848), French author; Strangers, "Strangers' Burying Ground" is shown in the 1849 map. Sir Winston Churchill 1874–1965.

**28. JERSEY CELEBRITIES, LONG FORGOTTEN,  
WHOSE NAMES SURVIVE IN OUR TOPONYMY**

Pierre and Tostain, lame monks of the 11th century, already mentioned, who bequeathed land to the Church.

Le Francois, (the Frenchman). Richard Le Francois was one of five powerful men who controlled Jersey in the 13th century as an outpost against France.



Luce de Carteret; Luce, Lucia, Lucy de Carteret, ?daughter of Ph. de Carteret (c1274–c1328); she was one of four heirs of the Fief of Ph. de Carteret in St Peter in 1331; marrying the Seigneur de Montaigu in France during the Hundred Years' War, she probably forfeited her Jersey lands, but a fief is still named after her.

Wallich; the head of this family, spelt variously, was Seigneur de la Brecquette until it was inundated c1350, when they moved to the centre of the Island and built a "castle" at Les Ss Germaïns; Geoffrey Wallis was killed at Barnet 1471.

Collette, was Collette de St Héliier, widow of Pierre des Augrès, living 1419.

Hugh; somebody who, at some remote time, gave his name to Hiouville, now known as Léoville.

La Fille de Carteret, always anonymous, seems to have acquired property all over the Island.

Grasfort, named after Edward Crafford, Crawford, Constable of St Martin in the 16th century. Helys, after whom La Tour John Helys at Gorey Castle is named.

Romain Renouf, Centenier of (J) 1659, and landowner, has left his name here and there.

Sir Edouard or Edward de Carteret, who was granted all perçages and terres vacantes in 1663.

Burrard, named after Sir Harry Burrard (1755–1813), who served in the Peninsular War.

Prince's Tower is named after Admiral Philippe d'Auvergne, (1754–1816), Prince de Bouillon.

Some names have become associated with places, but little is known of those who bore them; Thomas Balleine Le Clopin (the limper); Mabel, perhaps Mabel de Caen; Marie Hue; Rachel, for Rachel Payn, and Norfolk; Sally Mitchell, after whom a rock is named; Marie Best, daughter of an early 19th century soldier, after whom a cottage is named; Boyne Terrace, named not after the battle but after Susannah Mary Boyne.

## 29. LOCAL PERSONNEL, COMMEMORATED ANONYMOUSLY IN PLACE-NAMES

(a) Officials; Capitaine (the Captain); by 1495 this was the recognised title of the officer in command of Gorey Castle; Le Bailly (the Bailiff); Le Portier (the Gentleman Porter of Gorey Castle), a post held c1470 by John Nichol of Cornwall; L'Avocat (the Advocate); L'Ecrivain (the Notary); Le Docteur (the Doctor), and his home La Docteurerie; Le Receveur (the Receiver-General); Le Seigneur (the feudal overlord, Lord of the Manor), Le Sénéchal (feudal court official).

(b) The Family; Monsieur (the owner of the farm); Bonhomme (the old man, master of the house), and a surname; Dame, Madame (the Lady of the Manor); Bonne Femme, Madame (the mistress of the house); Veuve (a widow); Tante (an aunt); Vieille, diminutive Vieillette (an old woman); Vieux Garçons (old fellows, bachelors); Goodfaet (a godfather); Frère, diminutive Fréron (a brother); Les Demoiselles (the young ladies), probably Douce and Elizabeth Bandinel; various Clos and Vallettes ès Filles (the girls); Les Enfants (the children); Filliâtre (son-in-law or stepson) and Malfiliastri (bad stepsons); Filleul (godson).

(c) Sundry local characters. Most of these names are uncomplimentary, and are in fact nicknames, on their way to becoming surnames later. Le Norman (the man from the North, Norseman, from Normandy). When King John lost Normandy, Norman became a term of reproach, accentuated by the Norman Occupation of 1461–68. Egypte (a place of Jews, or gypsies); Landais (a moorland dweller, or a man of Les Landes); Le Clercq (the man who could read and write); L'Archier (the archer); Richard and William L'Archier, nicknamed Cock, were bowmen at Gorey Castle, and important from 1299 to c1340; Muet (a dumb man); Malnori, Les Maus Nourris (the underfed); Malmarchie (an expensive man, the opposite of à bon marché); Compère (an equal, accomplice or stepfather); L'Avotron (abortion); Les Capuchez (the hooded men; beaters); Malorey, Mallor, Maloret, Malouret (the man of evil omen), possibly a Henry Hamptonne; Les Quemonts (the beggars); Les Maraudins, Maraudines, Morandines (the marauders, pilferers, tramps); Larron (a thief, brigand); Popin (a villain, blackguard); Lulague, Le Utlaghe, Lustlague (the outlaw).

## 30. THE DEFENCE OF THE ISLAND

From time immemorial, the geographical position of Jersey has placed it in danger of attack from France; and its inhabitants have been constantly preoccupied with its defence. There is visual evidence of this preoccupation in the castles, forts and towers which ring the coasts, successors to the pre-historic earthworks which were constructed with the same object. The names of fields and places corroborate and extend this evidence, and it now becomes clear that far more work of a defensive nature was undertaken in the past than was ever suspected, especially in the Middle and Dark Ages, for which place-names are often the only material to work upon.

Jerseymen were not enthusiastic in building these defences, or in manning them when built: on the contrary they found spells of sentry duty in guard-houses such a bore that they avoided them in any way they could, not least by joining the fishing expeditions to the Newfoundland Banks, and during the Napoleonic scare, when English military engineers were pressing for more masons and labourers, the response was lukewarm. Perhaps the islanders felt that this was a quarrel between the

French and the English, in which they should not be unduly involved. But even before this a great deal was done by way of defence. A chain of fire beacons was set in readiness on high ground, to be lighted in case of alarm, and these can be traced in the incidence of the name Basquin, Besque (beacon) with its many variants in spelling. Le Tas de Geon was a pile of furze bundles stacked at the foot of the beacons on Les Hurts.

- (a) Stone-built defences. Câté, Câtél, Château (castle), applied to Elizabeth and Gorey Castles. Some parts of Gorey Castle have names of interest: Rounceval (a giant), used of the huge platform created by the Somerset Tower; Rampier (a rampart); Dongeon (a dungeon); Palais (a building in the Middle Ward, 1463).

Fort (a fort), used of many round the coasts; Forteresse (a fort of any kind); Tour (tower), applied to coastal towers of sundry periods; among the earliest was La Tour Perrin at Rozel; une Tour de deffense was built at La Rocque in 1540.

Martello (a coastal tower), a name wrongly applied to most of those in Jersey. The Martellos were built on the Kent and Sussex coasts c1800–15 to meet the threat of French invasion; the Jersey towers, of quite a different pattern, and resembling a rook in chess, were built c1770–80. There were originally 21, of which 16 survive, numbered or lettered, and some with a cognomen of the locality, the engineer or the Governor.

Several German towers survive from the Occupation.

Many coastal batteries, usually with a cognomen, were built between 1550 and 1850. Demy-lune (a half-moon battery); one existed at Elizabeth Castle in 1650, another in St Ouen's Bay in 1811. There was a Batterie des Volontaires, and a Volunteer Redoubt. A "Bloke-howse" is mentioned in 1540.

Poudrière (a powder-magazine); a number were built in the 18th century at coastal strong-points. Store is used of a munitions store, and a Gardien du Store appears in 1795. Musée (literally a museum) was the name of the armoury in Gorey Castle in 1463. Arsenal is used for the armouries or arsenals of the regiments of the Royal Jersey Militia. Baraque (a barracks); Baragone (a barracoon, or slave-barracks with defensive works against anti-slavers), a name applied, for a reason unknown, to a site at La Rocque.

Tour de guet (a watch-tower); maison de guet (a guard-house); Garde, Car, Quart (watch and ward); Corps de Garde (a guard-house, watch-house, or a ward in a castle); Gardier (a man from a watch-house). It is clear from the Actes des Etats 1558 onwards that guard duty was resented and evaded. Sentry-boxes, or Guerites, are mentioned in 1779.

- (b) Artillery, of the Militia or Batteries; and Musketry.

Artillerie (artillery); Canon, Cannon (a gun), used from 1462; there are a Rue and Route des Canons; Barbette (an earth platform for cannon); Couleuvre (a grass-snake, or a culverin), the name of a field of serpentine shape, but a demi-culverin was mounted near by; Mouchetterie (musketry) occurs near a Militia Arsenal. One Rifle Range is now in use; the sites of three obsolete ranges are recorded; old maps show Targets on some of these. Tir (shooting, a rifle-range) occurs.

- (c) Drill. Le Shed Parioissial (the Militia drill-shed built near each Parish Church), Parade, Paradis (a parade-ground); one Clos des Parades may have been the drill-ground for units in Martellos nos. 1–3 in Grouville Bay; Manoeuvre (manoeuvres); Escouarde (a squad); Tambour (a drum).

- (d) Roads. La Rue Militaire; a number of these were built by General Don, 1806–14, to accelerate movement of defence troops.

- (e) Look-outs, Beacons, Signals. The names Lookout Point, Tower and Field occur; also L'Oeillère (a peep-hole, look-out tower); Mireux (a look-out, view-point); Échivée (a place with a wooden watch-tower); Poste (a guard-post, sentry-post, signalling-post); Mât (a mast, flagstaff); le Clos de Télégraphe (used for signalling).

Bacule, Basquier, Besque, Baikin, Bêlier, Betier, and many other variants, (a beacon); Tas de Geon (a heap of furze), i.e. bundles of furze stacked in readiness at the foot of the Boulez fire-beacons. Tocozaïne, Touzaïne, Touzée (the ringing of an alarm bell or tocsin, or a noise like it).

- (f) Sundry. The name Basseline occurs, apparently meaning a base-line in a survey of coastal defences or a sea mark.

We now leave recorded history, and enter an era of energetic but unchronicled defensive works, covering the Dark and Middle Ages. Place-names offer voluble evidence of earthworks, barriers and stockades.

- i. Earthworks. Câté, Câtél, Château (a castle, including Iron Age promontory forts, and strongholds of undetermined date); Câtelet (the above, in miniature); Citadelle (a stronghold), used of Fort Regent, and of one farm which had no special defensive role to play; v. also Stone-built defences.

Fosse (a ditch and embankment). This occurs, in St Brelade, at a point indicating that there was a promontory fort enclosing Noirmont peninsula; in Grouville, indicating a hill-fort on Verclut bluff; in St John, indicating an earthwork at Le Câtelet; in St Lawrence, at

La Citadelle; at a rectangular salient in the St Helier boundary; and at Mainland (where a bronze hoard was found); in St Martin, at Cotte de la Pallière; in St Ouen at Fosse au Bois (?a palisaded ditch); in St Peter, at field named La Ronde Lande, with a Fosse de pierres and Clos de la Porte; in Trinity, indicating the line of a promontory fort at Belle Hougue; on the line of the entrenchment at Le Câtel de Rozel; and as a connecting earthwork between Le Chastel Sedeman and Diélament.

Other words are, Dune (a bank, earthwork); Talus, Tallue (an embankment); Motte (an embankment); Mondin, Mondrin (a protective embankment, sometimes against water); Drove (the defensive trench or moat of a castle or manor); Douvre, Dovre (one day's compulsory labour repairing the defensive trenches and other items at the Castle); Banquet, Banquette (an advance earthwork; a rampart walk); Trappe (a defensive ditch or pitfall); Monfort (a strong hill), probably Le Câtel de Rozel. Toponymy notices barriers of one sort or another, in Barrière (a barrier); Barre (a barricade), associated with Pallière in the western parishes; Barrée (barred; rue understood), for a road-block.

- ii. Stockades. To judge by place-names, these were numerous. Some no doubt originated during the French Occupation of 1461--68; others during the unrecorded tip-and-run raids of the Hundred Years War; some, perhaps, to repel the Viking raids of the Dark Ages. There is a precise vocabulary.

Étocquet, Estoquet, Étoquier, diminutive Étocqueret (a stockade), sometimes to keep animals out of gardens, more often to keep invaders out of the village; the name occurs in Sts Brelade, John, Martin and Ouen.

Boulevard, Boulivot (a bulwark, rampart, palisade of tree-trunks), used of coastal emplacements, and an occasional strong-point inland. Picois is used for stakes in a stockade; Porte, in two cases, apparently for an entrance to a stockade.

Pallière, Paleron (a stockade, palisade). Henry I felled 1000 trees in 1224-5 in the Forest of Bere for stockades in Jersey and Guernsey. The many entries in the Dictionary under this word indicate stockades in St Martin, at Côte de la Pallière; in St Ouen, at Vinchelez, where there was a Ville; and at Portinfer (the gateway down to the coast), in association with the names Ville, Fosse and Porte, suggesting a stockade where men assembled for evacuation in boats when the rest of the Island was overrun: and outside Gorey Castle. Some stockades were triangular, being sited at road-forks.

- iii. Personnel available for defence, their training and weapons. Toponymy offers the following; Cavalerie (horsemen); Cornet (a junior officer commanding a troop of horse); Bachelier (a youth in the probationary stage of knighthood); Éperon (a spur); Lice, Listes (a jousting-ground, tilt-yard, lists), also called le champ des Tournois (tournament), at St Ouen's Manor, which also had a Clos de Quintaine (quintain).

Soldat, Soudard (a soldier), referring to local train-bands, appears in names of lanes and fields; also used for garrison troops, in the form soldeiers 1502, souldeyers 1531, etc.; a certain Hacquebuttier (the man with the arquebus) is mentioned; Cross Bow House was the home of the Larbaestiers, a Trinity family (meaning Crossbowman); Craniegaine (a cranequin or mechanism for bending a crossbow) occurs; Haubert (a hauberk or coat of chain-mail; Maillefer (a wearer of chain-mail); Mailli, Mailler (a mailed man or maker of mail) occurs in several parishes, including St Helier, where a skull wearing chain-mail of the 12th century was discovered; Adubbeur (an armourer); Écrivisseur (a maker of cuirasses); Épaulière (a shoulder-piece in plate armour); Baudrette (a baldric or shoulder-belt); Gisaulme (a halberd).

There is plenty of evidence of archery practice. Butte, Buttes, (archery butts) occur in place-names in eight parishes: the butts were usually near the Church. Merquais was an archery ground.

### 31. HISTORICAL EVENTS, COMMEMORATED IN PLACE-NAMES

- (a) Events outside Jersey: Most of these are street names, commemorating English victories. We have Boscobel, where Charles II was in hiding, 1651; Blenheim 1704; Minden 1759; Douro, a Spanish river, scene of engagements 1812-13; Waterloo 1815; Alma and Inkerman 1854; Dongola, Egyptian province recaptured 1896; Victory Inn; Patriotic Street.

- (b) Events in Jersey:

1496: Pero Nino's raid, echoed in La Croix de la Bataille, and ?Blood Hill.

1461-68: The Norman-French Occupation; toponymy furnishes abundant material; Maulevrier, a place-name at la Rocque, le fieu de la Franche Mauvellerie in Trinity, perhaps Le Chastel Sedeman, which might have been taken over by Maulevrier at the outset, and immunised from taxation; La Flocquetterie, Flock tree (the place of Flocquet, or Robert de Flocques), joint leader with Carbonnel of the 1461 invasion; La Blaisôterie (the place of Blaisot, or man of Blois), perhaps another companion of Maulevrier; Le Creux aux Français at Grosnez,

perhaps the scene of the final assault in c1462, or, according to tradition associated with 'la fraude', smuggling with the French. La Prison, crags between Grosnez and the sea, perhaps the place to which Flocquet consigned the unco-operative in 1462, or, again according to tradition, a creek in which it was dangerous to take shelter in bad weather. La Frontière, perhaps the frontier of the three western parishes which did not immediately surrender; La Fille de Carteret, unnamed, who acquired much land in various parishes; La Rue à la Pendue and Les Cris de la Villaise, if belonging to this period, suggest summary justice on a collaborator; Le Cri des Tombelaines, a legend based on inveterate sheep-stealing by the Norman invaders; Harliston Tower in Gorey Castle is named after Richard Harliston, who ousted the French and was in command c1468–85.

1572 and 1686: arrival of two waves of Huguenot refugees, shown in La Huguenotterie.

1646: La Monnaie (coinage), in reference to the mint established at La Guerdainerie.

1770–90: when party politics were rampant; Charlot (a member of the anti-democratic party), Jeannot (the democratic party).

1779: attempt at invasion by the Prince de Nassau; the Du Parcq Battery, named after Rev. J. du Parcq, Rector, who played a plucky part in repelling the attack.

1781: Rullecourt's invasion, and the Battle of Jersey; remembered in the names Peirson (Maj Frs. Peirson, 95th Regt, hero of the battle), and Mulcaster (Capt Mulcaster, then in command at Elizabeth Castle).

1820–50: politics again; Laurier (a laurel tree), grown as a badge of the Conservative party, Rose, the Liberal party.

1847–52: the building of St Catherine's Breakwater; L'Hôpital (a surgery for doctors attending the labour force).

1852–55: more French refugees; Le Rocher des Proscrits, rendezvous of Victor Hugo and his fellow-exiles.

1915–18: the Kaiser's War; Prisoners-of-War Camp, for German prisoners, at Blanches Banques.

1941–45: Hitler's War: and the German Occupation; the German War Cemetery has been removed, and their railways obliterated; their Power Station is still there; a few indestructible bunkers are recognised in the name Clos du Bunker, and the German Underground Hospital is retained, rather strangely, as a tourist attraction.

(c) Events in Jersey, undated, unchronicled, but possibly preserved in place-names.

1. Battles. Some of these may be skirmishes during the Maulevrier Occupation, during mediaeval raids, or refer to even earlier events. La Croix de la Bataille, 1406, and the Battle of Jersey 1781 have already been mentioned. In addition, Bataille also occurs, in St Brelade, at La Sergenté, near the site of a Bronze Age mound containing weapons; in St John, Rue ès Abbés; in St Ouen, near La Brecquette and east of the Parish Hall; in St Peter, now under the Airport; in the Quennevais, and at three sites in La Grande Vingtaine.
2. Raids, Routs, Executions: La Rue des Normans seems to record some invader's approach route over the rocks at L'Oeillère, perhaps the detachment who tried to kidnap Philippe de Carteret at La Mare au Seigneur; Forée (foray, pillage, plundering) occurs. Les Eseauyards if for the scaffolds could suggest a mass execution at the foot of Le Câtel de Lecq.
3. Dark Deeds: we find La Tuerie (the massacre); La Vallette au Meurtre (murder); Le Creux ès Maufaits (misdeeds), suggesting that malefactors were cast over a cliff; Scrée, Scretz, Secretz (the place of hidden things, secrets).

### 32. THE DARK AGES: c. A.D. 400–1000

During these six centuries, barbarians from Scandinavia, finding the islands sparsely populated, having driven out the last traces of Roman administration, gradually eliminated Roman civilisation. Literary records are so scarce as to be virtually non-existent, and the history of that age of darkness has to be pieced together from legend, tradition and place-names. "Noe man can expect", wrote Jean Poingdestre in 1682, "there should be any great knowledge of these Islands before their subiection to ye Crowne of England". But, he continues robustly, "This darckness in our affaires, which useth to deterre others, hath wrought ye contrary effect in mee". We are of like mind with Poingdestre, and in the Dictionary are offering our readers material which sheds some light on this intriguing period. It includes, at least, the names of some of the men of importance during those centuries, and gives hints of patterns of events. It was, without doubt, a time of acerbity, violence and conflict in which the tribal chief, whether of the Celtic islanders or the Norse invaders, was the man who counted; and next to him in importance was the Christian missionary from Ireland, Wales or Sark who, in spite of every peril, succeeded in establishing nuclei of literate and godly men in the heart of barbary. The section on the Church may be read with these paragraphs.

In Roman times Jersey was in all probability known as Andium (the large island, as distinct from its smaller neighbours). Andium was smoothed to Angia in the early Dark Age. In 565–70 its ruler was named Loyescon, whose name may survive in the surname Losce Le Rey, occurring in St Saviour's Parish in 1234; at the same period, in the same parish, we find the surname Genceraïne, Genere Regine, filius Regine (kinsman of the Queen), perhaps the consort of Loyescon, and a family Le Jenère occurs in St Saviour's parish records 1461–68.

By 600, Jersey may have been called Andesagina, under a chieftain named Boso, whose name may or may not survive in place-names, and he was converted to Christianity. The Island was then full of heathen temples, by which no doubt the many megalithic structures are meant, but the Church was at work, and to this period belongs the Celtic priest's tombstone in St Lawrence's Church. In about 802 the ruler of the Island was Anouarith, perhaps a form of Andio-vartha (guardian of Andium), and he was visited by Gervold, Abbot of Fontenelle. In the ensuing century the Church, subject to constant piracy, probably knew Jersey as Angie Fanaff (the fana falsa or heathen temples of Angia), and the name Angia was garbled further to Agnus or Agna.

By 1025 the Island was being called Jersoi, which may stand for the island of Gervold, or of a Norse invader named Geirr or Gaera; if the former, his name may survive in the name Grouville, originally written Gerouvilla or perhaps Geroldville; if the latter, the place-name Gargate may stand for Gaera's gat or way-through. The names of other Norse invaders seem to survive in Azicot (Azurr), Quétivel (Ketill) and Gigoulonde (Gicquel). The name Dannemarche (the Dane's boundary), and the surname Le Dain suggest intruders from Denmark.

It is clear that the early Christian missionaries and their mission stations were subject to constant and violent attack by Viking and other raiders, and as evidence of such we have already mentioned "ecclesia Sancte Marie arsi Monasterii", the name of St Mary's Church in 1042, and "capella Sancte Marie de Mala Nocte", the name of the Bonne Nuit Chapel c1170.

### 33. THE ROMAN PERIOD: 54 B.C. to A.D. c400

It has always been assumed that the Romans never occupied Jersey, and there are few remains to suggest the contrary, apart from: a Fanum and coastguard station at Le Pinnacle; a hoard of 357 Roman coins of the early 4th century, found at Les Quennevais in 1848; 19 Roman coins at L'Île Agois (BSJ. 1979 p. 338); and a Roman mortar found in St Helier c1850.

Fortifications named after Caesar are not of Roman character, though it is possible that they may stand on Roman sites; e.g. Le Câtel de Rozel, a promontory fort also known as La Petite Césarée; and Caesar's Tower, an outwork of Gorey Castle, which is mediaeval. A bank forming part of the earthwork known as Le Chastel Sedeman is named César, and we have suggested that Sedeman and Dièlément may stand for Castra Septimana and Decumana (camps of the VIIth and Xth Legions).

Toponymy has nothing else to offer which is not equivocal; Équière (a squared place), and two fields named le Clos de, du Pavement are unlikely to have Roman origins. La Ruetten Namen, mentioned in St Helier in 1418, might possibly refer to the Namnetes, a Gaulish coast tribe of Caesar's day.

There are possible, but far from certain, references to Armorican coin hoards, in le Clos de Rougécus, and Le Trésor may sometimes mean treasure-trove. The hill-top where the Marquanderie hoard was found is named La Valeure (the price), later written Valeuse, and might refer to some other hoard found near by.

### 34. PREHISTORIC REMAINS

There can be few comparable areas in Europe where prehistoric remains are so plentiful; to their number, toponymy adds enough to double it, and the result is a most remarkable density.

- (a) Palaeolithic Caves. We have Cotte, diminutive Cottin (a cavern, hide-out) used of caves, some of which were occupied by Palaeolithic man; these are coastal.
- (b) Megalithic Passage Graves; often called Pouquelaye (Puck's stone, or a goblin's path), the latter being a neat description of an allée couverte; La Chambre ès Dames occurs, perhaps as an old name of the dolmen du Mont de la Ville; Les Trois Roches may be the relics of a passage-grave; see also under Hougue.
- (c) Megalithic cist-graves or dolmens; some of these also are listed under Hougue; the following names suggest others: a Cromlech, shown c1860–70 in St Martin; Le Quesnil menhir "Rude Altar 16ft high", shown in 1844 in St Brelade; a "Stone Sentry Box", shown at Sorel; La Pierre Tassée (heaped up), perhaps meaning a capstone supported on uprights; L'Abri à la Dame, inside the promontory fort at Belle Hougue; Les Platons (flat stones), perhaps dismantled dolmens; Trépied (with three feet) can mean a capstone on three uprights.
- (d) Menhirs: The Great, Little, White and Broken Menhirs survive at Blanches Banques; several menhirs named Blanche Dame, Dame Blanche also survive; there are 40 entries in the Dictionary under Blanche Pierre: Dame, in field-names, means the haunt of a fairy, or that there was a

- menhir there. Among menhirs now lost are, Hercanty (the tilted menhir), near Nicolle Tower; The Finger Rock, at Marquanderie; La Dame Beneterie, suggesting a Christianised menhir; Pierre, Perron are used for menhirs, or large stones surviving from a megalithic structure.
- (e) Tumuli. Hougue (a burial mound, barrow, tumulus), diminutives, Houquette, Houguillon. There are over 200 entries in the Dictionary, representing 144 places where mounds still exist or are remembered, 32 of them having a cognomen. There are about 30 each in Sts Ouen and Brelade, 12 each in Sts John, Martin, Peter, Saviour and Grouville. A few are natural outcrop, the mound of a post-mill, the ruin of a tower; the majority, burial mounds of the Neolithic or Bronze Ages. They were an asset as a venue of feudal assemblies, and offered good sites for mills and signal-posts; but for the most part a liability, attracting Dark Age pirates, interrupting ploughing, and believed to be full of fairies, goblins and ghosts.
- (f) Sundry. Torque Villas mark the find-spot of the Bronze Age gold torque. Tree-stumps of a submerged Neolithic forest are visible on the beach at intervals opposite Kempt Tower and further south. Peat was obtained for fuel from Grouville marsh during the second World War.



La Pouquelaye. Mont Ubé. St. Clement



### 35. FOLK LORE

Toponymy reveals widespread lore and legend, of great age, and due to the universal human instinct to explain what could not be understood in terms of the supernatural. This is the realm of the fairy-story, the goblin and the fiend.

Benevolent spirits include Bonnefemme (a fairy); Le Prince, La Princesse, Fontaine de la Princesse, at Sorel, the subject of a fairy-story; Rogodaine (rock of the gods or fairies not Nicodemus), associated with Magloire, who may have christianised it; Fè, Fételle, Fâtieau (a fairy), not a fragile creature, but capable of building dolmens, with which the word is always associated.

Spirits less benevolent: La Blanche Dame (a ghost in white); Ghost Hill at St Aubin; Fantôme (a phantom); Dame, in road names, often signifies haunting; Demoiselle (a fairy, ghost); Cocagne (goblin at the bottom of a wall); Les Puits de Maufant contained a monster which devoured children; Lecq for La Wik (?the witch); Rocquebert or Witches' Rock, a recognised rendezvous for witches; Herpe (a witch); Icho (?islet of the witch); Bouânne (dark, sinister); Vioge (a fiend), which amused itself by driving victims into a cave to eat them; Varou (a were-wolf), found in La Craque and La Fosse au Varou. The Devil himself appears in La Chaise au Diable and Le Clos de Sept Diabes; at Le Becquet ès Chats the Devil, attended by black cats, had a rendezvous with local sorcerers.

Houchez Lane was said to be haunted by ghostly soldiers with copper faces, in the vicinity of La Hougue à l'Or; a phantom warrior, perhaps mounted, is reported from La Sergenté, the find spot of a bronze hoard; ghostly cries from Les Tombelènes, Les Cris de la Tombelène, may preserve a folk memory of Maulevrier oppressions. Le Saut Geoffroi, or Jeffrey's Leap, may be the scene of the event described in legend, or of some ghost story with the word effroi (fright) at its root.

Superstition: Mariners and fishermen would not speak of a landmark by name, for fear of bad luck ensuing; thus St Peter's Church spire, known by name to all, was called La Pointue and St Ouen's Mill, equally familiar, Le Gagneur (the breadwinner).

It is admitted that some of the above suggestions are speculative and there will doubtless be readers who will have other solutions to offer.

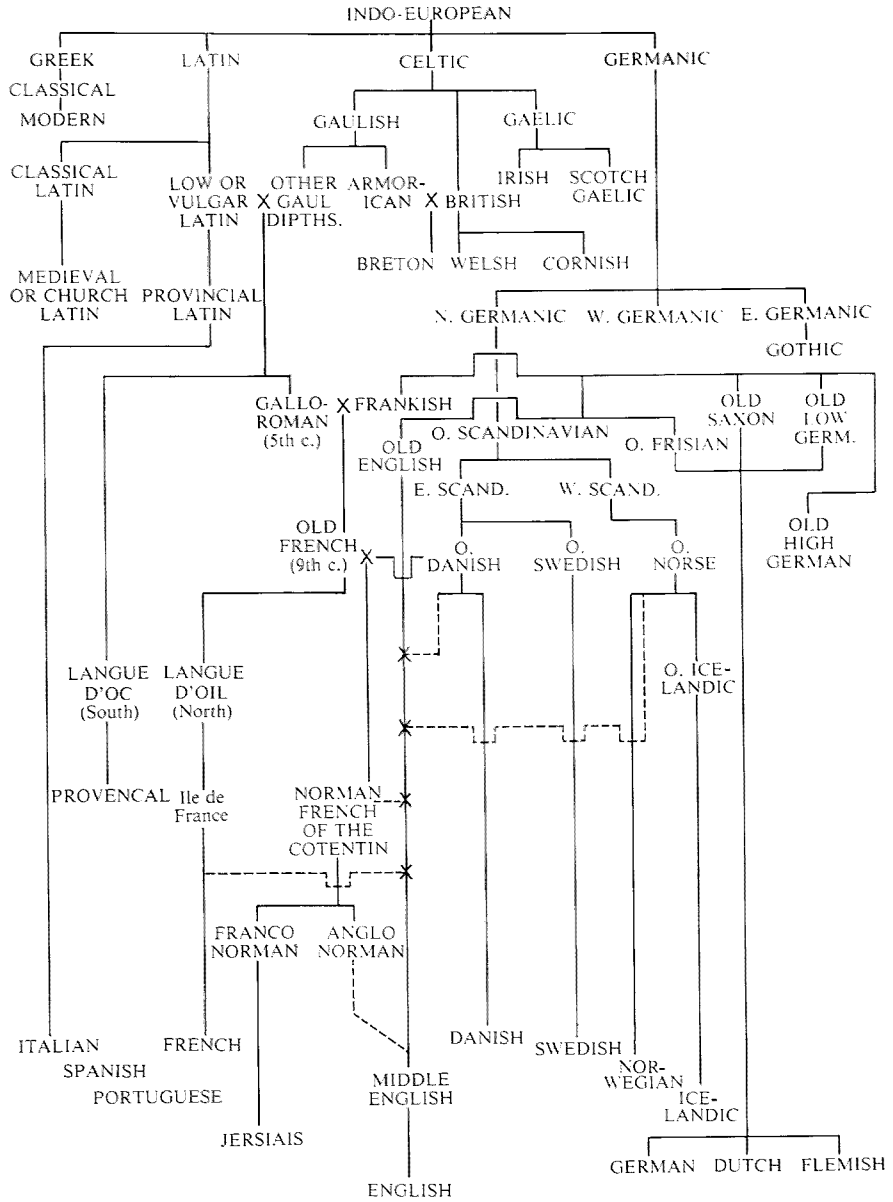
### 36. LANGUAGE

Of what language are these names? They are predominantly French in sound, form and origin. A smaller number are from Teutonic roots, such as alleur (freehold) and fief (land held under the feudal system). There is an interesting group of Old Norse words surviving not only in the names of rocks and coastal features, as is sometimes said, but inland as well; and a small number of pure Celtic words has been noticed. You will find a few English words, of comparatively recent introduction. All these languages, so different today, in fact belong to the same linguistic family, the Aryan or Indo-European, and their relationship is set out in genealogical form on the next page. With so complex a pedigree it is not always easy to offer a simple ancestry for every word, but when in doubt we have consulted the Century Dictionary, a work of exact and monumental scholarship in eight volumes, which gives the ancient and modern forms of words and their equivalents in many different languages, and could justly claim to be a lexicon of all European language, not English alone. This dictionary shows, *inter alia*, that the French spoken by Normans in Normandy and in England in the early Middle Ages were the same language, and it was only the infusion of Anglo-Saxon into the French of England which created the differences between modern French and modern English. It also shows that the Provençal language or dialect is an infallible link between a French word and the Latin form from which it sprang.

Among examples of likely Celtic words may be mentioned: Bachin (a basin); Bec (a bank, cliff-point, bluff); Caruée (ploughland for ten oxen); Croute (a croft, small field enclosed with banks); Gorroik (a person living on an eminence; appearing in the name Gorey); Lande (moorland, heath); Pouquelaye (a goblin's path, or stone); Pulec (a pool); Torlaix (dried-up ponds).

Some Old Norse words are: Bec (a brook); Bel (a farmyard); Ber, Berg (a rock); Bourg (a fortified hamlet); Dicq (an excavated channel and embankment); Étacq (a tall rock like a haystack); Fanne (a bog); Grune (a flat rock, occasionally uncovered by the sea); Guet (a watch-tower); Haugard (a stack-yard); Hou (a medium sized island); Hougue (a stony mound, burial mound); Mielle (a sand-dune); Sond (sound, channel between rocks); Vase (mud); Vau (a cove); Vau (a field usually above a cove); Verp (a pond for straying animals); Vic (a creek); Vinde (where ships had to change course).

Jersiais or Jersey Norman French, which is the local form of Norman French, descended from Old French merged with Norse tongues, has been recorded for all time by our friend Dr Frank Le Maistre in his *Dictionnaire Jersiais-Français*. But it does not appear in Jersey Place Names as often as one would expect. The reason is simple. Until recently Jersiais was a spoken, not a written language; when it was committed to paper, the writer used what he considered was literate orthography, thus creating, as it were, a second form of Jersiais. In much the same way an English registrar would have written Ann for Nancy and Elizabeth for Betsy, though his clients were always known by the latter name, and might even have received it at baptism. An example of the 'shadow Jersiais' of lawyers is the word Rocquerel (a small rock), which they would have substituted for the



Pedigree kindly supplied by Mr J. McN. Dodgson, F.S.A.



vernacular form Rocqu'èsè. There are many other examples in Dr Le Maître's dictionary, prefixed with the word 'officiallement'. In addition to this lawyers' French, and the Jersey Norman French of the countryside, yet a third kind of French seems to emerge in our Place Names. The student will find in our Dictionary many words which are entirely French in sound and structure, but do not appear in any French dictionary. Such words are French in origin adapted by Jerseymen to suit local needs. Examples of this are the family of words based on *pré* (a meadow) and *chêne* (an oak), and a catalogue of names with the suffix *-erie* (the place of...).

The older a place-name is, the wider its variety of spelling. The science of correct spelling, known to savants as orthography, is quite recent, and up to two centuries ago it was in order to spell a word as you chose. Bearing this in mind, we have made it a habit to utter aloud an unfamiliar place-name when we first meet it, and then write down the sound, and the various spellings which would accommodate it. One of these is usually a pointer to what the word is trying to say. A good example of this is a field given to us as Barsac, not because a table wine was grown there, but because it was less than or below an old Jersey acre, Basse-Acre, or because it was low compared with surrounding fields.

Surnames and personal names account for about one quarter of our place-names, but this does not necessarily detract from their value. In some ways it enhances it, unfolding, as it does, a catalogue of names by which parents formerly baptised their children and opening for the researcher a veritable mine of outdated surnames, which will carry him back to the middle ages and beyond.

Finally in a work of this length absolute consistency is not humanly possible. However, what may appear as inconsistencies in spelling and the use of accents to some readers will usually be found to be accurate copying from an original document. For instance the use of capital letters for personal names was erratic until recent centuries, and in early examples it is most often found that a capital is used for the first name but not for the surname; similarly *fief* appears in early records as *fieu*, and so *le fief du Roi* or *de la Reine* will in earlier times be *le fieu du roy*, or *de la royne*.

Also over the years the form of a name may change as is shown in these examples. *Le Clos du petit perrin* in 1610, *fief de Samarès* or one of its dependencies, shows that it belonged to either young Perrin or small Perrin and also shows that probably at that date *petit perrin* was still known or remembered. Later it became *Le Clos Perrin* or *Perin*. And we have *Le Vermeleu de l'Ouest* and *Le Vermeleu de l'Est* in 1700 and 1814, on the *fief du Roi* in St Lawrence, but its meaning has been lost and a recent owner is reported to have said, 'I can't remember Vermeleu, I call it *Le Merveilleux*'.

In an *Appariement de Grouville* of 1708 we find examples of fields already having alternative names. This has often arisen as the result of two or more small fields being thrown into one, so it will not be surprising if some owners say that we have recorded an incorrect name. A name may also be duplicated under several owners, and this is when different people, probably heirs, own sections within a field, or when a name covers a large area, and therefore includes several fields. People could also own land not in the *vingtaine*, nor the parish, in which they lived, causing apparent contradictions in evidence.

In seeking the derivation, and through it the meaning, of a place-name, it is important to work forward in time from the earliest known spelling of the word. Intermediate and late spellings of words can be extremely wayward and deceptive, having been modified by copyists through carelessness or lack of comprehension.

In the preliminary spade-work which the following pages represent, we have turned up a mass of raw material, which we now offer with some tentative explanations of our own. It is an attempt to place on record for the first time a catalogue of Jersey place-names, and what they seem to mean. But we are not omniscient, and gladly invite any sincere critic to mull these pages over and let us know of any amendment or addition which may occur to him. Between us, we should be able to reveal to people who live in Jersey a story which the names of their homes and surroundings have been whispering to them down the centuries. Things they never thought of before, activities long forgotten, but once part of the Jersey way of life, events which have never appeared in the history books, the names of people who lived here or passed this way a thousand years ago or more; in fact, a panorama of Jersey from the dawn of history to the present day. In learned circles nowadays, place-names are regarded as high-ranking evidence in the story of a country, and the names we have collected are bound to add some interesting paragraphs to the story of Jersey. Do not imagine, however, that our collection is complete. There are many more old names which should be retrieved and recorded before it is too late. There is no time to lose. For as we write, one old homestead after another, with its memories, is passing into the hands of new owners, and the *raison d'être* of one field-name after another is being extinguished by the relentless sprawl of bricks and mortar upon its surface. It is our last chance to recover what may, in a week or two, become irrecoverable, and Jersey historians in search of a cause could do no better than move a step ahead of progress, recording on their journey the information which it is bound to obliterate.

In conclusion we would stress that this collection of Jersey place-names is not finite, that is to say that a name is not 'right' to the exclusion of all other names or forms in use from time to time, or which may be coined in the future. To be pedantic about toponymy would be to petrify the subject, one which is not dead, but living. Ours is just a record of place-names in and around Jersey as far as we have been able to glean them from oral and written sources.

**Note for the comfort of those who use this Dictionary**

Do not be dismayed if a sentence here and there switches from English to French and back. This is inevitable in a book written in English about words which are, for the most part, French. It is, moreover, the Jersey way. Jersey is bilingual, its people speaking Jersiais and English with equal fluency; if you add the French of the Courts, trilingual; go back a little to pre-Reformation days, and some Jerseymen were in fact quadrilingual, using Latin as well. It would have been possible to distinguish the languages by using italics, but we did not think it necessary; and it would be pain and grief to the compositor, if ever the book comes to be printed.

Do not recoil from unusual spellings of words which you know in a tidier uniform. We have always preserved the original orthography, whether obtained by word of mouth or lifted from an ancient document.

Please remember that many of the meanings and derivations we suggest are of a tentative nature, and you have every right to disagree with them. As Cicero said, "Quot homines tot sententiae". There are as many points of view as there are people.

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The above was written by Charles Stevens before he had any hope of seeing the book in print.



## ABBREVIATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

AB	Appariement de Sa Majesté, St Brelade, 1786, based on aveux of 1774-75. Fields therefore approximate to those shown on Richmond, 1795
abbrev.	abbreviation
AdE	<b>Actes des États</b> , 1524-1800, published SJ 1897-1917
adj.	adjective
adv.	press advertisements of land or properties to be let or sold
AEM	Dr A. E. Mourant, FRS
AG	Appariement de Sa Majesté, Grouville 1708 and c.1770, copied 1804
AHE	A. H. Ewen, in correspondence with authors
AL	Appariement de Sa Majesté, St Laurent 1656, another of 1718 copied 1740
AMel	Appariements fief de Méléches 1700 and others
AMt	Appariement de Sa Majesté, St Martin 1701
Amy	Collection of Amy MSS
appar.	apparently
approx.	approximate; approximately
AR	Assize Roll 1299, translated, typescript at SJ <b>Assize Roll</b> 1309, published by SJ 1903
AS	Appariement de Sa Majesté, St Sauveur 1671
AVL	Appariement du fief des Vingt Livres, MHag. c.1775
b.	born
B	St Brelade's parish
bel.	belonging to
BHJ	<b>Balleine's History of Jersey</b> , revised 1981
BJ	<b>The Bailiwick of Jersey</b> , G. R. Balleine 1951, revised 1970
bord.	bordering on
Bret.	Breton
bro.	brother
BSJ	<b>Annual Bulletins of La Société Jersiaise</b> , 1875-1984
Bull. Ass. Jers.	Bulletins d'Quart d'An de L'Assemblée d'Jérriais
c.	circa: about
C	St Clement's parish on maps indicates Clos
Cart.	<b>Cartulaire</b> , Channel Islands documents dated 1025-1532, in Les Archives de la Manche and Warwick Castle, published by SJ 1924
CD	<b>The Century Dictionary</b> 1899
Celt.	Celtic
cent.	century
cf.	compare
Chev.	<b>Le Journal de Jean Chevalier</b> , 1643-51, published in transcript by SJ 1906-14
Chron.	Les <b>Chroniques de Jersey</b> , anonymous c.1585, published by George Syvret 1832 and Abraham Mourant 1858. Page numbers of latter edition are quoted
d.	died
D	Dutch
Dal.	<b>Jersey, Île Agricole Anglo-Normande</b> , Pierre Dalido, 1951. Topographical information supplied by FLM
Dan.	Danish
dau.	daughter
deriv.	derivation
dial.	dialect
dim.	diminutive
DJF	<b>Dictionnaire Jersiais-Français</b> , Frank Le Maistre 1966
DLX	<b>Jersey, ses Antiquités</b> , etc. J. de la Croix, 1858-61
doc.	document

- Dr. 76 A list of 27 streams which dried out in the drought of 1975-76. FLM in Evening Post June 1977
- Dum. Map and description of Jersey, Philippe Dumaresq c.1685 published by SJ 1935
- E east
- Ed. Édouard, Edward
- e.g. for example
- Eliz. Elizabeth
- Eng. English
- ERO Essex Record Office; papers in SJ library
- Ext. Extt. **Extentes 1274, 1331, 1528, 1607, 1668, 1749**, published by SJ, **1292, 1374-76** published by DLX 1/113, 2/87, 299. That quoted as 1815 is a copy prob. of 1668
- Ext. 1441 Quoted in MHau. 1758
- F French
- Fa. Map of Les Dirouilles, H. A. Faed 1940
- fam. family
- fem. feminine
- feu, feue the late
- FLM Dr F. Le Maistre, OBE, Articles in Bull. Ass. Jèrr. and information given verbally and in correspondence
- FLS Frances Le Sueur
- fm. farm
- fr. from
- Frs. François; Francis
- fs. fils, son of
- G Grouville parish
- Gael. Gaelic
- GdeG **The Settlement of Normandy**, G.F.B. de Gruchy, Occasional Publication No. III, Jersey Society in London 1911
- GdlF List of crosses (crouaix) George de la Forge, alias for the late George Le Feuvre, **Jersey Evening Post**, July 1977
- Geo. George
- Germ. German
- Gk. Greek
- GL Some lists of uncertain purpose, Grouville 1841
- GNF Guernsey French
- Godf. Godfray's map of Jersey, 1849
- GP Service de Prisonniers Criminels, Grouville undated
- GPJ **Glossaire du Patois Jersiais**, published SJ 1924
- GV **Ceux qui doivent au voyage de Guernesey Grouville**, undated. Service du voyage de Guernesey, selon l'appariement, Grouville 1685, 1711
- H St Helier's parish
- Heim. **Heimdal, Revue de l' Art et d'Histoire de Normandie**, Été 1972
- Ho. House
- hrs. heirs of
- HT Notes on Hilgrove Turner transactions
- ibid in the same document or book
- Icel. Icelandic
- i.e. that is to say
- Ir. Irish
- It. Italian
- J St John's parish
- Jas. on maps indicates Jardin
- JNF Jacques, James
- Jn. Jersey Norman French
- Joig. Jean; John
- Jos. adjoining
- Jos. Josué; Joseph
- L St Lawrence's parish
- L'Amy **Jersey Folk Lore**, J. H. L' Amy, 1927
- Lat. Latin
- LC **Lettres Closes (Close Rolls) 1205-1327**, PRO. Published SJ 1891-93
- lt. literally
- loc. locative

- Long. **History of Longueville**, Joan Stevens, 1982  
 m. married  
 MABF MSS Dr A. Bisson Fraser  
 MAdeC MSS Amyas de Carteret  
 Mar. Mariette's map 1689  
 Mar. **The Maretts of La Haule**, Robert Maret 1983  
 MArt. MSS Arthur family  
 masc. masculine  
 MAvr. MSS Avranches Manor  
 MBal. MSS of Balleine family  
 MBil. MSS of Billot family  
 MBin. MSS of Binet family  
 MChev. MSS of Chevalier family  
 MCol. MSS Collas family of St Martin  
 MCol, My. MSS Collas family of St Mary  
 MCor. Le Cornu book of contracts  
 MCos. MSS du Costil, 15th cent. in MHau.  
 MCre. MSS of Crespel family  
 MCri. MSS of Crill family  
 MCro. MSS of Le Cronier family  
 MdeC. MSS of de Carteret family of St Peter  
 ME Middle English, in use 1150–1450  
 MdCT. de Carteret Thynne papers, States of Jersey  
 ment. mentioned  
 Mer. Mercator's map, 1595  
 MEsn. MSS of Esnouf-Denize family  
 Mess. Aaron Messervy's book of contracts c.1600  
 MEst. Registres des terres qui furent à Catherine Estur, fille Nicolas, in MGib.  
 MdIH. MSS of de la Haye family  
 MdP. MSS of du Pré family  
 MFau. MSS of Fautrart family  
 MFon. MSS of Fondan family  
 MGau. MSS of Gautier family  
 MGib. MSS of Gibaut family  
 MGos. MSS of Gosselin family, (in MHau.)  
 MHag. MSS of La Hague, in SJ Library  
 MHam. MSS of Hamon family  
 MHau. MSS of Maret family of La Haule; MS book of sale of perquages and  
 terres vacantes 1663–1716, with notes by Miss Julia Maret  
  
 MJdr. MSS of Jeandron family  
 MJvr. MSS of Janvrin family  
 ML Medieval, monkish, or dog Latin  
 MLab. MSS of Labey of Grouville  
 MLau. MSS of Laurens of St Clair  
 MLB. MSS of Lumley-Brown and Le Cornu, including many seigneurial rolls  
 MLeC. Le Couteur-Sumner MSS, in SJ Library  
 MLG. MSS of Le Gresley family  
 MLeF. MSS of Le Feuvre family  
 MLeR. MSS of Le Ruez family  
 MLT **Medieval Land Tenures in Jersey**, G. F. B. de Gruchy 1957  
 MM. MS re Copp family  
 MMau. MSS of Pierre Mauger, father and son, Advocates, 1756-95, from  
 MHau, in SJ Library  
  
 MMel. MSS of Fief de Méléches, seigneurial rolls, 2 vols.  
 MNec. MSS of Neel family  
 MO MSS of St Ouen's Manor  
 MO (Debora Dumaresq) Bound MS book listing her property  
 MO (Elie Dumaresq) Bound MS book, his contracts, Vinchelez  
 Mont. Org. Cast. **Mont Orgueil Castle**, E. T. Nicolle, 1921  
 MPay. MSS of Payn family  
 MPer. MSS of Perrée or Perchard families  
 MPip. MSS various, Pipon and others  
 MPoi. MSS of Poingdestre family  
 MRS. MSS of Richardson family of St Martin  
 MRem. MSS of Remon family  
 MRen. MSS of Renouf-Luce family

MRob.	MSS of Roberts of Trinity
MRom.	MSS of Romeril family
MRos.	MSS of Le Rossignol family
MRoz.	MSS of Roze family
MS(S)	Manuscript(s)
MSal.	MSS of Salmon-Godfray family
MSam.	MSS of Samarès Manor
Mt	St Martin's parish
MVau.	MSS of Vaudin family
MVdB.	MSS of Vinchelez de Bas, (O)
MVdH.	MSS of Vinchelez de Haut, (O)
MVeU.	MSS of de Veulle family
My	St Mary's parish
N	north
NF	Norman French
Nic.	Nicolas, Nicholas
Norm.	Norman
Norw.	Norwegian
nr.	near
O	St Ouen's parish
OD	Old Dutch
OE	Old English, spoken by Anglo-Saxons to c.1150
OF	Old French
OJH	Old Jersey Houses, Vols I and II, Joan Stevens
ON	Old Norse
orig.	origins, originally
OS	Ordnance Survey maps
p.	page
P	St. Peter's parish
Payne	<b>An Armorial of Jersey</b> , by J. Bertrand Payne 1859-65
pers.	personal
Pg.	Portuguese
Ph.	Philippe, Philip
pl.	plural
Pl.	<b>An Account of the Island of Jersey</b> , by W. Plees, with map, 1817
PLC.	P. E. Le Couteur
PLF.	partage Le Feuvre 1479; pubd. in BSJ. 1893, p.238
Poi.	<b>Caesarea</b> , by J. Poingdestre 1682; pubd. by SJ. 1889
Pop.	Popinjay's Platte 1563
poss.	possible, possibly
PQ.	Paul Quentel of St Malo — correspondence with authors
Pr.	Provençal
PRB	Parish Records, St Brelade
PRC	Parish Records, St Clement
pres.	presumably
PRG	Parish Records, Grouville
PRL	Parish Records, St Lawrence
PRH	Parish Records, St Helier
PRJ	Parish Records, St John
PRMt	Parish Records, St Martin
PRMy	Parish Records, St Mary
PRO	Parish Records, St Ouen; or Public Record Office
prob.	probable, probably
pron.	pronounced
PRP	Parish Records, St Peter
PRPT	Tithe Lists, St. Peter 1598
PRS	Parish Records, St Saviour
PRT	Parish Records, Trinity
RC	<b>Rapport des Commissaires</b> 1515; pubd. by SJ. 1878
Reg. Pub. or Pub. Reg.	Registre Public or Public Registry
Rich.	The Duke of Richmond's map 1795
RMt.	Rental Thos. de St Martin, d.1515; BSJ. 1912, p.204
RS.	St Saviour's Church Registers 1461-78, pubd. by DLX. 2/101
S	south
S	St Saviour's parish
Sam.	Samuel



SB.	S. W. Bisson
Sc.	Scottish
Scan.	Scandinavian
SD.	Sailing Directions c1600-50, listing south coast rocks, in letter book of Jean Mauger 1719: part of MHau.
SJ.	Société Jersiaise
Span.	Spanish
SR.	Seigneurial Records and Court Rolls
SRAb.	SR. Abbess de Caen, with Avranches, 1637-61
SRArb.	SR. Fief des Arbres, 17-18th cent; in SJ. Library
SRAv.	SR. Avranches 1649-1752, in M.Hau.
SRCr.	SR Fief ès Cras, in MHag.
SRF.	SR Fief de la Fosse in MHag.
SRHas.	SR Fief ès Hastains
SRHD.	SR Fief de la Hougue Dirvault
SRHB.	SR Fief de la Hougue Boète
SRMel.	SR Fief de Mèlèches
SRN.	SR Fief des Niemes MHag.
SRNob.	SR Fief de Nobretez MHag.
SROr.	SR Fief d'Orillande 1800-04
SRV.	SR Fief de Vinchelez 1600-17 SJ. Library
SRVdB.	SR Fief de Vinchelez de Bas
SRVdH.	SR Fief de Vinchelez de Haut
SSam.	Sale of Fief de Samarès 1734
subs.	subsequent
Swed.	Swedish
Stead	<b>A Picture of Jersey</b> by J. Stead, 1809
T	Trinity parish
Teut.	Teutonic
TJ	Terrier des Dîmes, St John 1747; in Mauger MSS, SJ. Library
TMy	Terrier des Dîmes, St Mary 1602, at the Rectory; also 'Les Terres minses a desert... accordant le livre du Château' undated MS SJ Library
TO	Terrier St Ouen, at the Parish Hall
tog.	together
Tourt.	<b>Names of Bays, Creeks and Rocks on Guernsey Coasts</b> , by Rev. R. H. Tourtel; Trans. Guerns. Soc. of Nat. Science 1897, p.298
TP	Terrier, St Peter
TSam.	Terrier, Fieu de Samarès 1608, pubd. in BSJ 1931, p.415, and by DLX. 1/135; also Les Terres de Samarès c.1754 in MHau.
TSG	Report and Transactions, Société Guernesiale
V	Vergées followed by numeral
var.	variant, various
VAugs.	Vingtaine des Augrès (T)
VAugz.	Vingtaine des Augerez (P)
VC	Vingtaine du Coin (B)
VCH	Vingtaine du Coin Hâtain (L)
VCM	Vingtaine du Coin Motier (L)
VCr.	Vingtaine de la Croiserie (T)
VCT	Vingtaine du Coin Tourgis (L)
VCV	Vingtaine du Coin Varin (P)
VD	Vingtaine du Douet (J) and (P)
VdB	Vinchelez de Bas (O)
VdH	Vinchelez de Haut (O)
VE	Vingtaine de L'Eglise (Mt)
VF	Vingtaine de Faldouet (Mt)
VG	Grande Vingtaine (C) and (P)
VGC	Grande Cueillette (O)
VGL	Vingtaine de Grande Longueville (S)
VGt.	Cueillette de Grantez (O)
VHé.	Vingtaine de Hérupe (J)
Vingt.	Vingtaine
VLéo.	Cueillette de Léoville (O)
VLv.	Vingtaine de Longueville (G)
VMA	Vingtaine du Mont à l'Abbé (H)
VMC	Vingtaine du Mont Cochon (H)
VMf.	Vingtaine de Maufant (S)



VMI.	Cueillette de Millais (O)
VMo.	Vingtaine de la Moye (B)
VMP	Vingtaine du Mont au Prêtre (H)
VMr.	Vingtaine des Marais (G)
VN	Vingtaine du Nord (J) and (My)
VNm.	Vingtaine de Noirmont (B)
VPC	Petite Cueillette (O)
VPn.	Vingtaine des Pigneaux (S)
VPLv.	Vingtaine de Petite Longueville (S)
VQ	Vingtaine de la Quêruée (Mt)
VQv.	Vingtaine des Quennevais (B)
VRd.	Vingtaine du Rondin (T)
VRe.	Vingtaine de la Reine (Mt)
VRoz.	Vingtaine de Rozel (Mt) and (T)
VRq.	Vingtaine de la Rocque (G)
VRqr.	Vingtaine du Rocquier (C)
VRue	Vingtaine de la Rue (G)
VS	Vingtaine du Sud (My)
VSam.	Vingtaine de Samarès (C)
VSE	Vingtaine de Sous l'Église (S)
VSH	Vingtaine de Sous la Hougue (S)
VSN	Vingtaine de St Nicolas (P)
VV	<b>Victorian Voices</b> by Joan Stevens, 1969
VVi.	Vingtaine de la Ville, de Haut et de Bas (H)
VVI.	Vingtaine de la Vallée (L)
VVEv.	Vingtaine de la Ville à l'Évêque (T)
VVz.	Cueillette de Vinchelez (O)
W	Welsh, or west, according to context
WW	World War

The following have also been consulted:

- Mémoires de la Famille La Cloche** 1589–1652, publ. in BSJ. 1890  
 Philippe Falle, **Account of the Isle of Jersey**, editions 1694–1837  
**Journal de Daniel Messervy**, 1769–72, publ. by SJ 1896  
 E. T. Nicolle, **The Town of St Helier**, 1931  
 Jacquetta Hawkes, **Archaeology of the Channel Islands**, Vol II, 1937  
 G. R. Balleine, **Biographical Dictionary of Jersey**, 1947  
 Philip Ahier, **Stories of Jersey Seas**, 3 vols, 1952–57  
 Bulletins of The Jersey Society in London  
 Notebooks of Rev. and Mrs J. A. Messervy, SJ Library  
 Road name lists, St Mary and St Peter  
**A Natural History of Jersey**, Frances Le Sueur, 1976  
 For Land Registry transactions, names and dates are given.

Many of the manuscript collections listed above are family papers, whose owners have kindly allowed us to examine them, and to extract place-names therefrom. They are not, therefore, available for general inspection, though in many cases there are catalogued notes in the SJ Library.

## CONVENTIONS

In studying these volumes, the reader will find that brackets are used to:  
 show the English meaning of a name: thus, *Écrêhou* (the rocky islet);  
 give the number of a field, as shown on the 12½" Ordnance Survey map, preceded by the parish initial letter: thus, *le grand Clos du Montais*, (B.950);  
 show the number of vergées in a field: thus, *Les Pelles*, (V4½);  
 give any subsidiary information.

## MAP REFERENCES

The position of a place on the 12½" Ordnance Survey map (of 1958) is shown by the number of the sheet (there are eleven), each being divided into quarters, lettered A to D, and each quarter being quartered again into 1 to 4; thus, a map reference may read 4B3, 7C1, 10A4 etc.

# A

**Aaron.** v. Aron.

**Abai.** v. Abay, Abbé.

**Abandonné, Alandonné.** (prob. the abandoned or forsaken one).  
not found earlier than 1776, prob. the field of the abandoned one.

in **My**: Le Clos de l'Abandonné (V2½) fief du Roi, for Jean Grindin 1776, for James Nicolle Le Couteur 1908 and for Elizabeth Le Couteur 1918 (My. 728); prob. same as Le Clos Alandonné (V2½) V.S. for Jas. Le Couteur PRMy. 1883, and Le Clos L'Abandonné for Pierre Vibert (?a tenant) PRMy. 1819.

**Abatfalaize.** surname.

spelt in many different ways between 1200 and c 1340; pres. a nickname in origin (the man who can fell a cliff); cf. Falaize. de tenemento Roberti Abatfaleyse, Fief Bellozanne (H); Cart. 418.

**Abay, Abey.** meaning uncertain.

occurring only in (G); poss. for Abbé (abbot), Abbé (the surname Abel), or the surname Labey; cf. Abbaye.

in **G**: le praye de Labbe (V5), at Gourey, Fief du Roy, between land of Regnault and Baudein, MHau. 1563.  
la Contrée des Abays, Fief du Roi, 1625.

dans la pièce des Abais (V7), Nic. de Ste. Croix, AG. c 1770, 1804, and TG. 1804.

le Clos des Abeys, Abbés, Abbais (G. 2533), Nic. de Ste. Croix, GL. 1841-3. TG. 1851; le Clos des Abeys, TG. 1851.  
Nicolas de Ste. Croix is shown in Godf. 1849 opposite Le Hurel, north of Tower no. 3.  
le Champ des Abbes, La Rocque, MPip. 1742, and Le Champ des Abeys, AG 1708.

**Abbaye.** (abbey).

ML. *abbatia* (abbey), fr. Lat. *abba* (father). If this word really means abbey where it occurs, it is not clear what abbey is intended. There was only one abbey in Jersey, that of St. Helier, between c 1150 and c 1180. Several Norman abbeys had priories or property in the Island.

in **O**: le Clos de l'Abbaye (V3), (0.38), between Portinifer and Plémont, VVz, 1A2; shown for Hacquoil, PRO. 1911.  
the item "a Labee" (V1) may refer to this locale, or to La Ville Abbé, qv.

**Abbé.** (the Abbot).

Lat. *abbas* (abbot), signifying:

1. the Abbot of Ste. Marie de Bellozanne, Normandy.

in **H**: Le Mont à l'Abbé, hill and vingtaine; giving its name to Mont à l'Abbé Manor (OJH. 182), which has a fine tourelle staircase, and a plaque of Dean Clément Le Couteur 1678; it was a Heraut home in the 17th c.

Mont à l'Abbé Fm. (OJH. 181).

2. ecclesiastics on the J and My border.

La Rue és (or aux) Abbés, ment. 1637 as La Rue és Abays, entre J and My, Fiefs de la Hougue Boète et du Catelet; 2C2; La Rue Abaye, 1699; note that "Labbey Englois" rented a field near La Hougue Boète in 1400 (Cart. 265). In PRMy. 1807

Amice Vautier was ordered to keep the *essai* (water outlet) made on his land in a state to receive the flow of water from La Rue aux Abbés (for which he was relieved of parish road duty for the year). PRMy. 1883 gives La Rue Abais, VS.

le Clos de la Rue és Abbés (My. 663A. 693); shown in PRMy. as Clos de la Rue Abaie 1834, la Rue des Abais 1837.

cf. Abay, Labey.

3. an ecclesiastic at Ponterrin S, where there may have been a Chapel of St. Maur (OJH. 197); but cf. the surname Labey.

in **S**: le Clos de l'Abbé (V3), bel. to Petit Ponterrin.

le Jardin de l'Abbé (S. 145A), ment. as Jardin de labé in AS. 1671; PRS gives la partie sud du Jardin de l'Abbé, Ponterrin fm. VMf.

la Levée l'Abbé, Fief és Verrans, la Rue de Roen non loin, 1620.

**Abbé.** the surname Abel; also written **Abé, Abey, Abbey.**

a corruption of Abel. Abbey also occurs as an abbrev. for Bernabey (BSJ. 1907, p. 220).

in **O**: La Ville Abbé, or le Clos de la Ville Abel, en Campagne, (O. 1619); SB1, ment. in a group of fields "au feutrel" in MLer (Arthur) and as La Ville Abel in a 1640 contract (BSJ. 1913, p. 365; L'Amv, p. 151). PRO. 1904-07, in VGC, give La Ville à Bè (V8½), F. E. du Feu; La Ville à Bel (V1¼), Charlotte Le Gresley, le cõtil Ville à Bel, J. du Feu; and une pièce à la Ville à Beil. PRO. 1911, in VGT, gives une pièce de terre appellée La Ville Abel (V7½), Le Boutillier.

**Abbesse.** v. Caen.

**Abel.** v. Abbé.

**Abert.** poss. a surname or pers. name not otherwise recorded.  
in J: le Clos d'Abert, Le Long Bel, VD, PRJ. 1904-07.

**Abeyes.** (bees).

F. abeille, Lat. apis.

in G: le Champ des Abeyes for Ph. Touzel and others, AG 1708.

**Abraham.** pers. name, sometimes abbrev. to Bram or Abram.

in B: le Hurel d'Abraham, Geo. Carrel, AB. 1786; shown in PRB for Le Pissot house; prob. (B.785).

in L: les grands courtils d'Abraham, Fieu du Roy, MHau. 1580.

in My: le Clos d'Abraham (V4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), (My, 473); VN; Le Boutillier; PRMy. 1883.

in T: le Clos d'Abraham (V5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), (T. 1017A), VVEv; Les Ormes; PRT. 1928.

**Abreuvoir.** (watering-place, or trough for animals).

F. abreuvoir; JNF. abréveux; fr. F. abreuver, OF. abeverr (to give to drink); fr. Lat. abeverare, for adbibere; fr. bibere (to drink). There are many abreuvoirs in Jersey, and a number of public abreuvoirs.

in B: PRB gives L'Abreuvoir, later called Les Pièces au Braye; and L'Abreuvoir appartenant aux tenants de la Commune de La Moie.

in J: le Jardin de l'Abreuvoir (J. 380A).

in O: la Penie, avec l'Abreuvoir (O. 1931-2).

Les Maîtres de L'Abréveux, a surname and place-name well known in the parish.

in P: becquet de l'Abreuvoir, (P6); SRN. 1792.

in T: le Clos de l'Abreuvoir (V8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), (T. 2533), VVEv, PRT. 1931.

**Abri.** (shelter).

in J: L'Abri fm.

in Mt: L'Abri fm.

in T: le cōtil de l'Abri à la Dame (V1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), (T. 11), VVEv; at Egypt; PRT. 1931. cf. Dame.

**Accoutreaux.** Accoutering place for militiamen.

F. and JNF. accouter, OF. acoustrer.

in O: before the parish Arsenals were built certain localities were used for assembling and accoutering the militiamen. The fields 0.770,771,777,778 are traditionally known to have been so used; FLM. Such fields have not been found in other parishes and military advisers do not find this explanation convincing. But see also Coultro.

**Acier.** poss. a surname.

F. acier (steel). fr. Lat. acies (sword-edge). Note mention of "stel" for steel, early 14th cent., Simon of Ghent.

in J: le Clos d'Acier, Fief Chesnel, of which Ed. de Carteret was Seigneur in 1705; sold by Jacques Anley to Jacques Le Gros; in 1714 Jean Le Couteur, tenant après décret of Jean Coutanche, bought house and land, including le Clos d'Acier, and it is ment. in the 1720 partage, when it went to his second son Amice, v. MLeC.

PRJ. 1904 gives le Clos de Collas et d'Acier (V9<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Rosedale Fm, VN; and in 1904-10, le Pré d'Acier (V1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), the old name of Thorn Hill, on road fr. Church to Mont Mado; shown as la Pièce d'Acier 1915.

**Acre.** (the old Jersey acre).

it was of 4 vergées, or 1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> English acres, or one-sixth of a bouvée, which was 24 vergées. Acre is fem. in F. and JNF; fr. OF. acre, ML. acra, Icel. akr, Lat. ager (a field).

in H: le Clos de l'Acre, (H. 1311); aveu Dlle. Marie Pipon; AMel. 1700.

le Champ de l'Acre (V1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>); partage de Ste. Croix; MGib. 1784.

le Clos de l'Acre, Fief Méléches, for Jean Richardson 1814. (?H.1311).

in J: les Grands Acres, (J. 257, 264, 2B3, bel. to Le Petit Câtel fm; ment. as Les Grand Ark (V13<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>).

in Mt: Barsac, for Basse Acre. (Mt. 303). v. Basacre.

in My: La Demi Acre, (My. 170).

in S: Barsac, for Basse Acre. (S. 372A). v. Basacre.

unlocated; MHau. 1753, in partage Poingdestre, gives: le Clos de l'Acre (V6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> or 6<sup>3</sup>/<sub>8</sub>); and L'Acre Anthoine (V9), older name of le Clos et Jardin de Hugh.

**Adam.** surname and pers. name.

in O: le Clos d'Adam, (O. 739A).

Coupe Adam (no article), rocks off L'Étaçq.

**Adrien.** pers. name.

in G: La Pièce d'Adrien (V2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), VMr, for Richard Cook, AG. 1804; later for Ph. Le Vesconte, for whom it is shown in GL. 1841; for Jn. Le Vesconte in TG. 1851. This field is prob. up Daisy Hill, as the next field in the list is for E. McNeil, who in Godf. 1849 lived at La Vallette.

**Adubbeur.** surname, poss. meaning armourer; à l'adubbeur, of or belonging to the armourer.

O.N. dubba (to hit, strike), OF. adouber, adober (to repair, equip with armour), E. to dub. cf. Dubbeur.

in Mt: Feodum Aladubbeur, escheat of a bastard, Ext. 1274.

**Aest, Aist.** corruption of Aix *qv.*

in **P**: le Clos des Aest, Aist (?P. 511), and la Chasse des Aest, leading to the road on the St. Lawrence side; partage Anley; MHag. 1730.

**Agace.** (magpie).

F. common name for pie, magpie.

in **B**: le Camp d'Agace, contrée de la moye, for Jean Piton 1646.

**Age, d'Age.** *v.* Daage.

**Agillerie.** *v.* Gilerie, Gillerie.

**Agneaux.** (lambs).

fr. Lat. agnus (lamb).

in **B**: le Clos ès Agneaux; Laurens de Lecq; AB. 1670-75.

in **G**: le Clos des Agneaux (V4), bel. to Amy of Câteau de Bas 1705 (BSJ. 1938, p. 331); ment. in Payn partage in MGib. 1757; ment. for Ph. Amy in AG. 1804; for Thos. Payn in GL. 1841, who is at Francheville in Godf. 1849; ment. as (V6½) in TG. 1851 for Chs. Binet, who also owes for Clos de la Hougue and Clos de la Blanche Pierre.

in **L**: le Clos des Agneaux, (L. 374).

in **S**: le Clos des Agneaux, ment. in Payn partage in Mess. 1620. Les Agniaux, (V1), Beau Désert.

in **T**: le Clos des Agneaux, (T. 1351), Beau Désert, VAugs; PRT. 1931.

**Agois.** (of the Gouais family).

the JNF pronunciation is Agouais. In some cases the termination -ais shows a place of origin, eg. Le Gallais (from Wales), Le Haguais (of La Hague); therefore L'Ile Agois is for L'Ile à Goès; cf Ile au Guerdain. In LC 1218 Henry III ordered the knights and freemen of the terra Robilinarum to restore to Godefridus Goeis land which had belonged to his grandfather Gilbertus Goeis. Le Fieu de Robelinoys was later divided into le fieu de la Robeline (O) and le fieu Auvesque (My), which is near L'Ile Agois. The name Goeis passed through a series of spellings, Goyes, Goez, etc and survives in Le Clos des Goués (G), *qv.*

L'Ile Agois, an islet, 2A3; a pre-historic site containing dwellings. Recent excavation has found Roman coins there.

**Agoumet.** poss. a surname not otherwise recorded.

in **T**: le Clos d'Agoumet, ment. in aveu of Jean Maret, procr. Aron Guerdain, in SRAB. 1648; shown as le Clos d'Agomet (nr. T. 1311), La Retraite, VAugs in PRT. 1931.

**Agu.** (sharp).

F. aigu; JNF. aidgu; Lat. acutus (sharp); cf. Mont Agu.

Les Agus, rocks E and SE of La Rocque, in map of 1843.

**Agréé.** (agreed upon, approved).

F. agréer (to agree), fr. à gré, Lat. ad gratum (to one's taste or satisfaction); cf. Gré.

in **My**: le Clos Agréé, (My. 222), for Frs. Arthur; PRMy. 1832.

**Ahier.** surname.

recorded 1292 to 1984, as Ayer 1292; Haiher 1309; Aye, Ayen c1340; Guillotin Ayahye in MHau. 1435; fr. Lat. haeres (heir); cf. Ier.

in **H**: le Prié d'Ahier proche le Grand Moulin du Prieur, in aveu of Aaron Guerdain, AMel. 1700.

in **S**: le Grand Clos d'Ahier and le Jardin d'Ahier, Fief de la Houquette; MGib. 1751. Fields (S. 401) and (S. ?788) are named le Clos d'Ahier; (S. 453), ment. as (V3) in MGib. 1637, is le Jardin d'Ahier. Le Clos d'Ahier was part of "ses terres des Ametôts", Fief de Grainville, sold by Geo. Dumaresq c1695, (DLX. 1. 183). In AS. 1671 we have: le Jardin de Jean Ahier fs. Gilles, for Geo. La Cloche, gent; le Clos de Guyon Ahier, VPn, for Ph. Aubin (there was a Gidéon Ahier in VSE in list of taxation for fortifications, in MO. 1676); and le Clos de Thomas Ahier.

unlocated: Les Camps d'Ahier, in partage Horman; MHau. 1662. Le Cosnet Ahier au dessus de la Fontaine de l'Ametet, Jean Perrière 1666.

**Aigle.** (eagle).

F. aigle, Lat. aquila (eagle); various rocks have been so named from a fancied resemblance to the bird. The example in **P** could mean a look-out similar to an eagle's eyrie (F. aire).

in **O**: La Roche à l'Aigle (JNF. Rocque à l'Aig'l'ye) below La Thiébaud; ment. as La Rocque à l'Aigle (V2) in partage Baleyne, MHau. 1787; PRO. 1904 gives une mielle, La Roche à l'Egle (V4), bord. N La Route des Laveurs, for Vibert, VGt.

in **P**: PRPT shows land in VG, sur or à la Rocque à l'Aigle, for Becervaise, Hacoill, Le Febvre, Trachie and Balleine 1598; for Hamon, Payn 1714; for Le Gresley, Le Feuvre 1847; also La Grande Vallette au Normant à la Rocque à l'Aigle, for Le Brun 1598; and La Pièce de la Roche à l'Aigle, Fief Luce de Carteret 1694.

in Les Ecréhous: Les Aigles; a feature shown in map of 1924.

**Aiguillon.** (sting, spur, prickle, needle, sharp point).

F. aiguillon, fr. aiguille, Lat. acus (needle); also a surname in Normandy.

in **G**: L'Aiguillon fm. 11C1.

in **H**: The Needle Patch (V5), part of Mont à l'Abbé Fm.

in **J**: le Clos des Aiguillons (prob. nr. J. 1021-2), VHé, for Elie and Laurens Maret, TJ. 1747. PRJ. gives Aiguillons et Parquet (V6¼), (nr. J. 1046), on Route du Grand Pré, Les Ormes, VHé, 1904; shown as (V7¼) 1911. Note that Adelelmus Aiguillon had property in (J) in 1154 (Cart. 292).

in **My**: a field Les Aiguillons, sur Ste. Marie; MAdC.

at sea: L'Aiguillon, a rock off SW coast at Ficquet, 8D1; shown by Dum. 1685 and Pl. 1817; shown as L'Eguillon in map of 1781. Les Aiguillons in map of 1843; poss. referring to sharp pieces of shale outcrop.

**Aillette, Alliette.** (wetlands).

dim. of Aix, qv; surname Alliette recorded 1615-1700.

in Mt: Les Aillettes, (Mt. 714), 7B4; PRMt. gives Les Alliettes, Aillettes, sur la Rue des Reine, VQ, 1865 and as on Rue des Rennes and bel. to Le Carrefour Fm. 1889. Also (Mt. 689), le Clos des Alliettes, (V5¾), shown for Vincent Maret ca. ux. in AMt. 1701; PRMt. gives, in VQ, le Clos des Alliettes et Clos des Mares (V6); cf. les Courtils de Perchard ès Mares, le Clos des Aillettes le long du Camp du Tresor et de la terre au bas Rozel; (v. also Trésor, and Croix Jehannet).

**Aillis.** form and meaning uncertain.

the surname Allix can be pronounced Aillis; there may be confusion between the name of this field and that of le Clos d'Ahier (S. 401) near it; F. ail (garlic) may be relevant; poss. a form of Alice.

in S: le Clos d'Aillis (S. 403A).

**Aînaires.** a surname. also spelt **Aînères, Ainières, Enars, Esnares, Esnars, Esnières, Henaires.**

the family d'Asnières, named after one of several places in France named Asnières; ment. as de Asneris 1156-72; de Hasneris 1160-70, 1309; de Asneres 1186, when Willelmus de Asneris gave a mill to St. Helier's Abbey.

in O: Les Grandes, Petites and de Bas Aînères, Ainières (also pron. Aînelles) on the N extremity of Les Landes, (0.6.10-13, 15, 16). These appear in PLF. 1479, VdcB, as lez Esnars and la terre des Enars; as les pastures des Esneres in MO. 1486; un camp ès Enères in MChév. 1561; as une piece de terre es Henaires in MO. 1582, es Esnares, Aineres in MO. 1680-2, 1706; in TO. 1721 they bel. to Amice de Carteret (d. 1737) and are ment. as Des Ainares in the 1782 partage of his descendants. Les Esnars, Esneres are ment. in MLT. and BSJ. 1931, p. 345.

**Aîné, L'Ainé.** surname.

recorded as Lesney 1331, Laysne 1528, Laesney 1607, Laisné 1668, meaning the eldest son.

in G: le Clos de l'Ainé, (V4½), for Jean Nicolle; also le moitié de la Fosse à l'Ainé, for Ph. Godfray; in 1815, under froments dues pour le Prieuré de St. Clement, is Jean Monamy fs. Louis pr. l'aisné; this field is ment. in GL. 1841 for Jos. Le Clercq, who in Godf. 1849 is S of Martello no. 4.

**Aînelle.** meaning uncertain but v. **Aînaires.**

Aînères can be pronounced thus (DJF), qv; a surname L'Aignel is recorded 1400; a poss. deriv. is fr. OF. Eng. agnel, Lat. agnellus (a lamb, and hence a mediaeval French gold coin).

in O: La Ainelle, (V2); Woodlands fm. Les Aînelles, (V8¾), (0.10.11), Grosnez; advt. 1973. Les Petites Aînelles, (V2); La Pointe fm. Les Petites Aînelles, (V3); La Ferme.

**Aire.** (an area of firm ground).

F. aire (hard-beaten area, threshing-floor); Lat. area (building site, courtyard, threshing-floor).

in O: L'Aire du Pulec, L'Aître du Pûlè, stretch of firm sand at Le Pulec.

**Airé.** (ploughed land).

JNF airer (ploughed) OF arer, airer. Lat. aro (to plough).

in T: Le Jardin de Nicolle (T.1238) et Jardin Airé, Brasdefer, VAugs. PRT 1931.

**Aïsses.** (bees).

OF. ès, JNF. aïsses, Lat. apis.

unlocated: Le jardin des Aïsses. MHau. 1618.

**Aître.** a small room or building apart, especially one for storing dry vraic.

OF. aistre, JNF. aître, L. atrium.

in P: Le Clos de l'Aître. At La Caroline; 6A1.

**Aix, Les Aix.** (the waters or wetlands), also spelt **Aes, Eès, Es.**

Aix in France is usually a corruption of Lat. aquae (waters), F. eaux; and so it is here.

in P: Les Aix house (OJH. 111), Les Caches des Aix, and fields Les Aix around the house, 6A2; home of the Anley fam. 17th. c. Partage des heritages de Richard Anley et de Mabel, fille de Jean Costill, sa femme, 1624, includes le Jardin de la Ville au Froncoys, le Grand Clos de la Ville ès Maïstres and le Jardin des Aes (prob. P. 511). PRP. 1880 shows le Clos des Eès et Jardin du Four (V6¾) at Les Aix, VCV. Alice Anley, heiress of Les Aix, m. Thos. Le Breton (d. 1760), who bought La Hague in 1747 fr. James Bernard, descendant of the de Carteret Seigneurs.

**Aladubbeur.** v. Adubbeur, Dubbeur.

**Alain.** v. Allain.

**Alard.** v. Allard.

**Albert.** pers. name.

The Albert Pier, built 1847-53, 10A3; named after the Prince Consort.

in O: le Jardin Albert, (0.350).

**Alesas.** meaning unknown.

poss. a form of surname Aleys 1309 or more likely à l'essart v. Essart.

fr. Mt: le Clos Alesas, at Le Pellot, (Mt. 542-3), 4D3.

**Alescot.** (prob. of the Scotsman).

for à le Scot; v. Escot. Note that FLM derives from êcot (share).

in **O**: Le Fieu Alescot, owing rente of a pair of spurs and gloves, 1382 (BSJ. 1893, p. 213).

**Aleval.** (on a downward slope); sometimes spelt **Alva** or **Ava**.

F. aval; JNF. ava.

in **P**: L'Aleval, (OJH. 112), 6A2; home of Pipon fam. in 17th. c; then Le Maistre; ment. 1734 as maison et ménage appellés Laleval (BSJ. 1907, p. 179). Le Petit Aleval.

**Alexandre.** surname.

recorded 1299 to 1984, as Alexander 1299, Alisaundre 1309, Alixandre 1331, à Lexandre 1692; and surviving in Le Carrefour à Cendre.

in **B**: Le Pont Alexandre, now called Pont Rose, nr. Pont du Val; (BSJ. 1947, p. 320).

in **L**: le Jardin d'Alexandre, (V2¼); Jacques Gibaut; AL. 1718.

in **O**: La Mare Alexandre, a beach pool at L'Étacq; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

in **P**: le Clos Alexandre, d'Alexandre, (P. 803), Fief de La Hague; ment. in lands of Henry de Carteret, heir Ph. Lemprière, also for année de succession, MHag. 1700; also in aveu of Amice Le Grand, MHag. 1757. Le Grand Clos d'Alexandre, Fief de La Hague, ment. in aveu of Jean Payn; Michel Lemprière then Seigneur; MHag. undated.

Les Courtils d'Alexandre, Fief de La Hague, ment. in Payn sale in MHau. 1736.

Alexandre Farm, bottom of Mont à la Brune.

in **S**: Alexandre Fm., J. W. Le Gresley 1957.

unlocated: Lucas Le Four sèils to Drouet Mourant un clos de terre appellé le Clos Alexandre; MHau. 1528.

**Alicette, Licette.** surname.

appar. spelt Alicit 1571, Licette 1607, Alicette 1613–50; there was a Jean Alisette in (S) 1671; cf. Eng. fam. Lycett, and note Robert de Leisset, Rolles de la Justice Errante, 1297.

in **Mt**: le Clos d'Alicette, Fief de Rozel, ment. in sale of 1606 by Laurence Baudains wife of Michel Sarre to her bro. Laurens (poss. of fm. now called Holmdale), of property which had bel. to Nicolas Hicqs, including le Clos d'Alicette, le neuf Clos (poss. Mt. 46) au bout de la rue, vers le sud des Rues Crespel (suggesting that Les Rues (Mt. 19) refers to Crespel), le Clos de Morin and Clos de Nicolie; MPer. 1661 gives le Clos de Morin and le Clos d'Alicette, Fieu du Pain. Le Fieu Licette en Aoustport occurs 1607; an André Alicette was living in VRoz. 1613 (BSJ. 1883, p. 369); and in 1650 Pierre Alicette sold a house to Sam. Vaudin "avec une journée de femme pour aouster les feugères" (BSJ. 1915, p. 43).

**Aliénée.** (alienated land).

for la terre aliénée; written La Liennée, qv.

**Alison.** pers. name.

a dim. of Alice; there is Alïson, a local apple; Alison Pippin, an English apple; there is also F. JNF. alysson (*Lobularia maritima*, or sweet alison) which FLS says we have in quantity in Jersey.

in **H**: le Jardin d'Alison, in aveu of Jacques Guillaume; AMel. 1700.

**Alix, Allix, Allise.** surname.

in **J**: le Clos d'Alix, VHè, for Nicolas Giffard, TJ. 1747; prob. the same as le Clos d'Allix, (V3¼), Les Fougères, and les Clos d'Allise ou de Chevalier in PRJ. 1907–8.

Fief de la Hougue Boète, MABF 1806.

in **Mt**: le Jardin d'Allix, VQ; PRMt. 1865.

**Allain, d'Allain, Dallain.** surname.

recorded as Alena 1270, Alanus 1274, Alayn 1292, Aleyn 1309, Alain 1331, Allayn 1470, Alayn c1510, Allain 1607, Allein 1668, d'Allain 1759, Dallain 1974 (v. BSJ. 1907, p. 221); some French refugees called d'Allain arrived in about 1685.

in **H**: a camp nr. le Clos de Phle. Allain sold to Phle. Helles, who promises to build a house on it; MHau. 1530.

in **S**: Le Grand Ménage d'Allain, now Gros Puits, ment. 1601; La Maison d'Allain, with prêt, croute &c., prob. nr. Petit Ménage, ment. in partage Nic. Lemprière, La Motte, 1611; La Cloche 1632 gives la maison Dallain dit le Vaulx Néel (BSJ. 1890, p. 466); La Maison Dallain is ment. 1646.

Le Petit Ménage d'Allain is now Petit Ménage.

La Rue d'Allain occurs.

unlocated: le Clos d'Alain, MHau. 1659; and le Clos d'Allain, MJdr. 1673.

**Allan.** for de l'allant.

F. avoir de l'allant (to have plenty of go).

in **J**: le Clos de l'Allan, (V5¼), Northwood, VD, PRJ. 1904; shown as l'Allon 1907, l'Allam 1915.

**Allard.** appar. a surname not otherwise recorded.

in **P**: le Clos d'Allard, (V4½), VD, shown in PRPT. 1598 as le Clos Allard, le clos allant au nord de sa maison, for Dumaesq; prob. nr. Pine Fm; appears in Robin partage as le Clos d'Allard in MHau. 1510, 1554, 1658, and Clos d'Alard in MHag. 1663.

**Allé.** v. Allès.

**Allée.** (alley, way through, path, lane).

F. aller (to go).

in **T**: L'Allée, or Rue de l'Allée (L'a Liée in OS!), with le Clos de l'Allée, (T. 387); 3C2 le Bas de L'Allée.

**Allès, Allez, Allé.** surname, now more common in Guernsey.

recorded as Allet 1292, 1299; Aleys 1309; Aley 1461–78; it may be a variant of surname Alix, Allix,

Allise; or of Hales, recorded as Ales 1329, Aales 1331; or of Haley; qvv; one or more of these forms may be derived fr. Frankish fem. name Adalgis, surviving as Alice.

in **Mt**: le Jardin d'Allès. (V11½), Eden Fm; Fieu de la Franche Quériuée et Dirveaux; VQ; cf. le Jardin d'Allix, VQ, in PRMt. 1865.

in **T**: le Clos des Allès, (T. 283).

le Clos Allè, Allez, or le Clos du Nord ou Allès, (V4), Le Hurel Fm; VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Alleurs.** (freehold).

occurring mainly in the E of the Island. A name of great antiquity; "As old as La Rue ès Alleurs" is an old Jersey expression. It is no doubt fr. F. franc alleu (freehold); OF. aleu, alod; Pr. alo; ML. allodium; fr. OGer. al (all) and od (property), ie. land held in absolute ownership, without feudal obligation; whence F. allodial; v. BSJ. 1914, p. 383; 1915, p. 37; MLT, p. 145. T. Quayle, "General View of the Agriculture, &c", 1815, p. 55 interprets franc alleu as tenure free from tithes, which were due on "déserts", corn tithes being due to the Crown, apple tithes to the Rector. The word may have been thus used, but its primary meaning is freedom from seigneurial dues.

in **B**: Land between Le Camp des Buttes et les alleurs du ministre ment. in Chantry Certificate 1550.

in **G**: Le Clos de Jean des Alleurs de St. Clement ment. in MHau. 1590. Le Clos des Alleurs nr. Grouville Windmill 1608. Les Alleurs, Le Camp des Alleurs, (G. 693 and ?374b); at the Arsenal; 10B4; ment. in partage Baudayn 1620, v. Prienseté; ment. as (V7) in AG. c1770 for Jacques de Faye, and in GL. 1841 for Thos. de Faye (who is shown in Godfray. 1849 nr. La Fontaine, S of the church). La Rue or Chemin des Alleurs, or Blood Hill, leads fr. La Croix de la Bataille to the Church. Les Alleurs, le clos des Alleurs, Aleurs, Clos Alleurs, les deux camps des Alleurs, (G. 374b.379), SW of the Church, 11A3; ment in MHau. 1555; prob. the same as les terres en franc alleud in TG. 1601, and le camp des Alleurs nr. the Presbytere; ment. in partage Horman in MHau. 1662, and in AG. c1770.

in **H**: Le Clos des Alleurs dans le Val de St. Helier MHau. 1579.

Le Clos des Alleurs, joignant au jardin de Soulemont qv in aveu of Jean Le Gallais in AMel. 1770.

La Rue des Alleurs, now Don Road, runs east out of town; 10A4.

Unlocated; Le camp des Alleurs, MHau. 1597.

in **Mt**: Les Alleurs, or Clos des Alleurs, (Mt. 67), SE of Ville Brée; 3D4; this field, on Fief de Rozel, was sold 1830 by Frs. to Eliz. Godfray (BSJ. 1961).

Les Francs Alleurs, now La Franchise qv, ment. 1607-8; and appears as maison et ménage en franc alleur 1647.

La Rue des Alleurs, also called La Pallotterie, is S of (Mt. 67); 7B2.

PRMt. 1861, in VRoz, gives les pièces de Alleurs (V8), bel. to La Palotterie, and le petit champ des Alleurs (V1¾), for Hocquard.

There is a second group of Alleurs around Faldouet 4C4, viz. Les Alleurs, Clos des Alleurs, petit Clos des Alleurs, Pièce des Alleurs, (Mt. 549, 580, 581); ment. in partage de Quetteville in MBil. 1779. These appear in PRMt. 1861, 1889, in VRe, as le Clos des Alleurs (V5½) bel. to La Chasse; and in VF, as le Clos des Alleurs, another Clos des Alleurs (V1), Sussex Lodge; and le petit Clos des Alleurs (V2¼), Cloverly.

in **S**: Les Aleurs, ment. as (V24) in RS. 1461-78; recurring as terre appelée les Alleurs, en Froide Rue, Fief de Longueville, 1649; and more recently as le Clos des Alleurs, nr. Patier. Clos des Petits Alleurs, Fief de Longueville and Clos des Grands Alleurs, Fief de Grainville, 1789.

in **T**: les Alleurs, est et ouest, de haut, (T. 824-5), S of the Church; 3C4; appearing in SRAB. 1637-61 as les Alleurs and les pety Alleurs, in aveu of Jean Nicolle; in Pinel partage in MHau. 1748 as Clos des Alleurs (V5½), and Costil des Alleurs ou des Vaux, with an abreuvement; also in La Rue des Alleurs; this group appears in VRd in PRT. 1928 as Les Alleurs, (V1½), and Les Alleurs for Pinel, Le Rondin.

**Allez.** v. Allès.

**Alliette.** v. Aillette.

**Allise.** v. Alix.

**Allix.** v. Alix.

**Allo.** meaning uncertain.

the surname Allo is recorded in recent times.

in **My**: le Clos de Allo, Hallo, (V3½), (My. 309), W of La Hougue Mauger.

**Allonet, Allonette, Allouette.** poss. a surname.

the form Allouette suggests a lark or F. allouer (to grant).

in **C**: Les Allonets et Clos du Forêt, (V7½); VRq; PRC.

in **Mt**: le Clos d'Allonette, Allouette, (Mt. 638); 4C4.

**Allose.** form and meaning uncertain. v. Alix.

in **J**: le Clos d'Allose, (V3¼), Les Fougères, VHè; PRJ. 1904.

**Allotin.** (an allotted portion).

from allotir les heritages, for which it is likely lots were cast either before or at the time of enclosure. cf. F. and E; lot, fr. Frankish. See also Poingdestre 'Lois et Coûtumes' page 102.

in **J**: Les Allotins, (J. 637-8), (V7¼); two fields on the cliffs NE of St. John's Church, near the television mast; 2B4; and a small patch of (V¼) belonging to La Porte near by.

Le Clos Lalotin (V2¼), J. Sarre, Beau Sejour, VN PRJ. 1915.

Les Allotins, (J. 645), (V8), Les Carrières, VN; PRJ. 1904; shown as (V7¼) in 1915.

**Alma.** a river in the Crimea.  
scene of battle on 20 Sept. 1854.

in **J**: Alma Villa and Cottage; Josué Sarre; VN; PRJ. 1904.

**Almorah.** a town in the Himalaya, India.  
taken by the East India Company 1815; became a garrison, and health resort. The first British child to be born there after it was taken became the wife of the man who built the Crescent, and the mother of Dora Louisa Ricard (b. in Rouge Bouillon Ho.), who wrote to the Evening Post about it.

in **H**: Almorah Crescent, suburb and cemetery; 7C3.

**Alpe, Alpes.** (a high mountain; The Alps; or an alpine garden).  
F. fr. Lat. Alpes.

in **Mt**: Les Alpes 4C1.  
Les Alpes Cottage, (OJH. 112); home of Messervy fam. 17th. c.

**Altesse.** (highness).  
in the phrase Son Altesse (His Highness, ie. Oliver Cromwell); cf. Etat; fr. Lat. altus (high).

in **B** or **P**: Le Fief de Son Altesse ès Quenevets; MChév. 1657.

**Alva.** v. Aleva.

**Amade, d'Amade.** v. Damade.

**Amangeris.** v. Menguy.

**Amannuris.** v. Malnori.

**Amelot.** pers. or surname.  
either a mis-copying of the surname Ametôt, qv; or a version of the pers. name Emelote appearing in Ext. 1274, which may be a form of Emilius, Amelius.

in **T**: le Clos d'Amelot, (V24), (T. ?1151), Fairfield; PRT. 1931; prob. the same as le Grand Clos Emmelot.

**Ameret.** v. Dammerès.

**Ametôt, Ametôtz, Lameto, Lametot, Lampto, Lamptot.** (toft).  
recorded as surname in Normandy only; GdeG. sees in the -tot the ON. toft (a clearing for a building or the homestead itself); strong evidence of Viking penetration in Jersey, England and Normandy. cf. also Hometot.

in **G**: terres ès plats camps à Lametot; ment. in lands of a Labey 1610.

In **H**: La Fontaine de Lameto, Fief du Bisson, ment. 1614; a well N of Le Coie, W of St. Saviour's Road, prob. nr. the Gas Works; ment. as La Fontaine Amitots, Ametôtz, Lametot, Lamptot; v. Nicolle, TSH, p. 62 and BSJ. 1965, p. 72. There was a public pump of this name in St. Helier.

in **S**: La Fontaine de l'Ametot, Fief de Grainville, ment. 1615; should be nr. (S. 383); recurs 1620 as La Fontaine de Lampto, Lameto au sud du chemin du moulin; ment. 1664 as La Fontaine à l'Ametot, près le bénéfice; in c1695 Geo. Dumaresq sells "ses terres des Ametôts", consisting of le Clos d'Ahier, Clos de Fiot and la Vallette de Romerille; Fief de Grainville. La Fontaine de l'Arneto (sic), W. of le Clos du Grand Vallet, Fieu de Grainville; ment. partage le Bailly in M.Hau. 1661.

Les Ametots; top of Wellington Road.

Le Clos des Ametots, Fief de Grainville, Jean de Veulle, 1811.

**Amfort, Ampport, Arnport.** meaning unknown.  
poss. an unrecorded surname.

in **L**: le Clos d'Amfort, Ampport, Arnport, (L. 685); 6C2; cf. le Clos de Denport in AL. 1718. Clos d'Empport ment. 1764.

**Ami.**

at sea. L'Ami des Pas, rock S of Havre des Pas; 10C.

**Amice.** pers. name.

JNF Âmice. Lat. pers. name Amisius; its Eng. form is Amyas, Amias.

in **L**: le Jardin de Viel Amice, (L. 92).

**Amigos.** meaning unsure.

either the name Philippus Amigod which occurs in Ext. 1331 or Migos (keeping apples), qv, may provide the answer.

unlocated: le Clos d'Amigos; found to be in need of gates 1749.

**Amiral, L'Amiral.** (The Admiral).

OF. OE. F. amiral; Span. almirante; Arabic, al (the) amir (ruler). Suggested origin: (1). an admiral shell, a type of conch brought home by mariners and used to decorate their gardens. (2). the name of a ship plying to La Côte or Terre Neuve. (3). the title "Admiral" awarded to the master of the first Jersey vessel to arrive in Newfoundland for the fishing season; thus Sire Jehan Le



Cornu is ment. c1550 as "dit l'Amiral" (v. C. P. Le Cornu's book on his family) and Mathieu Le Brocq l'Amiral ment. 1604 and note Le Brocq family at l'Amiral, see below. This nickname became a surname, and we find Eliz. Ladmiral m. Martin Le Masurier c1530, and Marie Ladmiral wife of Thos. Le Cornu, grandmother of Magdalen Le Cornu in MA de C. 1623, and the surname Lamiral, l'Admiral in 1538. The word occurs only in (O).

in O: la Pièce de l'Amiral ou Houquette; also called Le Noir Godin, with a tumulus in SW corner, (0.83); 1B1; ment. in MVH 1686.

La Maison de l'Amiral, Lamiral (OJH. 112); home of the Brideaux fam; formerly bel. to Jacques Le Brocq; sold by Luce to Le Feuvre 1754, with champs de la Cardonnerie mentioned; L'Amiral house shown for M. Pirouet in PRO. 1904. Le Clos de l'Amiral, (O. 1822), S of the house, ment. as Clos de ladmiral, Fief Haubert, 17th c., and shown as le Clos de l'Amiral, (V2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), VPC, for Mrs. Blake, in PRO. 1907.

Le Chemin de l'Amiral runs SW fr. the house to Mont Rossignol, 5B1.

**Amont.** (uphill, above, leading up). v. Ava.

F. amont (a hill-slope from which a stream descends; the head-waters of a brook; upstream water); bief d'amont (the head-race of a mill); JNF. l'amont (the climb up to), in contrast to à d'valer (descending).

in L: le Costil d'Amont, avec la Pointe, Fief du Roi; in partage filles Le Boutillier; MCol. 1618.

**Amorers.** v. Morier, Mourier.

**Amos.** pers. name.

In J: le Clos d'Amos; VHé; for Jean Le Sebirel; TJ. 1747.

in L: le Clos d'Amos, (?L. 801), between Mont Félard and Rue de Bas, PRL; cf. dans le Clos d'Amos, (V1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), Jean Mauger, AL. 1718.

in My: le Clos d'Amos, (V2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), and le Grand Clos d'Amos, (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Le Boutillier, Val Bourré; VN; PRMy. 1883.

La Ruelle d'Amos, fr. La Rue d'Enfer to La Rue du Cerf, not shown in Rich. 1795; there was discussion in PRMY. 1891 whether this lane was public or bel. to John Le Gros.

unlocated: partage Le Bailly in MHau. 1715 gives: le Clos d'Amos du voest (V4), le Clos d'Amos de l'est (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), le grand Jardin d'Amos (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) and le petit costil d'Amos (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>).

**Amport.** v. Amfort, Denport.

**Amy, L'Amy, Lamy.** surnames.

F. ami, Lat. amicus (friend); recorded 1309 to 1984.

in C: le Clos l'Amy, (C. 187). Le Douet d'ami (sic), lavoir public, 1776, PRC.

in G: la grèverie Jannequin Amy, MCol. 1588; recurs in MHau. 1619 as la greverie Janequin ainé; v. Damade, greverie.

in Mt: le Clos d'Amy, (Mt. 510); appearing as le Clos d'Amy, (V4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), for Noé Nicolle, in AMt. 1701; and in PRMt. 1861, 1889 as le Clos d'Amy, (V4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), for de Gruchy, VQ.

le Clos d'Amy de Bas, (V4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), for Anthoine Nicolle, AMt. 1701.

in H: le Clos d'Amy, (H. 1450).

les Jardins d'Amy, avenue Jean Payn, SRMel. 1748; nr. Moulin de La Ville and La Valonne; recurring in partage Frs. Messervy in MHau. 1818; cf. le Jardin d'Amy, avenue Edmond Payn, AMel. 1700.

unlocated: le Clos de Thomas Amy, le Clos de Philippe Amy, (V9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>); le Pray de Phil. Amy, (V2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>); partage Amy in ERO. doc. 21.1706. les Jardins Estienne Amy, avec le camp de Rich. Le Feuvre, (V6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>); partage Anthoine; MHau.

in Mt: le Clos de Berthelemy Amy, MHau. 1563.

**Ancêtre.** (ancestor).

F. ancêtre; JNF. anchêtre; OF. OE. ancestre, ancetre; Pr. ancestor; Lat. antecessor (foregoer). But what ancestor? This could possibly be a corruption of or pun on Lancaster, Lanchester, and be an echo of the Wars of the Roses.

in O: Le Franc Fieu à l'Ancêtre or Lenchestre, sub-fief of Vinchelez de Bas, ment. as Fieu à l'anchestre in PLF. 1479 (BSJ. 1893, p. 240); Fieu à Lenchestre in MO. 1486; Fief de l'Ancêtre 1489 (DLX. 3/201); Fieu à l'Encestre 1489 (Chron. 1585, p. 46).

Field (0. 289), Le Ménage, and a small amount of land across the road to the N., prob. give the whole extent of this small fief; adjoining fields are on Fiefs Lévillie or Orillande.

**Ancien.** (ancient).

F. OF. ancien; ML. ancianus, for antianus, fr. Lat. ante (before).

in T: le Clos de l'Ancienne Maison, (T. 1017A).

**Ancienneté.** (ancientry, antiquity).

cf. Ancien; several old Jersey houses are so called.

in B: L'Ancienneté, (OJH. 115); was prob. the priest's house of the Chapel of Ste. Barbe, qv; its masonry was removed and incorporated in Trinity Manor. L'Ancienneté, Janvrin property, in High Street, St Aubin.

in My: L'Ancienneté, (OJH. II 92).

in O: L'Ancienneté at L'Étaq and L'Ancienneté (now Ancient House) at Lévillie.

**Ancre.** (anchor).

F. OF. OE. ancre; Icel. akkeri; Lat. ancora.

in B: Le Rocher aux Ancres, site chosen for La Chaussée at St. Aubin, AdE. 1669 (BSJ. 1949, p. 133); ment. in AdE. 1673 as The Anchor Rocke off (f) the Bulworcke pointe.

la Charrière de/à l'Ancre, name of passage in rocks at Petit Port; 8A4.

in Les Iles Chausey: La Grande et Petite Ancre are features.

**Andium.** (the large island).

as distinct from its smaller neighbours; the name of Jersey in Roman times given in Antonine Itinerary, 1st cent. B.C.; prob. fr. OBret. *ande* (great), appearing also in the intensive prefix *an-* (eg. *Anderida* (Pevensey)). The name *Andium* may be recognised in that of its ruler c. 805, *Anouvarith*, which may stand for *Andio-vartha* (the guardian of *Andium*), fr. *Icel. vartha*, Eng. *ward*, Pr. *guardar* (to keep, watch, protect, hold). The root *an, ande* may also be seen in the tribal name *Andecavi*, after whom Angers may be named.

P.Q. believes that *Anouvarith* is Celtic *Anau* (a musician or singer) and *Rith* (a ruler).

**André, Andruy.** (Andrew).

note *Danz Andruy Maret*, predecessor of *Dam Gieffre le Hardi*, Prior of St. Clement, 1367; (Cart. 153).

in **G**: *boveta Andruy*; Ext. 1331.

in **H**: *Le Val André*, NW of West Mount; 10A1.

in **My**: *le Clos d'André*, (My. 340); ment. in PRMy. 1835; shown as (V3½), for *Thos. Sauvage*, in PRMy. 1867; and parti, *Clos d'André. for Lerrier*, PRMy. 1883.

**Andrieu, (Andrien).** pers. name.

in **G**: *Le Clos d'Andrieu, Fief du Roi*. Bought by *Hilgrove Turner*, 1863 (? at *Gouray Lodge*).

**Andro.** surname.

the Gy. surname *Andros*; *Sir Edmond Andros*, sometime Governor of New Jersey.

in **B**: *le Clos d'Andro*, (V¾); *Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre of Le Coin*; AB. 1786.

**Andruy.** v. *André*.**Ane.** (donkey).

F. *âne*; Pr. OF. *asne*; Ir. Gael. *asal*; W. *asyn*; Bret. *azen*; Eng. *ass*; Icel. *asni*; Lat. *asinus*; Gk. *ὄνος*. This word is used for (1). a fancied resemblance to a donkey; (2). the donkey itself; but some names may conceal a different root, appearing in the names *Anna, Arna, Aiuna* in fairy stories and cliff-legends.

(1). resemblance to a donkey:

in **C**: *La Pièce du Bourg et le Dos d'Ane*, (V7½); (? C. 181–3); PRC.

in **My**: *l'Ane*, a headland W of *Crabbé*; 2A3.

in **O**: *la Tête d'Ane*; 1A1.

*l'Ane du Ouest*, a point on the N coast adjoining *Petit Becquet*; 1B1.

*le Mont ès Anes*, above *Le Pulec*; 1C1.

(2). the real donkey appears in:

in **H**: *le Coin ès Anes*, at *New Cut* in *St. Helier*, 1781; 10A3.

in **P**: *le Clos à l'Ane, Anne*, (P. 928); 6C3.

*le Clos à l'Ane*, (P. 1015).

**Anfrie, Emphrie, en Fries.** surname.

recorded as *Unfray 1292* (DLX. 2/300); *Humphrey, Omfray, Unfray 1299*; *Humfrey, Hunfrie, Unfrey 1309*; *Anfrie, Unfrei 1331*; fr. ON. *Asfrithr*; appearing in Norm. place-name *Amfreville*. The prefix *ans-*, *ass-* means a god.

in **L**: *La Ville Emphrie*, hamlet and house, *Fief du Roi*, (OJH. 226); ment. in MGib. 1555; and as *La Ville en Phrie* in PRL. *le cõtil and le mont de la Ville Emphrie* ment. in MÈsn. ? 1897.

**Ange, L'Ange.** surname.

or poss. the site of a statue of an angel; surname *L'Ange* recorded in RS. 1461–78.

in **T**: *le Clos à L'Ange, Lange*, nr. the land of *Jean Mauger*; (? T. 491); SRAv. 1726, 1751; shown in SRAv. 1697 as *Clos à l'Ange, terre à désert*, for *Jean Mauger*.

*le Clos de l'Ange, Rue du Feugrel, VVEv*; PRT. 1931; (? T. 902).

**Anglais, Anglois, Langlois.** (the Englishman).

fem. *l'Anglaise*; nickname, becoming surname; recorded 1225 to 1984; *Walterus Anglicus* (*Gautier Langlois*), a *serviens* (sergent) of the King 1225; *Lenglesche, Lenglois 1299*; *Lengleys 1309*; *Ricardus le Aungle 1323–4*; *Lengleys 1331*, c 1340; *Lengleis 1332*; *Lengleiz 1348*; *Langlis 1479*; *Johan le Cornu Langles 1479*; *Lengloys c 1510*; *Lengles 1528*. In the fem. are *Johanna Lenglesche 1299*; *Rauline Lenglesse 1402*.

in **G**: *Le Chemin ès Anglais, Chemin appelé la Mare ès Anglais, Anglois; Fief de la Hougue*; 1612, 1620.

*le Clos de l'Anglois*, (V1¾), for *Pierre Simon*; AG. 1804.

in **L**: *les messières de l'Anglois*, the name of the *Langlois* home, with *les Vaux et costils de l'Anglois*, S of the present *Hamptonne*, in the *Hamptonne Patente 1649*, (OJH. 160; BSJ. 1932, p. 54).

in **O**: *la Vallée de Mathieu l'Anglois, Seigneurie de St. Ouen*; poss. the origin of the name *Mont Mathieu*; sale in MVH. 1732; ment. in MLeR.

in **P**: *le Clos Langlois*, (P. 272–4).

in **S**: *partie du Clos des Anglois, for Jean Bertram, VGL*; shown also in VPn for *Edouard Estur*; *Clos des Anglois*. Ext. 1607, p. 49. *Clos des Anglais* (S. 556).

at sea: *l'Anglaise*, a rock S of *St. Clement's Bay*.

*le Cané de l'Anglaise, le Canné de l'Angliaïche*, a channel SE of *La Rocque*.

**Angot.** surname.

recorded 1053 to 1801; Ansgotus 1053–66; Ansgot 1309; Angot 1299–1400; a Geo. Angot ment. in PRMy. 1801; fr. ON. Asgautr, Ansgaut, Dan. Osgod, Latinised as Ansgotus. The prefix ans-, as-means a god.

in L: Feodum Angot, 1331, at which date there are Angots in J.

in My: Feodum Nicolai Angot, 1309; held in 1331 by Philippus Angot.

in T: La Mare d'Angot, with le Clos d'Angot and Jardin d'Angot, (T. 567); a house was built nr. La Mare d'Ango in 1618 by the Romeril family, who had a Clos d'Ango (BSJ. 1902, p. 35).

le Jardin d'Angot, (T. 892 and ? 902), written Angot in MRob.

in Les Iles Chausey there is La Roche Ango.

**Angtemmerie.** v. Anquetil.**Angu'sè.** (corner).

JNF angu'sè, F. l'angle (the corner or angle).

at sea: L'Angu'sè, a rock near Icho.

**Ankty.** v. Anquette.**Anley.** surname.

v. Les Aix; recorded 1274 to 1974; Anlet 1274; Anlet, Aulet, Aulett 1299; Anleke, Aunlek, Aunleke, Auslek 1309; Anlec 1331; Aulec, Aulet 1306 (which might be a different family Aulet); Hanlay 1515; Anneley 1607; at root, this name is Anslech, fr. ON. Aslak; v. Aulette.

in H: le Jardin de Richard Anley; for Anne Le Gallais, who also has le Pray des Mielles; SRMel. 1746; prob. nr. Royal Square; v. Marché. Anley Street, named after Thomas Anley, Constable and Jurat, died 1827.

in J: le Clos Jacques Anley; VD; for Jean Esnouf; TJ. 1747.

in L: le ménage d'André Anley, with le Clos d'Anley, (V5½), for Jean Vautier; AL. 1718; a Clos d'Anley sold in 1644 by Thos. Le Bretton to Thos. Sealle; le Clos d'Anley, (L. 640), Fief de St. Clair, ment. in mesure des terres d'Élie Godel in MMel. 1820; and in VCTS in PRL. Also for Godel in SR. Mel. 1773, near La Chasserie.

La Croix Anley es Petits Bessières ou tout près, Fief du Roi, 1613; le Clos de la Croix Anley es Bessiers, bel. to Jean Benest fs. Noel, occupied in 1607 by Toussaint Le Veslet, and ment. 1614 as es Petites Bessières; this field, (L. 284), is ment. in AL. 1718 in two parts, de haut (V2), de bas (V2½); v. Croix.

le Clos Perrin Anley, prob. nr. Les Aix; bel. to Luce; MRen. 1679.

in M: le Clos Anley, (V9).

le Jardin Anley, (Ml. 735); ment. in PRMl. 1889 as le Jardin d'Aley, VE, bord. on E La Rue du Huquet.

in P: le clos d'Anley M. Hau. 1820.

**Ann. Anne.** pers. name.

in H: Ann Street; 10A4. Named after daughter of Clément Hemery (BSJ 1983).

in M: Le Clos d'Anne (MRS 1687).

**Anne.** meaning obscure. **Anne Port.**

occurring in the name Anne Port, a haven in (Mt), 4D3, and Les Charrières d'Anne Port, a lane, 11B1; and in le Clos d'Anne (Mt), where it may be a mis-reading for Aune, qv; some documentation follows, after which a suggested conclusion is given.

in M: and G:

land of Stephanus de Aldeport, in valle castri de Geresey et in Curtillet, LC. 1229; "the vale of Jersey Castle" indicates the level country nr. Les Prés Manor; v. Courtillet; but Stephanus did not necessarily live there, and his surname could be drawn from some other area.

Feodum Haysie Daudeport (poss. for d'Andeport), Ext. 1331; cf. Hawysia Wautier in AR. 1309, and BSJ. 1900, p. 298. a Fief of Andeport (? for Andeport) occurs in 1553, when Ed. Craffort was killed "en unes monstres (review) tenues en Andeport", BSJ. 1900, p. 298. Craffort's home, now Grasfort, is due W of Anne Port.

pièce de terre appelée Autreport, nr. the Fief d'Anneville, près de la mer, 1607; au Fieu Lemprière, du côté d'Autre Port; les garandes d'Autre Port, Fieu Lemprière, 1619; Jean Collas d'Autre Port, (Mt), 1664; all these point to Anne Port, or poss. Petit Portelet.

le Fieu Licette en Aoustport, (Mt), 1607; Aoust is the F. Acût, OF. Acoust, Lat. Augusti mensis (August, or harvest-time); MLT connects this with ON. hūst (harvest), cf. haugard. The harvest which gave this port its name was not necessarily of grain; note that in 1650 Pierre Alicette sold a house to Sam. Vaudin "avec une journée de femme pour aouster les feugeres", (BSJ. 1915, p. 43).

le Fieu à l'Archier, Aoust Port, 1610; this sounds like the fam. of Cock the Archer, important in the 14th c; v. Archier. la pièce d'Aoust Port, Fief Lemprière, MBil. 1636; this area is ment. as "la contrée d'Anle Port" in MBil. 1633.

It is not certain that all, or any of this group of names refer to Anne Port, but they appear to signify an inlet or inlets on the east coast in the area of Anne Port, Petit Portelet and Gorey Harbour. In date order, the above names are: Aldeport, Andeport (? for Andeport), Aoustport, Autreport, Anle Port, Anne Port. None of them seem to derive from the Fief of Anneville, from âne (donkey), Anne (girl's name), aune (alder), qv; and they are hard to disentangle.

A possibility is that in Roman times, when Jersey was called Andium, its main harbour on the east coast, Gorey Harbour or Anne Port, was called Andii Portus, and that in the middle ages this was modified to Andeport (mis-read as Andeport), Anleport or Aldeport. By the 17th c. a rival harbour seems to have come into being and was named l'Autre Port, while the original harbour changed its name to Aoust Port, either because it was only used in summer, or because a harvest of corn or bracken was reaped there. The likelihood is that, before Gorey had its pier, Anne Port was the principal haven, and known successively as Andeport, Anleport, Aldeport and Aoustport; while Gorey was called l'Autreport.

**Anneville.** Normandy surname.

the d'Anneville fam. of Anneville-en-Saire, or Anneville NW of Coutances; spelt Ansneville c1140; Ansleville 1154, Ansle, old form of Anne.

in **Mt**: the Fief of Anneville, a grant of 1 carucate to the fam. d'Anneville, appearing as la caruée d'Anneville 1204 (BSJ. 1919, p. 80); in 1220 Lucie, wife of Thos. de Aunevilla, was due dowry from his Jersey lands; carucata Aunneville ment. 1274; Thos. de Aunnevilla was Prior of St. Clement's c1268; carucata de Dauneville ment. 1309; Dauneville 1331; Fief de Anneville 1515; Fee of Anneville 1528; Anneville 1585–1668.

It absorbed the carucate Everard and the petty fief Lemprière, and the Feoda sive Maneria de Anneville, Everard et Lemprière were granted by Letters Patent to Elie de la Place in 1649 (BSJ. 1909, p. 468; 1961, p. 111); ment. as ancien manoir et Clos du Fief d'Anneville (BSJ. 1916, p. 116). PRMt. 1861, 1865 gives, dans le Clos d'Anneville, (V2¼), nr. Chateaubriand, VF.

Today the name survives in Anneville fm. and hamlet, and le Clos d'Anneville, (Mt. 595, 593), and La Rue d'Anneville; 4D3; 11B1.

**Anquetil.** surname, with locative Anquetinerie, Angtennerie.

recorded fr. c550, when St. Helier healed the cripple Anscritel or Anchetil, to 1984; Anschitillus 1053 to c1172; Anketil, Anquetil 1309; Anquetil from 1331; the name is preserved in Anquetil, Anquette rocks, qv; fr. ON. pers. name Asketill. JNF L'Anqu'tain'nie in the East and Anqu'tin in the West according to FLM.

in **G**: L'Anquetinerie (G168a). Le Costil du neucq Anquetil, AG. 1708. Les Hurettes sold by François Anquetil, and the rest of the farm, by his brother Elie to Th. Aubin senr and junr, 1791. The farm, including La Vallette d'Anquetil and Les Hurettes d'Anquetil sold by Betsy Le Riche to Charles Louis Poignand, 1851. Still so called to-day, with the farm name having been corrupted to Angtennerie. Les Chroniques, 1817, advertises; 'Vente de bois, lundi le 28 juillet 1817, on exposerà en vente publique une quantité de chênes de différentes grosseurs, propre pour bâtir, ainsi qu'une quantité de fagots et bois de feu. La vente aura lieu à l'Anquetinerie, Ville ès Philippines, paroisse de Grouville à 11 heures du matin.'

in **J**: le Cõil Martin Anquetil, VMr; TJ. 1601.

in **S**: AS. 1671 gives, in VMF, le Clos d'Anquetil, for Jean Le Maistre and Augustin Horman; and le Clos de bas d'Anquetil, for Ph. Grandin.

**Anquetils, Anquetis, Anquettes, Anqu'fins.** Les Anquetils.

rocks off the SE coast; also spelt **Ankty, Anckties**; fr. the surname Anquetil; the official form is F. Grand et Petit Anquetil, JNF. Anqu'té. Anquette is a corruption.

The rocks are named The Anckties, or Great and Little Ankty by Dum. 1685, and in 1770; misspelt Ankley 1770; called Anquetis by Mar. 1689; Grande et Petite Anquette 1867, when Grande had a stone pillar beacon with staff and ball, built 1858, rebuilt 1868 (BSJ. 1948, p. 440); there is a painting of Grande Anquette rock by Oules (BSJ. 1951, p. xxv). south of these are Les Fourchets des Anquetis, shown by Mar. 1689; a beacon erected on them (spelt Auquetis) 1739; v. Fourche.

note also Basse N et NE de l'Anquette 1843; and Anquette Channel 1867; v. Basse.

AdE. 1797 mentions la petite roche Anquetil in St. Clement's Bay.

**Anquettes.** v. Anquetils.

**Ante.** (aunt).

F. tante; JNF. ante.

in **P**: le Clos de la Pierre des Antes, (V2), VSN; for J. Jeandron (at P. 933) on Godf. 1849; PRP. 1880.

**Anthoine.** (surname).

recorded 1309 to 1984; Antoinne 1309; Anthoine 1402; Antoine 1528; a Susseine Anthoigne is ment. in MHau. 1603.

in **C**: le Clos d'Anthoine, (? C. 180), MO. 1776, and 1807; cf. le Prè d'Anthoine in MO. 1734.

in **G**: le Clos Berthélemy Anthoigne, S of Petit Câtillon; MHau. 1579–80.

les camps des Anthoignes, (V1¼); Richard Brée; GV; 1685, 1711. le Prè d'Anthoine, (G. 662).

in ? **H**: le Clos d'Anthoine, avenue of Thos. Le Breton in AMel. 1700 and SRMel. 1748, for John and Geo. Emily 1822; cf. ERO. documents, which often coincide with SRMel. aveus. In Vallée des Vaux.

in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 gives le Clos d'Anthoine, (V5), for Dolbel, and le Clos d'Anthoine, (V4), for Edouard Hastel; and le Clos et Prè d'Anthoine, (V8¼), for Clement Jennes.

PRMt. gives, in VQ, le Jardin d'Antoine, 1861; pièce de terre dans le Jardin d'Antoine, 1865; le Jardin d'Anthoine, (V3¼), 1889.

in **S**: le Clos d'Anthoine, (S. 264).

le Clos d'Anthoine, (S. 773); associated with episode of Hostes Nicolle and the sheep (v. Les Chroniques).

le Clos et Masures pris de Thos. Anthoine, ment. in partage Thos. Hardy and Fse. Dumaresq (who lived at the bottom of St. Saviour's Hill); ERO. doc. 35. 1799.

unlocated: l'Acre Anthoine, the older name of le Clos et Jardin de Hugh, ment. in partage Poingdestre, MHau. 1753; v. Acre.

**Aoustport.** v. Anne.

**Apentis, Pentis.** (a lean-to).

JNF. appentis, appotis; F. apentis (pent-house); OF. apentis; OE. appentice, pentice; ML. appenditium (an appendage, pent-house); cf. pente.

in **H**: Le Pentis, La Vallée des Vaux; Don Le Gallais; National Trust property. A house called Le Grand Pentis, with (V4); for Jean Le Tubelin. SRF. 1640.

in **J**: le Clos de l'Apentis du sud, for Ann Le Feuvre; VN; PRJ. 1904, le Jardin de l'Apentis, VN, for Eliz. de Carteret, TJ. 1747; shown as (V1½), for Ann Le Couteur, PRJ. 1904.

**Aphrodite.** the Greek goddess.

after whom a yacht owned by Capt. R. J. B. Bolitho was named.

in Les Écréhous: Aphrodite Bay, shown in map of 1924 as Appidite Bay.

**Arbres.** (trees).

F. arbre, Lat. arbor (tree).

in **J. L & T:** Le Fieu des Arbres, or de Richard Le Franchoy; a composite fief granted to Le Francois of 60 acres (1 carucate), of which 30 were from d'Ouille (J), 18 from Les Arbres (J or L), 12 from La Lande (T); recorded as Feodum de Arboribus, Feodum des Arbres in Ext. 1274; Feodum des Arbris, des Arbres in AR. 1309; for history of the fief, v. BSJ. 1923, p. 47.

in **L:** Les Arbres, (OJH. 115); 6A4. Le fieu des Arbres, MHau. 1573, 1582.

in **T:** Le Clos des Arbres, house, 7C1; and La Rue des Arbres, 7A3, 7C1.

**Arbrissé.** (poss. a foaming rock).

NF. broer, JNF. brouer (to foam, froth).

in Les Écréhous: l'Arbrissé, a feature.

**Arche.** (arch).

F. OF. arche (arche), fem. form of F. OF. arc, Lat. arcus (a bow, curve).

in **C:** field Les Arches, (C. 145); 10D4.

in **J:** Les Arches, on Trinity main road; VN; Ph. Le Vesconte; PRJ. 1904; 3C1.

in **L:** Les Arches, on Charrières Nicolle, nr. Gospel Hall; VCH; PRL.

in **Mt:** Les Arches; 4D3.

in **S:** Les Arches; 7D2.

at sea: Les Arches, rocks E of Mont Orgueil; 11B2; had a spar buoy 1867, when they were shown as Les Arch; Les Arches 1894.

**Archier.** surname.

F. archer; OF. archier; ML. arcarius (bowman), fr. Lat. arcus (bow). the surname Larchier occurs 1227.

in **Mt:** le Fief à l'Archier at Aoust Port, qv, 1610; prob. named after William le Archer called Cock, who appears with many variations of spelling between 1299 and c 1340.

**Archirondel.** (poss. a rounded rock).

for La Roche Rondel, from surname recorded 1607 to 1984; no connection with F. hirondelle (swallow); nor the name Arundel; however as the surname Rondel may be synonymous with Rond or Rondin (qv), l'Archirondel may be, as G de G. believes, the rounded rock.

in **Mt:** Archirondel Fm; with a Martello Tower built 1792-4, now painted red; 4D3; appearing in 1638 as La Roche Arondel; in 1648, we have Clement Messervy fs. Jean de l'Arqueronvel des costils; in MHau. 1676, Arkerondel; in 1740, officers for Vrecqs at Le Havre de la Roche Rondel (BSJ. 1961, p. 124); in 1817, Archisonal Tower (Pl. p. 257); PRMt. 1865 gives, maison située proche la Roche Ondel, for Le Sauteur, VF.

**Archon.** (the pommel and hind-bow of a war-saddle, therefore resembling an arch).

F. arçon; JNF. archon; cf. arche.

at sea: L'Archon, a rock S of La Collette, 10C3; poss. so named from a resemblance to above.

**Arconie.** (the place of the arched rocks)

appar. a dim. of arc, like the OF. arconel (a small bow, arc or arch); cf. arche, archon.

at sea: La Grande Arconie, rocks E and SE of La Rocque, 1843, 1867, also La Petite Arconie and Les Arconies.

**Arcot.**

Mentioned by Stead, p. 116; 'Upon the hill above is the signal station, called Arcot, a neat convenient dwelling . . .' Perhaps the site of Nicolle Tower (C. 112). cf. Asticaux.

**Ardente.** (boiling, fiery: in this context, where the sea boils).

F. ardent, Lat. ardens (burning hot); but note F. poil ardent (red hair).

at sea: Les Ardentes rocks, BSJ. 1948, p. 445.

Les Ardents, off Les Mouriers and other examples around the island.

**Ardoise.** (slate).

F. ardoise, JNF. ardouaise, ardaise, adaïse; ML. ardesius lapis (slate).

at sea: La Vieille Ardoise, rocks in St. Clement's Bay; ment. in AdE. 1797; Ardaise 1867; 11C3.

**Arène.** (sand).

F. arène, Lat. arena, harena (sand); there is a surname Harenc, qv, but the adj. deep in item below makes no sense with it.

in **G:** La Profonde Arène, AG. 1804, GL. 1840; spelt La Profonde Herène in GL. 1841; and La Porfonde Herene in TG. 1851 (giving the Grouville pronunciation); both for Ph. Journeaux, whose French mother came from La Profonde Arène.

**Ark.** v. Acre.**Aron, Aaron.** pers. name.

in **B:** le Clos d'Aron, Aaron; above Portelet, on the road to Noirmont; PRB. also MJdr. 1868, 1871.

in **C:** le Camp d'Aaron, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), and les deux buttières d'Aaron, (V1); ment. in TSam. 1754. Le Champ du Huteré ou champ d'Aaron; MSam, 1734.

in **G**: la Pièce d'Aron, (G. 708–9); ment. as (V3) in TG. 1851, for Durell Lerrier; and in VL.v in GL. 1841–2 for Thos. de Gruchy and Rich. Marett.

in **Mt**: le Clos Aaron, d'Aron, (Mt. 544); 4D3. In Godfray partage 1791.

in **S**: le Clos d'Aron; part of the site of Hautlieu School.

in **T**: le Clos d'Aron, spelt d'Oran, (T. 1223).

le Clos d'Aron, (T. 1246).

unlocated: le champ de la Pièce d'Aron, (V½); ment. in partage Le Moigne; MHau. 1734.

le champ d'Aaron; MJdr. 1823.

**Arras.** (a corruption of JNF *harasse*, parts of certain fish that were used for bait).

ON *hâr*, the root of *harasse*, which in JNF is *haû*, Eng. *tope* or *dog-fish*. Prob. a place where this bait was prepared. FLM says oil from this fish was used in *crâsset* lamps.

in **G**: le Champs d'Arras, adjoining le Clos aux Chiens, La Rocque; MPip. 1816; (G. 635A); 11C4; a description of the property of Beechwood (now Rock View) by *apprécieurs* 1949 reads: "le Champ d'Arras et le Jardin de la Maison réunis, (V3¼), . . . déduit un chemin de 8 pieds de laize pour aller au Clos ès Chiens".

**Arsenal.** (arsenal).

**F.** *arsenal*; **OF.** *arsena* (arsenal, dockyard); **F.** *darsine*, **It.** *darsena* (dock); **Span.** *atarazanal* (rope-walk), **fr.** *Arabic, dar* (house), *cina'ah* (trade), *al* (the). In Jersey this word signifies *Arsenals* of the Royal Jersey Militia; we find "les differens arsenaux" in AdE. 1788; and many references in MLeC.

in **L**: le grand jardin au nord de l'Arsenal, (V11¼), (? L. 465); VCTS; PRL.

in **My**: land sold to the States 1843 by Jean Binet, "pour l'élevation d'un arsenal". Clos de l'Arsenal, name given to modern housing estate on its site.

**Arsure.** (burnt land); as quoted in 1376 "par dures incarcerations, de mort et d'arsure". E.T. Nicolle, Mont Orgueil.

**OF.** *arsion*, **JNF.** *arsures*, *arsuthes*, *èrsuthes*. Eng. *arson*. **ML.** *arsura* **fr L.** *ardeo* (to burn).

This word suggests burning and this is probably so but if, as FLM states it indicates the site of an alarm beacon, one would expect widespread examples. It is possible, however, that some examples come from **ML.** *hersia* (a harrow).

in **B**: la demie verge des Arsures, Partage Pitton, 1652.

le camp des arsures, contrée de la Moye, Thos Roze senr. 1754.

le Champ des Arsuns. V. de la Moye, 1784.

Les Arsures, (B. 513–518); detailed in AB. 1786 as: Les Arsures ou longs champs, (V2½), for Susanne Vibert; la terre des Arsures, (V2½), S of Le Grand Fief Chevalier, for Jean Bisson, (B. 516–18); les champs des Arsures, (V2), S of part of Le Grand Fief Chevalier called La Rue Balam, for Thos. Pipon, (? B. 513–15); la butière, (V¼) et la demi-Verge, (V½) des Arsures, for Ed. Marett of Beau Vallon, (B. 516). PRB gives la Demi-Verge des Arsures, (V3¼), as part of Les Marettes.

in **P**: Les Arsures, Hersures, (P. 209–213); SD2; on Mont au Guet; un champ appelé Les Arsures, (V4), (P. 267. 270), in GV, on Mont Fondan; SD1; PRP. 1880 shows this for Jas. Carrel; and la Pièce des Ersure, in VD, for J. Maillard.

**Arthur.** surname.

recorded as Arcur, Artur, Arthur 1227 to 1984 in all parishes but predominantly My.

in **B**: le Mont Arthur, a lane running up fr. St. Aubin's Harbour; les costils du Mont Arthur, Fief de Noirmont, M.Hau. 1582.

in **L**: le Clos Arthur, (L. 266).

in **J**: a fief of 3 virgates of Robertus Arthur, which had passed to Ricardus Baldwinus, but was to be restored to the Arthurs, LC. 1254–5.

in **Mt**: le Clos Arthur, (Mt. 727).

in **My**: there are Arthurs in Ext. 1274, 1331 and AR. 1309 onwards.

les Jardins Sire Pierre Arthur (d. c 1566), VS, TMy.

le Jardin Charles Arthur, who appears in (My) in Ext. 1607, VN; TMy.

le Clos de la Rocque Charles Arthur, VN, TMy.

in **O**: le Coin Arthur, at sea W of La Thiébaut; 1C3.

in **P**: le Clos Arthur, (P. 549).

le Jardin Arthur, (P. 460).

in **T**: le Clos Arthur, (T. 129. 327); cf. le Clos Arthur, Dièlament; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Artillerie.** (artillery).

**F.** *OF.* *artillerie*; as if **fr.** **ML.** *articularia*; **fr.** **OF.** *OE.* *artiller* (an armourer, bowyer), **fr.** **ML.** *articulum* (device).

in **B**: La Mielle de l'Artillerie; W of road fr. Don Bridge to Red Houses; PRB. (B. 211.)

**Ascalonus.** v. Coulombs.

**Ascelin, Asceline.** pers. and surname.

prefix *Asc*, *Ace*, *Aze* derived from Old Danish *Aszor*, a man's name; this name appears as *Ascelin* in LC. 1234–5; *Acelyn*, *Ascelyn* in AR. 1309; *Guillelmus Asceline*, *Aceline*, monk of St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey, ment. 1311; in 1318 he recurs as *priour de Bonne Nuyet*, and in 1323 as *prior, prioratus de Bona Nocte*. (Cart. 259, 260, 284).

in **H**: *Feodum Acurtines et les azelynes*; Ext. 1274.

**Asec.** v. Lassé.

**Asplet.** surname.

recorded 1500 onwards.

in **T**: le Clos Asplet, (T. 567), with La Rue Asplet; 3C4.

**Asserans.** v. Serans.

**Assette, Assiette.** (the site of a house).

this derives either from (1). F. assiette (situation, posture, plate), Eng. seat (a residence), ON. saeti, Norw. seter (mountain farmstead), Lat. assidere (to sit down at); (2). OF. asset, assez; Lat. ad satis facere; OE. asseth (satisfaction); whence OF. assetz, Eng. assets (sufficient estate or property). In 1355 assiette meant holding, property (Cart. 162). The basic meaning is an established home and the ground it stands on of which a few examples follow:

in **C**: l'Assiette du Manoir (Samarès) 1754; TSam.

in **O**: l'Assiette du Manoir (St. Ouen) 1776; MO.

le Clos dassette (VdeH); 1479; PLF.

in **P**: l'Assiette de la Vieille Maison des Niêmes, (P. 142A) or (P. 145 NW corner) where a house is shown on Rich. 1795; MLeF. 1840.

in **S**: l'Assiette des mesures de la Figuetterie, MJdr. 1769.

**Assomption.** (the Assumption, or taking to Heaven of the Virgin Mary).

MLL. *assumptio* (taking up to Heaven); Lat. *assumere* (to take up).

in **G**: La Chapelle de l'Assomption, La Hougue Bie. The two chapels at La Hougue Bie are usually known as the Chapel of Notre Dame de la Clarié and the Jerusalem Chapel.

**Astelle.** (surname).

recorded 1274 to 1749 as: Hasteles, Hastell, Asteles, Astelles 1274; Astel 1299; Astele, Asteyle, Astey 1309; Astele, Astelle 1331; Lasteley c 1340; Astelle, Autelle 1524–8; Astelle, Attelle 1625; Astyle, Lastel, AMt. 1701; Lastel 1749; the name Roger part Wastel (MLT) might stand for Roger, père du Astel.

in **G**: le Fieu d'Astelle, a grant of 1 carucate to the d'Astelle fam. (Cotentin); its boundary runs through Ville ès Philippes; ment. as carucata terrae de Hastell, Asteles, Feodum de Hasteles, Hastell, Astelles, Ext. 1274; carucata Asteyle, AR. 1309; Feodum Astele, Astelle, Ext. 1331; Astelle, Autelle, 1524–28; le Fieu Attelle, MHau. 1625; Fieu de la Fosse Astelle, 1668. The fief acquired, or made, an important ditch, and from 1668 is called le Fieu de la Fosse Astelle.

Le Clos and Grand Clos de la Fosse Astelle, le Clos de la Fosse and Jardin de la Fosse ou du Rougetel occur in deeds of sale between the Nicolle, Le Rougetel, Pirouet, Messervy, Néel and Collas families, Nicolles being the principal owners, in MHau. 1622–1739. These fields are at or near (G. 39). In 1738 the boundary of le Clos de la Fosse was marked by 10 stones, poss. from the same megalith as the 3 stones at La Davisonnerie (S. 579). In 1739 le Clos de la Fosse Astelle included an abreuvoir "pour abreuver son bestail" (Ph. Collas). Le Clos de la Fosse Astelle, VRue, ment. for Jac. Le Cuirot in GL. 1841.

**Asticaux.** (possibly maggots).

F. *asticot* (maggot, larvae of blue-bottle); JNF. *magot*; but note ON. *kot* or *cot* (hut or dwelling) and *astigr* (fine, lovely).

in **S**: Les Asticaux, Jardin des Asticaux, (S. 708); 10B3.

**Atchu.** (a nook).

F. *accul*, JNF. *atchu* (nook, blind alley), cf. *ratchu*.

in **My**: L'Atchu, below Câtel de Lecq.

in **O**: L'Atchu du Petit Mont Capel.

L'Atchu, at Ville au Bas, (O. 1611); 5B1.

**Attrape.** v. Trappe.

**Aubert.** surname.

recorded as Ober 1292; des Aubers 1309; Aubert 1984; from St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches; sometimes spelt Haubert, *qv*.

in **B**: un Flamand tué par un nègre à St. Aubin sur le Quai Aubert, 30 Oct, 1646.

in **J**: le Clos d'Aubert, (J. 613), N of the Church; ment. in partage Jean Le Couteur 1720, and in that of his dau. Esther 1766, MLeC.

in **P**: le Clos d'Aubert, (P. 441), W of Gigoulande.

les terres d'Aubert, Fief Vingt Livres; sale Lael to Le Febvre; MHau. 1657.

le Clos de Jean Aubert, shown in VAugs. for de Carteret, in PRPT. 1714; Jean Aubert appears as a landowner in 1598, and in 1714 one of his fields is shown as Clos d'Haubert.

**Aubiaux.** (willows).

F. *aubier* (willow, sapwood of a tree).

in **H**: le Clos des Aubiaux, for Jean Lempière Js. Daniel; MMel. 1822, and Clos des Obiaux for Jean Lempière, 1774.

**Aubigny.** surname.

fr. Aubigny in Normandy; recorded as de Albineio c. 1218; Daubeny 1274; de Albineyo 1305. Philip d'Aubigny or d'Albini was Gardien des Iles 1212–24 and 1232–34.

in **Mt**: Le Mont d'Aubigny. An MS of 1570, quoted by F. G. Collas in *OP.* 3, p. 171 in the S.J. Library, records that Edmond Messervy, thief, was condemned to be whipped and have one ear cropped. The Seigneur of Rozel wished sentence to be carried out on his fief, as Messervy was his tenant and his effects would be forfeit to the Seigneur. It was agreed to carry it out "à une place appelée le Mont d'Aubignie".

**Aubin.** surname.

recorded in 1309 to 1984; as Aubyn 1309, Aulbin 1607, Aubin 1331–1984.

in **B**: le Clos d'Aubin, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1673, 1830.

in **G**: Le Clos de Richard Aubin. (G. 810).

in **H**: le pray du Cois, appelé le pray d'Aubin; aveu of Chs. Hilgrove, SRMel. 1746; on the way to Noës de bas, ERO. 35. 1799.

in **Mt**: le champ de Jeanne Aubin, (V1¼), La Palloterie, VRoz. PRMt.

in **O**: le Clos Aubin, (O. 516).

in **S**: le Clos Aubin, (S. 18). (S. 394).

le Clos d'Aubin, Fief de Grainville, 1619.

AS. 1671 gives le Clos d'Aubin, for Ph. Vivian and for hrs. Michel Lemprière, the former in VMf.

le Clos d'Aubin, "l'assiette des masures de la Figuetterie", MJdr. 1769. v. Ficquet.

le Clos d'Aubin, Fief Petran, (? S. 189); v. Camp Collin, with which the Aubins were associated.

le Pré Aubin, (S. 836–7. 846–7); le Pré d'Aubin, MJdr. 1813.

le petit jardin près la Maison Ph. Aubin, prob. VPn, for Jean Giffard, AS. 1671.

le Jardin d'Aubin; MJdr. 1813.

**Aublons.** surname, Le Blond, confusion with Le Blancq qv.

for aux Blondes; a Ricardus Blundus (Richard Le Blond) held land in (Mt) in Ext. 1274; la terre sur La Rue au Blond ment. in GV.

in **C**: La Rue Aublons; repairs paid for by the Constable, 1704; BSJ. 1908, p. 316. Current spelling is Rue au Blancq.

**Audellot.** meaning unknown.

in **O**: le Val Audellot, Andellot, formerly bel. to Pierre de Carteret of La Caroline, Fief Haubert, MHau. 1580. cf Audla.

**Audeport.** v. Anne.

**Audière.** surname.

prob. for Audoire, Audouayre, a surname recorded 1528, 1607 which survived in Alderney.

in **P**: le Pré du Mont Audière, (V6); for Wm. Fleury; GV; PRP. 1880.

**Audla.** (further on, beyond).

F. au delà; JNF. au d'là.

in **G**: l'Audla, l'Auella, d'Eudela, (G. 216); 11A3; ment. as d'Audela, VMf; for Frs. Valpy, in Gl.. 1841, and for F. Valpy in GD. 1851, who in Godf. 1849 lived nr. (G. 245).

in **J**: le Clos de Dela, (J. 132), (V3¼), Grand Mourier, VD; PRJ. 1904, 1915; given as le Clos de Dol for C. Coutanche. 1966. PRJ.

in **Mt**: le Clos d'Eudelin, (V8½); Anley; VRoz; PRMt. 1865. poss. (Mt. 121). v. Eudelin.

Le jardin de delà ou de devant. Sale of Haut du Rué, 1877. ? part of (Mt. 682).

in **My**: ès Resneries, au clos appelé le Clos de Dela, (V2½); Pierre Vibert; nr. L'Ecluse; SRAV. 1661.

in **O**: le Côté D'la, (V½), Rock View.

**Auge.** (drinking or feeding trough).

F. auge (trough); F. Eng. auget (small trough); JNF aûget; Lat. alveus, fr. alvus (stomach).

in **Mt**: L'Auge Fm; with le Clos de l'Auge; and la Vallette de l'Auge, (Mt. 751), (V¾), ment. in VRe, for Noël de L'Auge, PRMt. 1899.

le Clos de l'Auge, (V2½), and l'Auge, (V¾); Le Vouest; 4A3;

le jardin dessous l'Auge, (V1½), and la Vallette de l'Auge, (V1), le Vouest, VRoz; PRMt. 1899.

in Les Minquiers: L'Auge, a feature.

**Augée.** (a troughful); or a surname.

F. augée, JNF. aûgie (the contents of a trough, a troughful); and we have the surname Laugée, ment. as Lauges 1692; cf. auge.

in **H**: L'Augée fm., with field L'Augée, (H. 1186); 7C1; (poss. the same as part of a meadow W of the road "es Augies", sold by Debyangyez to Gosselin, 1506): shown for Ed. Laugée in SRMel. 1774.

**Augerez.** surname.

not to be confused with Augrès, qv; recorded as Auguier 1363–81; Auguereis, de Auguyer 1309; Wm. Galicien des Augereys 1300.

in **P**: Les Augerez, hamlet and area; whence La Vingtaine des Augerez, Les Augerez fm. and cottage (OJH. 116), and La Route des Augerez; 6A1.

**Augrès.** surname.

not to be confused with Augerez, qv.

in **T**: Le Fieu des Augrès, named after Guillaume des Augrès, was part of a grant of 60 librates to de Barentin, including Dièllement, La Hougue Boète, Longueville and Rozel. It appears as the feodum, fief, lieu, franke fee- de Augreys 1274; de Maugreys (poss. a confusion with La Pièce Mauger near by) 1292; des Augreys, de Sangreys 1304–09; Augreys 1309; des Augreys c 1340; des Augrès 1528; des Augrets 1607; ès Augrès 1668; its lands to remain undivisible Ext. 1668. p. 75.



Le Manoir des Augrès, Fief de Diéclament, (OJH. 116), was the original home of the Larbalestiers; then Dumaresqs; it has the top of a wayside cross, and le Clos de la Chapelle (T. 774. 777); and is now the Jersey Zoo; 3D3; after it were named La Vingtaine des Augrès, divided originally into Grands and Petits, later into Est and Ouest; (BSJ. 1908, p. 307; L'Amy p. 153).

Le Moulin des Augrès, 7C1; and nr. it le Clos d'Augrès, des Augrès, (T. 1231), 7C2, in (H) and (T); ment. in SRMél. 1700, 1746.

Augrès Fm., (OJH. 118), with bënëtier and porch pillars; 7B1; home of Cabot fam. 17th. c.

in H: the family had an out-station in St. Hélier, Le Fieu des Augrès à St. Hélier, (a sub-fief of Mèlèches) known later as Le Fieu Collette des Augrès; ment. as Le Fieu des Augrets 1501, 1617;

La Rue es Augreys, Fieu du Prieur. MHau. 1553. a house au Coys, Fieu des Augroys, MHau. 1579. Le Clos des Augrès. SRMél. 1821.

**Aulette.** surname.

occurring as Aulet, Aulec 1306; Ph. and Thos. Aulet appear in AR. 1299.

unlocated: Clement Le Hardy, à cause de sa femme, pour le Fieu Aulette, 1489; DLX. 3. 201; this might be the group of 4 fields bel. to the fam. Aulet, Aulec 1306 (cf. Anley, Crapedoit), in St. Peter's Valley. There is reason to think that DLX misread Aulette for Astelle, v. Payne.

**Aumé, Aumet.** meaning uncertain.

JNF. aumé (bull); Fr. aumailles (horned cattle) fr. Lat animalia (animals). Note that Wace c. 1135. uses aunée for herding a flock together and there is OF auener, to gather or stack hay, as in auener un pré pour mettre le foin en tas. FL.M. says it is the old St. Saviour pronunciation for the family name Amy and derived therefrom, but no evidence of the family has been found in this locality at any date.

in S: les deux champs du val au maye for George La Cloche, of Longueville, AS, 1671; recurring in un petit champ de terre sur le val au mays. for Marguerite de Carteret, 1671, Le Val aumé, bordant sud le chemin du val aumé, fief du Roi, for François Godfray and George Ingouville, 1813, 1821. Le Val Aumet, a track and cõil (S. 749) N. of Longueville Manor. This cõil and (S. 746) near it is also called Le Val Clame qv.

**Aumône.** (alms).

F. aumône; OF. almosne; Eng. aumone, almoin, alms; ML. eleemosyna; Gk. ἐλεημοσύνη (mercy, alms). Tenure in Aumône (Eng. Frankalmoign) occurs when land is given in alms to the Church; terre en franche aumône is Church land free of all seignourial dues; v. MLT. DJF. DLX. Variant spellings 1374–1749: Aumosne, Ausmone, Aulmosne, à, de Laumosne, Lausmosne, l'aumone, l'aumosne, Laumond, de la Franche Aumosne. del'Aumône became a surname, de Elemosina 1309, de Laumosne 1331.

in G: Le Fieu de L'Aumône, orig. held by Priory of St. Clement, now by the Crown; ment. 1619 as La Franche Aumosne, La Rocque; un camp sur le lieu de la Franche Aulmosne, at La Rocque. MHau. 1595–1605. Bet. Rue du Pont and Rue de la Lourderie and in 1642 as Fief de la Ville à l'Aumosne; it contained le Clos des Aumônes (? G. 595), VRq, Fieu des Franches Aumônes, ment. in MPip. 1842; and in GL. 1841 and TG. 1851 for Ph. Gibaut (who in Godf. 1849 lived W of La Rocque slip); assessed as (V6½) for M.B. Gibaut 1949, and as (V6½) for Beechwood (now Rock View) 1949.

in M: Le Fieu à L'Aumône, orig. held by the Bishop of Coutances, now by the Crown; it contained L'Aumône fm., 2A4; La maison de l'Aumône, ment. in 1669 and 1771; and le Clos de L'Aumône, ment. as (V6½) in partage Le Bailly, MHau. 1715. 1723; was bought fr. Frs. Luce ca. ux. heiress of Pierre Le Bailly by Jean Aubert. Le Clos d'Aumône shown as (V4½), for Jos. Barette, in VN. PRMv. 1883.

**Aumont.** surname.

recorded as Aumont 1461–1528; Amont 1607.

in G: La Maison d'Aumont, prob. the old name of Câtillon de Bas; became Amy property by marriage of Drouet Amy and Guillemette d'Aumont c 1500; ment. 1658 as la Maison de Daumont.

**Aune.** (alder). Sometimes confused with the name Anne, qv.

F. aune, Lat. al(s)nus (alder); distinguish from l'aune publique (the public ell, a 5 ft. measure marked out by the Vicomte), AdE. 1590–91; but note le Code des Lois 1771 states "l'aune de quatre pieds, comme d'ancieneté", and also OF. auener, to gather or stack, v. aumé.

in M: le Clos d'Aune, (Mt. 704), 7B4.

le Clos d'Anne (poss. for Aune), nr. la contrée de Faledoit; ment. in Mess. 1606; cf. un morceau, une portion de terre dans le Clos Aune, d'Aune, VF, PRMt. 1865.

in O: le Clos à l'Aune, contrée du Coin, Fief de St. Ouen; sold by Pierre Le Brocq to Jean Le Brun, MLeC. 1768; cf. le Clos de l'Aune ou de la Banque (? O. 1870, 1902), (V2¾), for Le Blancq, VPC; PRO. 1911.

in S: le Pray nommé les Aunes, partage Falle, Mess. 1599; le Pré ès Aunes, VMf, for Jean Poingdestre, AS. 1671.

**Auneville.** prob. variant of Anneville; cf. Aune, Anne Port.

in H: le ruyceaux deaux qui passe par aux prest de la maison Billot appeley le doit daune ville, 1643; Chev. p. 19; quoted under this date as le Douet d'Auneville by Balleine, Hist. of Jersey, p. 167. (1st Edition.)

**Autel.** (altar; or hostel); dim Autelet. (little altar).

two distinct words: (1). OF. alter, auter, OE. auter, ML. altare (a high place), meaning the altar in a church and that part of the sanctuary adjoining it; it is also the name of certain off-shore rocks of altar shape, the smaller ones being called Autelets. (2). F. hôtel (hospital, hostel); OF. ostel; ML. hospitale.

in **B**: la Pièce de l'Autel Philippot, (V3¼), for Jean Le Manquais, AB. 1786; prob. the tall outcrop of rock on wooded slope E. of (B. 785). La pièce de l'Autelle Philipote et le hurel de la Jehan; Le Pissot, PRB. v. Jehan.  
 in **L**: Clos appelé l'Autel Luce et Abreuvoir, fief du Roi, for Jean Néel, 1767.  
 in **Mt**: La Chapelle de l'Autel Dieu, l'Hôtel Dieu, said to have stood in the churchyard N of the Church.  
 in **S**: a chapel similarly named to the NW of the Church.

**Autreport.** v. Anne.

**Auvergne, d'Auvergne, Dauvergne.** surname.

loc. **Dauvernierie, Dauvergnerie**; de Auverne 1309, Dauverne 1309–1618, Dauvergne 1607, 1668, d'Auvergne 1749; a name made famous by Admiral Philippe Dauvergne, Prince de Bouillon; v. Prince's Tower.

in **G**: Fort William in Grouville Bay shown as Fort Dauvergne in map of 1833.

in **H**: Fort d'Auvergne, Havre des Pas, 10C2; orig. called la Garde du Hâvre des Pas, with a boulevard and powder magazine built before 1756; named not after the Prince, but his uncle Maj. Gen. Jas. D'Auvergne (BSJ. 1947, p. 307); appears as la Batterie et Plateforme au Four d'Auvergne, proche le Havre des Pas, in AdE. 1788; Fort d'Auvergne 1795; Le Four d'Auvergne, St. Clement's Bay, in AdE. 16 Feb. 1797; Dauvergne Lane is named after the Fort; the form Four suggests there may have been a furnace or oven here even before the time of Jas. D'Auvergne or it may take its name from an oven-shaped rock in the bay.

in **O**: La Ruette de la Fontaine d'Auvergne, fr. Vièr Mont to Rue de Grantez, 1D3. La Vallette D'Auvergne, Jean du Feu, 1786. MO.

field, Le de Carteret, or Le d'Auvergne de Bas, (O. 564); 1D4. le Clos d'Auvergne, (O. 1913); 5B2.

in **My**: le Clos d'Auvergne, (V3), E.P.Sauvage, VN, PRMy. 1883; (My. 337A); shown in PRMy. 1835 as Clos d'Auvesque.

in **P**: Auvergne Fm; 6A1.

le Clos de La Dauvernerie, Fief de La Hague 1633; cf. Dauvain; ment. as Clos des Dauvergnerie, (V7), sold for £35, MHag. 1738; recurs as le Clos La Dauvernerie, in mesure de terre for Jean de Carteret, MHag. 1739; again in rental of feue Marie de Carteret 1745; le Clos et la Pépinière des Dauvergneries sold to Wm. Le Brocq, MHag. 1747; and shown in his 1749 aveu as Clos des Dauvergnerie et Pépinière des Dauvergnerie; and in aveu Wm. Le Brocq as Clos des Dauvergnerie in MHag. 1792; note Clos de la Dauvernerie in MHag. 1640.

**Auvesque.** v. Vesque.

**Aval.** (downhill); d'Aval. (from below).

OF. avaler; OE. avale; Pr. avalar (to descend); fr. Lat. ad vallem (to lower ground): in contrast to JNF. l'amont (the climb up to), OE. amount (uphill), Lat. ad montem (up the hill). F. aval means movement down-hill, down-stream, and what is below, the bottom; similarly JNF. ava means a downward slope when one is on top, a place some way down, or the bottom; thus, a road leads "tout aval" (downhill all the way) to St. Helier, RC. 1515, v. Hubaut; F. avaler can mean to lower something, eg. into a cellar; in MO 1678 Jean Trachie escaped from Gorey Castle 24 Jan. 1678 "ayant devallé avall la muraille"; JNF. à d'valer means descending. The descent completed, we have les paroisses d'ava, (those at sea level, such as (C) and (G)), in contrast to those on higher ground, les paroisses d'amont. F. d'aval, JNF. d'ava means below; thus, les vents d'ava are the S and W winds, or a strong current of water.

in **B**: le Clos or Champ d'Aval la Voie, (B. 836), on Mont de la Rocque, in the Le Coin area, nr. Route du Bocage; this field is ment. as le Champ d'Avall la Voye, Fief du Roi ès Quenevets, 1623; le Clos d'Aval la Voix, in décret of Mauger 1637; le Clos d'Aval la Voi, for Ed. Esthur, MLeC and AB. 1775. v. also Voie.

In AB. 1786 there are 4 units called le Clos, Champ d'Aval, Avaux la Voie; le Clos d'Aval la Voie, (V2¼), Ed. Esthur; le Clos d'Avaux la Voie, (V6¼), Rich. Pipon, (B. 836); la Maison du Coin et jardins, formerly le Clos d'Avaux la Voie, (V3½), Ph. Robin; le Champ d'Aval la Voie, (V1¼), Amice Horman. In MLeC. 1817, Ed. Jcq. Esthur sells a house and le Clos d'Aval la Voie, now called le Clos du Val la Voi, 9A1, to Jean Le Couteur.

in **C**: le Champ de l'Avau-Rocque, (V1½), TSam. 1754; recurring as les champs d'avau Rocque, Maison de Baudains.

in **G**: le Clos d'Aval Gorey, (V1¼), at bottom of Gorey Hill nr. Beaulieu (qv); ment. in AG. 1804 and GP as (V1¼), for Jean Le Lièvre.

in **H**: le Pray d'Aval, aveu Jean La Cloche, SRMel. 1700; aveu Mathieu La Cloche, SRMel. 1746.

in **J**: Le Clos d'Aval, Fief de Héruppe et d'Avranches. (J. 460).

in **L**: le Clos d'Aval, land of Benjamin Bisson, AMel. 1700; note le Clos d'Aval, (V7¼), at Badier, VCTS, PRL, and le Costil d'Aval, (L. 537) near by.

in **Mt**: le Grand Clos d'Aval, (Mt. 486), and Jardin d'Aval, (Mt. 488), nr. the Church.

La Fosse d'Aval Gouray, Gorey, (? Mt. 696), W of Faldouet dolmen, 11A2, 11B1; ment. in sale of Beaulieu 1839 as bounded on N by P. Renouf (nr. Mt. 653), on S by Côtil de Malfavière (La Rue de Malfavière led fr. Faldouet to the harbour), on E by Côtil des Tours, on W by chemin public.

in **O**: Le Fieu d'Aval, sub-fief of VdeH; it has been mistakenly combined with Chapelle (qv) as Chapelle d'Aval or de la Chapelle; ment. in SRVdeH. ment. in MAdeC 1628, 1675.

le Clos d'Aval, appellé Clos du Pignon, VdeH, MRos. 1615.

le Clos d'Aval, (O. 89), (V4¼), at La Gabourellerie, VVz, PRO. 1907.

le Clos d'Aval, Fief de Morville.

le Clos d'Aval, ment. re St. Germain; MO.

l'Avau des Havres (the bottom of the havens), where vraie is collected; DJF.

in **S**: le Clos d'Aval et le Pré, (S. 157), at Croix ès Mottes; ment. as le Clos et Jardin d'Aval, for Josué Maret, AS. 1671.

**Avalison.** v. Avarison.

**Avant.** v. Avoine.

**Avarison. Avalison.** meaning uncertain, prob. the place of the shipwreck. suggested derivations: (1). F. *avarie*, It. *avaria* (damage to a ship, shipwreck). (2). with a few exceptions, eg. *cargaison*, *caparison*, which are fr. Span. *-azon*, F. and Eng. words ending in *-ison* are from the Lat. accusative termination *-tionem*; thus, Eng. *orison*, OF. *oraison*, Lat. *orationem*; Eng. *venison*, F. *venaison*, Lat. *venationem*; Eng. *benison*, OF. *benaison*, Lat. *benedictionem*. On this analogy, the orig. form of *avarison* could have been some ML word meaning collection of *varech*; or poss. stand for *ad valedictionem* (the place of farewell). St. Samson had a chapel at La Rocque, poss. a hermitage on l'Avarison, and stepping-stones to get out there (the rocks named Les Settes Samson, *sette* being here appar. equivalent to Eng. *set*, a granite paving-stone), v. St. Samson. This might be where he embarked for the continent after his sojourn in Jersey, giving a valediction to those he left here. FLM considers the first is the correct explanation. Another rock, Vallantison, *qv*, has this termination; and Tourt. mentions a rock in Guernsey, Pavlaison, which might stand for *paulationem* (delay).

at sea: L'Avarison, a rock in Grouville Bay from which the Seigneur de la Maletière had fishing and vraicing rights, BSJ. 1907, p. 215. Seymour Tower was built upon it c 1540, and rebuilt 1782. Le Petit Avarison, a smaller rock near by.

**Avenel.** surname.  
recorded as Avenellus 1136.

in J: le cōtil à bois et à l'Avenel, (V1); La Vallette; VD; PRJ. 1906; Avenal 1908; Avnel 1910.

**Avenerie. Aveneril.** v. Avoine.

**Avenue.** v. Chasse.

**Avocat.** (advocate).  
F. *avocat*; Lat. *advocatus* (one called to give legal aid).

in H: le Clos de l'Avocat, "with the house recently built near le Clos de Fiequet"; avec Ed. Nicolle; MMel. 1822.

**Avoine.** (oats), also spelt **Avant. Aveyne, Avoyne.**

**Avoinerie.** (oatfield), also spelt **Avoinerel, Avenerie, Aveneril, Avènière, Aveneriey, Aveinière.** JNF. *avaine* (oats), *avain'nie* (oatfield); Lat. *avena* (oats); in OE an *avenary*, *avener*, a feudal term, was a chief officer of the stable, whose duty it was to provide oats.

in B: le Clos des Aveneries, Avoineres, (B. 552), (V10¼); 8B3; Jean Orange, AB. 1786.

in J: le Clos de l'Avoine, (J. 1059A).

le Clos des Avoines, (J. 459. 919).

le Clos des Avoineres. (? J. 919), VN, for Josué Esnouf; TJ. 1747.

in L: le Clos es Aveynes, (V5¾), at Le Colombier; MGib. 1555.

le Clos des Avoynes, (L. 446), (V5¼), Isaac Gibaut 1661; ment. in SRarb. and in AL. 1718, for Catherine de la Rocque; poss. the same le Clos des Avoines, ment. with le Clos du Moigne and le Clos Touraude, fields which were to remain impartable in the inheritance of Anne wife of Ph. Maret of Avranches, ment. 1807; this included a house (poss. La Qualité), with *boulangerie*, *fontaine*, *lavoir* and *étang*, mostly on Fief des Arbres; (v. Rôles de la Cour du Fief des Arbres, p. 75a, S.J. Library; and cf. Trot, Tauraude).

in G: le Jardin des Avoines, (V6), Câtillon de Haut; ment. in AG. 1804 for Jean Poingdestre.

in M: le Clos à l'Avoine; ? bel. to La Chênée; VF; PRM. 1861.

le Clos à l'Avoine, (M. 545).

in My: le Clos à l'Avoine, at La Maison de Crabbè, Fief ès Craquevilles, 1756–74.

le Clos des Avoines du Sud, (My. 752), at Douet de Rue.

le Clos des Avoines, (V9), VS, F. J. Le Couteur; PRMy. 1883.

le Clos des Avoines, (V2), VN, Rachel Robert; PRMy. 1883.

le Clos des Avoineres, (V10¼), J. Arthur of Les Colombiers, PRMy. 1883, (My. 371).

in P: l'Avoinerel, (V1¼), on Rue des Charrières; shown as camp de Laveneril in VAugs, for Huelin, in PRPT. 1598; Lavenerly 1714.

in S: les Avenerils, at Longueville; RS. 1461–78, DLX. 2. 102, (S. 817).

le Clos des Aveneres, Maufant Manor; for hers Michel L'Emprière; AS. 1671.

in T: La Maison d'Avoine; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

le Clos à Avoine, à l'Avoine, (T. 703). Mentioned in house sale 1877, MRS.

le Clos d'Avoine, (T. 1439), 4A1, inside le Câtel de Rozel; with la Pièce d'Avant, (T. 1431).

**Avotron.** (the lower place).

JNF. L'Avaûtron, from *avaû* (down, descending) and *ron*, *eron* (place, situation), cf. *ava*, *aval* and JNF. *run* (place, space) and Eng. *room*, fr. ON. *rum* (same meaning).

in T: La Banque de Avotron, (V¼); Rozel Fm.

La Votron, (V¼); VRoz; PRT. 1931, the coastal hollow North of Le Mur at Le Câtel.

le Chemin de l'Avotron, nr. Le Ménage Cottage, (T. 697).

**Avranches.** named after Avranches in Normandy, which takes its name from the tribe *Abrincatui*; cf. *Evêque*.

in L: Avranches Manor, with Ruette d'Avranches, (OJH. 118); 6A1; home of Le Franchois 13th. c; then Tourgis, Mahaut and Maret. 17th c., who named it after their Fief qui fut à l'Evêque d'Avranches, which fief lies in T. and My. The Fief Book 1649–1752, preserved in MHau, is referred to in this index as *SRAv*.

in **J**: le Clos d'Avranché, (V1½), on Le Neuf Chemin, for Julie Viton; VD; PRJ. 1904.  
 in **My**: le Clos d'Avranches, (My. 749); parti. Clos d'Avranches, (V1½), J. Le Mottée, VS, PRMy. 1883. cf. le Grand Clos de Ste Marie, in TMy. 1602.  
 in **O**: le Prê d'Avranches, (O. 1805, 1818); ment. in TO. 1818; shown as (V4½), in VGC, for J. Le Brun, in PRO, 1907, 1911.  
 in **T**: lez mesures du ficu d'Avranches, ment. in PLF. 1479; ment. in MO. 1486 as les mesures du ficu Davience.

**Avril.** surname.

the surname Avrill, Avril is well known, or the word could be derived from F. Avril, L.at. Aprilis (April).

in **J**: le Jardin d'Avril, (V2¼). Roscrea House, VN, PRJ. 1904.

**Aylmer.** surname.

in **J**: Aylmer Farm, named after a one time owner's birthplace. 3C3

**Ayme, Aymé.** poss. a surname.

Recorded as Ahmer, Ahmyer, Anor 1299; Aymer, Ayner 1309, (there is the OE pers. name Aethelmacer).

in **J**: le Clos d'Ayme et le Parcq, (V6½), Beechvale, VHé; PRJ. 1904-07. Aymé 1911.

**Aymon.** pers. name; Pierre Aymon was one of the Jersey seamen aboard Captain George Anson's (1697-1762) flagship *Centurion* on the first circumnavigation of the world sponsored by the Royal Navy. Occurs in a Guernsey rhyme.

poss. for Eamon, the Irish form of Edmond.

in **C**: La Rue Sire Aymon, Fief Damerescne, 1610; (BSJ. 1915, p. 44).

**Azelyne.** v. Ascelin.

**Azette.** poss. a resting place, from the Bas Breton aziette, but this was not a good resting place v. Victorian Voices p. 62. Note that the blade of an adze has a pronounced curve, not unlike the sweep of a bay; F. assette, asseau (a cooper's adze or axe, or slater's hammer), but v. Sette.

in **C**: La Grève d'Azette, the curving beach from Havre des Pas to La Motte; ment. as le Havre de l'Azette, de Ozette, AdE. 1715.

La Grande d'Azette, La Petite d'Azette, rocks off this beach. 10C4.

**Azicot.** (poss. Azirr's shelter).

There is a Scand. pers. name Azer, ON. Azirr, appearing in 1180 as Azor in Cart; this with ON. kot (hut, shelter), makes Azirr-kot (the shelter of Azer, Azurr). cf. Breton aziette above, and Astcote in Northants, for Aefic's shelter.

at sea; Azicot rock, or Le Petit Azicot, S. of Mont Orgueil 11B 1. it had a spar buoy in 1867; shown as Nazico in 1894, long before the German Occupation. L'Azicot, main rock at Grève d'Azette.

# B

## **Baal.** surname.

from La Baasle, a town in Normandy; this name occurs in Ext. 1749 as Baal, Ball; and poss. in AR. 1299 as Le Baas; cf. Basselerie.

in Mt: le Clos d'Elizabeth Baal, (V3<sup>15</sup>), for Nicolas Nicolle, AMt. 1701; shown in MdeC in Nicolle partage 1712, and in sale by Nicolle to Gaudin 1752.

## **Babine.** (prob. the wife of Babin).

a Robertus Babin occurs in L in Ext. 1331; by the custom of the time, a Babin's wife would be called La Babine, dim. Babinotte, qv; alternative explanations are unsatisfactory: (1). F. babine, JNF. babinne (cat's whiskers, lobster's antennae, the pendulous chops of an animal or person. (2). a group of imitative words for baby, OE. babe, Manx bab, W.Ir. baban, It. bambino; Gk. βαμβαῶν (bambainein) (to babble). (3). JNF. babinnes-dé-lièvre (hare's tail grass, *Lagurus ovatus*; FLS comments that this is essentially a grass of sandy places, and does not occur in the centre of the Island, and not recorded before c 1873.

in T: a group of fields on maps 3A4 and 3C2, named: La Babine, (T. 307), at Les Platons, shown as (V2) in VVEv in PRT. 1931; SE of this are Grand Bab, (T. 289) and Petit Babino, (T. 292); S of these again, at Les Ormes, are Les Babines, (V2); Grande Babine, (V3 -); Petite Babine, (V1), (T. 389. 390); this group is shown in VVEv in PRT. 1928 as La Babine, (V7), in 3 parts. The name occurs in MHau. (V½) in la pièce de La Babynne, Fief Dièlament, 1604; and in deux camps dans la pièce de La Babynne. between le Clos Jean Dorey and land of Jean Maret, 1611.

## **Babinotte.** (prob. the young wife of Babin).

dim. of Babine, qv; FLM tells us that this was the nickname of a certain Elisabethé, poss. an Elizabeth Babin.

in T: La Babinotte; an area between Les Platons and Tas de Geon, including a cross-roads where Egypt Fm. used to take its milk for collection c 1900.

## **Bachauderie.** meaning uncertain.

the suffix -erie suggests the loc. of a fam. Bachaud, but none such is on record; if the first element is a noun, some kind of receptacle is indicated; eg. F. bachot (a small ferry-boat); OF. bachoe (a basket made of osier, poss. a coracle); JNF. bachaud (a wooden panier on a horse for carting vrac &c.) (later, a light vrac cart); there is a W. word basg (wicker-work); a Lat. word bascauda is used by Juvenal for basket, and by Martial (who says it is of Celtic origin) for a wash-tub or brazen vessel, cf. bachfín. In default of a fam. Bachaud, Bachauderie might mean a place where baskets or paniers were made.

in Mt and S: La Bachauderie, with a boulangerie, VQ, bel. to the de Quettevilles, PRMt. 1861–1889; with La Rue de la Bachauderie; and fields La Bachauderie and Clos de la Bachauderie, (S. 563–4), OJH. 120; 4C3, 7D2.

## **Bachelier.** (bachelor).

a surname, according to FLM; the word must be in origin the F. OF. bachelier, JNF. bacelyi, Eng. bachelor, ML. baccalarius, all of which signify an incomplete or subordinate state of manhood; poss. orig. meaning a vassal holding a farm from his feudal superior. It could mean a youth in the probationary stage of knighthood; hence a student aspiring to the degree of master of a faculty; hence an unmarried man. A similar idea of inferiority is found in OF. OE. bachelerie, ML. bachelaria (yeomanry as distinct from the baronage). If bachelier here is a noun and not a surname, Le Vaû Bachelier might have been an enclave allotted by the knights of St. Ouen and Vinchelez, near their strong-point at Grosnez, to local lads seeking to graduate to the higher ranks of warrior.

in O: Le Vaû, Val Bachelier; valley, hamlet, lane and road above Grève au Lançon; 1A2.4; ment. as le Vau Bachelier in MHau. 1741, and le Vaux Bachelier in MVH. 1774. Le Ruè Bachelier, La Boue Bachelier, La Rue du Vau Bachelier runs fr. Carrefour à Saulx, past the junction of La Ruelle du Vaû Bachelier.

**Bachin, Bacin, Basin, Bassin.** (basin, hollow).

JNF. bachîn is a brass cauldron or basin for making jam &c; highly polished within, and left black outside; F. bassin, OF. OE. bacin (a basin); ML. bachinus, fr. Celt. bacca (a bowl); cf. Bret. bak (a shallow boat) and Gel. bac (a hollow); cf. also Bachauderie.

in **B**: le Bachin, (B. 232); 8B2.

in **G**: le Bassin, (V1), Springvale Fm.

in **L**: le Bassin, Le Coin, nr. Le Couvent.

in **O**: le Jardin du Bacin, in the lands of St. Ouen's Manor; ment. in TO. 1721, p. 3; was on the boundary of the Fief des Vingt Livres in 1722; le Vivier et le Bacin, c 1776; ment. in the debts of Sir Chs. de Carteret, Bart.; PRO. 1904 gives le Jardin de Bassin &c, (V4¾).

in **P**: le Bachin; field at La Sergenté.

in Les Minquiers: a feature named Rond Bassin.

**Bacin.** v. Bachin.**Bacquinnerie.** meaning unknown.

in **S**: la Bacquinnerie, (S. 789).

**Bacu, Baçu, Bacule.** meaning uncertain, possibly le batchu, meaning breeching bar, v DJF.

in **L**: le pré de Baçu, (V2¾); prob. above St. Peter's Valley, with part in (P): VCTS; PRL. (L 705); prob. same as pray de Baecu on L/P boundary, ment. in sale of perage lands nr. Quetivel 1663.

in **P**: le pré de Bacu, (V3¼); in Rue de Derrière, prob. nr. Les Murailles; VSN; PRP. 1880.

le grand pré de Bacule, at Tesson; W. Pelletier; VSN; PRP. 1880.

**Badgi.** (ringed).

F. bagué, fr. bague; JNF. badgi (ringed); Lat. bacca (a link in a chain).

in **Mt**: Le Perron Pierre Badgi at Gorey. La Badgiéthe at le Scez.

in Les Ecréhous: Les Côtes Badgies, a feature shown in map of 1924. Probably refers to the family Badier q.v.

**Badier.** surname, cf. Badgi.

appearing in Extentes as Baddier 1607; Badier 1668, 1749.

in **G**: le pray, (V6¼) et le champ (V½) de Badier, in ERO. doc. 21. 1706, in partage Amy; Le Clos du Basacre joignant à la Maison de Badier, AG. 1708. cf. le pré et champ de Badier, (V¼), for Frs. Amy, "à l'est bordant le Pré du Roi"; AG. 1804.

AG 1804 also gives: le champ de Jeanne Badier, (V¾), for Jean Touzel, and le Clos du Marais Badier, (V2), for Thos. Filleul and (V1½) for Thos. Vencment; GL 1841 shows Le Marais Badier for Geo. Ahier.

in **H**: La Mare Badier, (H. 1218a) ment. in MMel; and in MHau. 1649 partage Moysse de Ste Croix, when Jean Chevalier inherited half of trois camps de la Mare Badier; recurs in AMel. 1700 for Jeanne Chevalier and in 1802 for Clement Nicolle.

in **L**: Badier, fm. (OJH. 120); 6B3, home of Remon family 17th cent. Le Fief de Badier in MGib. 1766 seems to mean Le Fief Jourdain Payn.

in **Mt**: Drouet Badyer appears in RMt. c. 1510.

AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Badier, Geo. Messervy; les champs du Clos de Badier, (V2¼), Clément Stille; le champ de Badier (V1¼), Clément Hubert ca. ux.

PRMt. 1865 gives le Clos de Badier, (V2), Jeanneton Le Breton, Le Clos de Badier, (V4), Pierre Hammelin.

PRMt. 1889 gives, in VQ, le Clos de Badier et Clos de Hooper, (V10½), Louis Le Chevalier; in VRc. le Clos de Badier, (V13½), (Mt. 415?), bord. La Longue Rue, T. W. Messervy.

Note also le Clos Ambroise Baddier, Quêruée ès Dirvaults. MHau. 1587.

in **P**: le Clos de Badier (V5), for Nicolas Le Bas. SRN. 1792. le Clos Badier, or de Badier (V4½), partage Les Nièmes, MLF. 1840, (nr. P. 147) Prob. the same as above.

in **T**: le Clos Badier.

**Badière.** meaning uncertain.

this could be the feminine of the surname Badier, qv, but one would expect La before it. Poss. fr. F. bayer; Fr. dial. bader; ML. Badare (to gape), whence F. badaud (stargazer), badin (whence badinage) (teasing).

in Les Dirouilles. Badière, a rock; Fa.

**Bagatelle.** a trifle; v. also surname Le Bacotel.

F. JNF. Eng. bagatelle (a thing of no substance) fr. ML. бага (a bundle of oddments).

in **H**: Philipus Le Bacotel held a bordagium by the service of hanging thieves (AR 1309); cf. Hangman's Cottage at Bel Royal and Le Bordage nearby. (BJ. p. 142).

in **S**: Bagatelle, house, lane and road, 10A2. The home of Philippe Dauvergne, Prince of Bouillon (BJ. p. 176), sometimes called Le Belvédère or Montchoix, bought from Dauvergne by Frs. Marett whose uncle, Frs. Marett had built it on land in la Vallée Collet, Fief de la Motte. (Prob. an error for le Fief de St Ouen en St Sauveur.) The sale included le Clos de Poingdestre partly converted into the drive, Le Clos de Moysse Monamy and le Jardin de Belle Vue.

in **T**: a field La Bagatelle, (T. 594), 3D3.

**Bagot.** surname.

recorded 1274 to 1607 as Baggod, Bagod, de Bagod, Baggot, de Bagot, Bagot.

in **H**: le Cotil de Bagot, Fief du Prieur de Mont Cochon, for Jacques Moisson, 1814.

in **O**: La Ville Bagot, hamlet, with La Rue de la Ville Bagot, fr. Carrefour des Fosses to Ville Bagot; and L'Amont de La Ville Bagot, fr. La Cache des Neu Tours to Ville Bagot. La Maison de la Ville Bagot ment. in partage Mille. Rivière de Carteret, in ERO doc. 25. 1742.

in **S**: Le Fieu de Gorges ou de Bagot; a grant of one carucate to the de Gorges fam. (Cotentin), named Bagot after its later holders; a man named de Gorgiis is ment. 1291; sub-fief Tapon; ment. as La Charuee des Gorges 1309, and Bagot 1585.

Old Bagot Manor, and Bagot Manor Fm. (OJH. 120); 10B3; had a bënëtier; La maniere de Gorges, MHau. 1577. 'au seigneur de Bagot pour Samarés, une paire de blancs grains', MHau. 1594. (gaiters.) "(Messervy) fist bastir le bout de least du manoir de Gorges", La Cloche 1637 (BSJ. 1890, p. 474). In the Gosset-Vautier sale 13 Nov. 1802 the property included: "Le Manoir et cheffe maison, with grange, pressoir, étables . . . , tours d'échelle, belles, chasses, chenete (S. 809, La Chesnée), . . . le vivier ou étang (S. 809), petit pré sud du vivier, le colombier, le droit de chapelle, La Chapelle de St. André, ci-devant située proche le manoir de Bagot, tombée en ruine. Terres included: le Jardin des Echelles (S. 811A), le Clos de Gayey et taillis (S. 779, 812A), le Clos d'Esthur, le Jardin de la Chapelle (S. 810, Clos de Luce ou de la Chapelle, du nord), La Sausserie, le Pré du Colombier (S. 809). Total (V.54%); the late Josué Pallot (La Palloterie) enjoyed a right of way through the avenue to his land, named after the Manor is the suburb of Bagot, E of St. Helier, 10A4; ment. with La Rue de Bagot in Mess. 1620 (v. Vallée Collet). There was also Le Marais de Gorges, in the Georgetown area. Near the Parish church is La Maison de Bagot, fief de petit Rozel, 1894.

in T: La Chasse de Bagot, between T. 428/429, partage Norman, 1887.

**Baguinerie.** Barguigner = to bargain.

no surname Baguin is recorded; OE. bagwyn (a heraldic beast like an antelope with a horse's tail) is not the Hooper arms as shown in MCol.

in G: La Baguinerie; part of an inheritance of (V24), for Jean Hooper, later Elie Quérée.

in O: La Baguinerie or La Bargaine at Vinchelez.

**Baicquense.** (for Baicqueuse, a woman of Bayeux).

Bayeux in ML. was Baiocas, Baiocasses, Bagocasses; Gk. Οβαδικασίωι; it became a Frankish capital under the name Baiocassinus, the name of a Celtic tribe, meaning either great conquerors or blond-haired. People of Bayeux are still called Bajocasses in French. Coins of the Baiocasses have been found in Jersey.

in J: La Petite Baicquense, VD; for Abr. Richardson; TJ. 1747.

**Baignresse.** (a lady bather; a rock-pool used for bathing).

F. baigneur, fem. baigneuse (one who bathes, or a bath-attendant); fr. Lat. balneum (bath, bath-house). JNF. Bangnèresse.

in My: La Bangnèresse; a rock-pool (of which there are many round our coasts, DJF), at Crabbé.

**Bailhache.** surname. loc. La Bailhacherie.

recorded 1299 to 1984 as Baillehache, Baille Hache, Bailhache; fr. F. bailier (to lease, deliver up); bail, baille (a lease); hache (hatchet); in JNF. hacheman means a soldier armed with an axe. Baille-hache (deliver the axe) may have been the nickname for a peaceable man; cf. Eng. phrase "bury the hatchet".

in B: le petit Bailhache, Bailhache du Nord et Sud. (B. 694-5), 9C1; cf. La Fosse Baillehache et camp de la Baillehache in MGib. 1616. Also les Bailhaches, a carrefour near La Cornuerie.

in G: Les Vaux de Baillehache; an exchange of land between Johan Amy fs Nicolas du Catillon and Johan Neeli fs Léonard le Coustrurer, 1534, ses cõtils de Baillehache, VLv; Hugh Hooper; TG. 1601.

in O: le Clos Bailhache, (O. 722-3, 789).

in P: field La Bailhacherie, (P. 72); shown for Frs. Bailhache, PRPT. 1714.

le Clos Bailhache, (P. 876).

in S: le Pré de Bailhache, (S. 836-7; 846-7).

at sea: Bailhache, a rock S of Grève d'Azette.

**Bailif, Bailiff, Bailli, Bailif, Bailly.** (The Bailiff), or a surname.

spelt Ballivus 1299; le Bailiff 1331; le Bailiffe 1607; le Baylyff (RMt. c 1510); le Bailif 1528; le Bailiff 1309, 1515, 1668; le Bailly 1749.

in B: le Clos du Bailli, (B. 710).

in H: le Clos du Bailli, au dessus du Moulin de la Ville, for Josué Le Prévõt ca. ux., AMel. 1700; recurs as un clos au dessus du Moulin de la Ville, le Clos du Bailiff, in aveu of René Dumaresq ca. ux, in SRMel. 1748; bel. to Frs. Messervy 1790; recurs as le Clos du Bailly en la contrée du Moulin de la Ville, MHau. 1818.

le Clos du Bailli, in aveu Geo. de la Garde ca. ux. AMel. 1700.

le Clos de Bailli, dans les noës de bas, for Chas. Helgron (Hilgrove), AMel. 1700; v. Coie.

le Clos du Bailli, à l'est du jardin à Pierre Dorey, nr. Stirling Castle Fm.; aveu of Pierre Patriarche, SRMel. 1748.

in J: le Clos du Bailli, (J. 662); cf. le Clos du Bailif, VN, for Frs. Le Boutillier, TJ. 1747. Le Clos du Bailly, fief du Câtelet, Ph. Romeril. 1790.

le jardin de Levée et du Bailli, (V5), La Porte, VN; PRJ. 1904.

le Clos du Bailiff, (nr. J. 1041-44), VHè, for Jean Deslandes, TJ. 1747.

in Mt: le Clos du Bailly, (Mt. 685A), at Green Fm.

in My: les jardins et pendants Nicolas Le Bailly, (nr. My. 271); TMy. 1602.

le Clos du Bailly, for Jn. Marett; PRMy. 1801.

in P: les cõtils des Bailiffs, Baillis, prob. nr. Mont Remon, shown for Le Grand and Le Maistre, in VCV, PRPT. 1598. MHau 1592, 1598.

le Jardin du Bailli, Mont de la Vigne, for Vibert, in VSN, PRPT. 1598; these Le Baillis came from Bonaventure, qv.

in S: le Clos du Bailli, (S. 59) and La Rue au Bailli; 7B3; this field is partly in (T);

in T: Le Bailli, (T. 522); prob. same as le Clos du Bailiff, aveu of Michel Blampied, in SRAB. 1648.

le Pré du Bailli, Grande Maison, VCr, PRPt. 1931.

**Baillery.** meaning uncertain.

either the place of the Bailli fam; or a place in the jurisdiction of a bailli (magistrate), cf. OE. bailliery; or a place leased or sold, fr. F. JNF. bail (lease or sale), occurring in the judicial phrase bail et vente.

in Mt: le long jardin et le Clos du Baillery, (V3¾), Green Fm. VQ, PRMt.

**Baillot.** meaning uncertain, or surname.

poss. fr. OF. baillier, Lat. bajulare (to carry a load), whence ML. bajulus, It. bailo (porter); ie. a place where porters assembled to take merchandise down to Grève de Lecq for shipment: or the surname Balliol, Balleol, recorded 1292 to 1309, occurring in Guernsey as Bailleul.

in **O**: Le Creux Baillot, hamlet, 1D4; near the site of Chapelle and Prieuré de Lecq. Le Rocher Baillot, Le Ruë Baillot at Grève de Lecq.

**Baissière, Bessière.** (a marshland); and perhaps a surname.

if a noun, this is F. baissière (lees of wine in a cask, a place where rain-water collects); JNF. baissièthes, bassières, basslières (depression, low marshy ground). Les Baissières is the name of an area on high ground where the parish boundaries of SS. Lawrence, Mary and Peter converge, and the megalith known as La Pierre des Baissières lies at the convergence. There is nothing here to justify a word for standing water, except for the possibility that rain-drops might collect on or around the stone. A surname Bessières is recorded, and this may be the explanation.

in **P**: La Pierre des Baissières, a megalith with cup-marks lying at the cross-roads nr. St. Matthew's Church, 6A2; prob. a Christianised menhir, on which the Anley fam. may have mounted a cross. La Croix Anley ès Bessiers, ès Petits Bessières occurs, and Dal. mentions La Croix des Baissières. A farm nearby is called Les Bessières.

in **L**: terre de Jean Benest es Bessières, 1607.

La Profonde Rue et chemin des Bessières, Fief du Roi, 1620.

Laurens Bertault, pour la terre quil tient esbisiere, AL. 1656.

in **My**: le petit Clos de haut des Bessières (? My. 928. 931); and le Clos de bas des Bessières, (My. 498); in partage Anley, MHag. 1730.

le Clos des Bessières, (V3¼), Ph. Gallichan; Clos des Bessières, (V1½), J. A. Perrée, La Forêt; VS; PRMy. 1883.

**Baker.** English surname.

in **G**: "a valley of land (or house and lands) called le Costil de Robert Baker (or formerly belonging to Robert Baker); now in the King's possession (occupied Hang'sman)"; Ext. 1749 and BSJ. 1912, p. 152.

**Balaie.** v. Balleine.

**Balam, Balan, Balen, Ballam.** surname. cf. Prophet Balam.

but prob. not a variation of Balleine, as suggested in BSJ. 1940, p. 33; the name occurs as Balan, Balen in Ext. 1331, and Balan in 1400 (Cart. 265); Balam occurs in a list of **H** ratepayers on map entitled "St. Helier 1691" in S.J. Library. There is a French place-name Ballan, nr. Tours.

in **B**: a group of fields above Noirmont Point, 9C4, named La Pièce Balan (B. 685), La Pièce Balan Ouest (B. 683), and La Pièce Balan Est (B. 684) containing a redoubt 1795. La Pièce de balaam, Thos. Pipon, à la moye. 1634. camp de la Rue Balam, partage Pithon 1652.

La Rue Balam, an area N of Les Arsures, 8B3; AB. 1786; ment. in sale of (V2) of land, for 2½ gold crowns, in La Rue Ballan en la Moeye en St. Brolade, by Potyn Valpy to Philipot Valpy; MHau. c 1475; la pièce de La Rue Balam (V14½), for Thos. Pipon, La Moie; AB. 1786.

in **J**: La Mare Ballam, Rue de la Mare Ballam, and Clos de la Mare Ballam (J. 513, 517, 538), VD, 2D1; (J. 517) ment. in TJ. 1747 (2nd. list) for Jean Le Couteur, prob. a field of Les Buttes (he also had le Clos Blampied, qv, same number); La Mare Ballam and Clos de La Mare Ballam, on Route de La Mare Ballam, VN, PRJ. 1904. Also quoted as La Marbalan for Henry Coutanche, 1830.

**Balace.** the name of a ship.

in Les Dirouilles: La Balance, or L'Éponge à La Balance; a rock in the group called Les Éponges; named after the ship La Balance wrecked there; March 1816. Fa.

**Balcan, Balcam.** Surname recorded in (H), by 1680, rope-makers.

in **H**: Le Val Balcan, 1819. La Rue Balcam, le Chemin Jean Balcam.

**Baleine.** v. Balleine.

**Balemer.** meaning unknown.

in **My**: Le Clos de Balemer. Fief du Catelet, 1696.

**Balleine, Balaine, Baleine.** surname.

appearing as de la Baleyn c 1340; de la Ballayne, PLF 1479; a Perrin de la Balleine occurs in 1486; Balayne 1528; Ballaine 1749; Balleine 1607, 1668; G. R. Balleine suggested it meant: (a) whalebelly; (b) a man who played Jonah in a miracle play; (c) a man from La Baleine, S of Coutances, for La Valeine (a village in a vale). There is also Ballan, nr. Tours. The early forms indicate that (c) is right, but the whale itself hovers in the background; (BSJ. 1940, p. 39). Whale in F. and JNF. is baleine; OF. balene; Eng. baleen; OE. baleyne; Lat. balaena; Gk. *φάλανα*, *φάλλανα* phallaina. Whales are not noticed in Jersey documents; a charter of King John 1199 (Cart. 428) deals with two whales (baleinae) at Biarritz. "La Pêche de la Ballaine dans les Mers du Sud" occurs in AdE. 1789; cf. Ballenier (whaler). Faire le coup Balleine in JNF means to succeed, whether in compliment to whalers, or to the family, is not clear. Whales provide place-names elsewhere in the world; La Pointe des Baleines at La Rochelle; Balena in Newfoundland; Balleine Bank in W. Australia; Baleine Point in New Zealand.

in **H**: Baleine, a rock (doubtless named from resemblance), W of Elizabeth Castle, 9D2; ment. 1737 as "Balande, never above water", and as Baleine 1867, 1887.

in **L**: La Fojie Balleine. House at the foot of Mont Félard built by a Balleine. c. 1860.

in **My**: le pont Amice Baleyne, W of his Clos de Renault, at La Tenue; PRMy. 1802, prob. (My. 956).



in **O**: le Clos de, du Balleine, (O. 643).

in **P**: dans le Clos de Balaine, (V2), (V3); partage Robin in MHau. 1658; BSJ. 1907, p. 159.

le Clos de Balleine et Pray de Jean Balleine; partage Le Brun; MPer. 1727; le Clos de Balleine, Fief des Vingt Livres; MPer. 1727.

le Clos de Balleine, (P. 147), Les Nièmes; 1802 MLcF. 1840.

le Prê de Ballaine, with a wall all round; Fief du Roi; MHag. 1796.

la Pièce Balleine, (P. 85).

unlocated: le Clos de Balleine, sold by Frs. Marett of Avranches to Frs. de Carteret, 1730.

le Clos de Balaine; Le Montais inventory 1775.

**Balleinier.** (whaleman, whaler, whaleboat).

F. OF. baleinier; OE. balinger; MO. 1409 deals with “un petit baleginer de Kempercorentyn (Quimper)” wrecked in the Fief of Vinchelez.

in **My**: le Clos du Balleinier, Fief du Castelet, 1619.

in **O**: le Clos du Balleinier et Clos de la Pierre, adjoining, 1611; cf. Clos du Balleine, (O. 643).

**Ballentin.** v. Barentin.

**Banâtre.** (fishing basket or lobster pot).

JNF. banâtre, OF. banastre, Norm. boniau (an osier basket used in fishing).

in **O**: Le Banâtre, a rock area off l'Étacq.

**Banc, Banque, Banquet, Banquette.** (bank, shoal, ledge, terrace).

F. banc primarily means a bench, but lexicons and glossaries are not unanimous as to which of this group of words derive from ML. banca (a bench), and which from ON. bakki (river bank, ridge).

In Jersey place-names the usage seems to be as follows:

F. JNF. **banc** (sandbank, shoal, reef): eg:

le Banc du Rigdon, rocky ridges off l'Étacq, always under water.

le Banc du Port, the great sandbank off St. Ouen's Bay, supposed to have overwhelmed Les Mielles c 1495.

le Banc Desormes or des Ormes, NW of Grosnez.

le Banc du Nord or North Bank, ment. by Dum. 1685 and shown in maps of 1770, 1781; and le Banc du Nord-Ouest, 1894; W of Le Pinnacle; IA3.

le Grand, le Petit Banc, or Great and Little Bank, W of La Rocco; ment. by Dum. 1685 and in map of 1781.

le Banc, Bank de la Moye, S of Corbière; ment. by Dum. 1685 and in maps of 1781, 1817.

le Banc de St. Brélade, and Banc Le Fret, S of St. Brélade's Bay.

Stony Banks, E and SE of La Rocque.

le Banc du Violet, Viellet in Grouville Bay. q.v.

Middle Bank, E of Gorey, in 1867 map.

le Banc du Château, E of Gorey, 1781, 1867; given as Castle Bank by Dum. 1685, and in 1799; Bances du Vieux Château 1894.

The Banks; the shore between Gorey Village and Harbour, where oysters were caught; BSJ. 1935, p. 409.

St. Catherin's Bank, Dum. 1685.

Les Banques or Bances, the Banks of Newfoundland; v. Banquais.

F. JNF. **banque** has a wide range of meaning:

(a): on the coast (a cliff, but shallower than a falaise; cliff-footings or terraces between cliff and sea); or the cliff-top itself:

eg:

bancum maris (beach, sea-shore), in Ext. 1274.

La Banque, or Long Bank, at Bouley; a cliff-top S of Petit Port.

(b): inland: (a ledge, shelf, terrace on hillside): eg:

in **B**: La Rouge Banque, on cliff E of La Hougue de Vinde, 1844.

Les Jaunes Banques, W. of Le Cracheur.

le Clos de la Banque, (V1¼); Ph. Le Brocq; AB. 1786.

in **H**: La Banque is Wharf Street.

in **L**: le Clos dessus les Banques, (V2½); for Abr. Le Boutillier, AL. 1718.

in **My**: La Banque, on hillside at Le Rondin, (My. 362–3); 2C1;

le Clos de la Banque, (V3½), Pierre Syvret, VN, PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: La Banque, (O. 177).

La Banque and Clos de la Banque, (O. 518, 533), on either side of Rue de la Préterie; 1D4.

le petit Clos de la Banque, and La Banque, SW of Rue de l'Étocquet, (O. 742–3), 1D1.

La Banque, (O. 986, 1265, 1267A), below the foothills at L'Étacq.

le Clos de la Banque, at Le Coin, (O. 1902); 5B2.

le Clos de la Banque, Fief des Douze Monces, MPer. 1669; recurring in partage Hamon, MPer. 1768.

Les Blanches Banques, and Les Banques Sebire, sand-dunes far from the sea.

F. Eng. **banquet, banquette**, JNF. bantchet, bantchette, dims. of banc and banque (narrow ledge or shelf, sidewalk, towpath, raised walk inside a rampart for riflemen; and, in mediaeval times, an advanced earthwork or palisade outside the main defences);

in **B**: les banquetts (terraces), jardin &c. at house of Brélade Valpy; AB. 1786. (Le Coin, at La Haule).

in **J**: Les Banquets, prob. (J. 601–3); Route de l'Église; bel. to North Lynne.

in **L**: Les Banquets, (L. 557D).

in **O**: la Grève ès Banquets (rock-ledges), nr. Petit Plémont, map c 1810; Grève ès Bantchets, DJF.

le Grand Banquet, name in map c 1810 for Grand Becquet, cape E of Plémont. 1B1.

in **P**: le Côtill Banquette, (P. 381).

les Banquets au sud des Montagnes, (P. 719).

les Banquets, (P. 1004, 1006).

les Banquets, a cõtil (V1½), on Rue des Charrières.

for this group of words, v. MLT, DJF, CD.

**Band.** a mistake for Sand.

Band Street, on OS, 10A3, should be Sand Street.

**Bandinel.** surname.

occurring in Ext. 1668, 1749; “les deux dits Bandinyaux” 1646, Chev. p. 315; Emelota la Bandenelle, AR. 1299, p. 33; David Bandinel was Jersey’s first Anglican Dean; Bulkeley Bandinel (1781–1861) was Bodley’s Librarian.

in **Mt**: La Ferme Bandinel, (OJH. 121); 4C1; home of the Le Manquais fam. 1619, who sold to Italian fam. Bandinelli, who at that time settled in Jersey.

La Chasse Bandinel, another name for La Chasse ès Demoiselles, 4C1; PRM. 1889 gives, in VE, Les Issues de la Chasse Bandinel.

**Banelaie, Bannelais.** (road-sweepings).

JNF. bannelais, bann’lais (road-sweepings of leaf-mould, horse-dung &c.). These are collected at the roadside by parish employees, and must be removed by certain dates by owners of the road frontage, the order to remove being given by proclamation in the press. Some parishes sell the bannelais by auction. The bannelais is rich compost for raising seedlings &c. DJF explains the word as being the contents of a banne (cart), quoting Norm. bannelasser (the carting of loads of manure to the fields). But note the F. OE. word banlieue (territory outside the town walls but within its jurisdiction), from ban (proclamation of a feudal order) and lieue (league, or wide area outside a township; in ML this became bannum leucae or banleuca (a parochial order for extramural roadsides), which exactly fits the bannelais proclamations of Jersey. cf. banonier. The above has been modified.

in **T**: Banelaie, fm. 7A4. Ment. in Nouvelle Chronique 1878. Bull. Ass. Jèrr. 1973 p. 82.

**Bannage.** (? loading-point).

F. banne (coal-cart, tarpaulin, hamper); banner (to cover with a tarpaulin); JNF. banné (an old-style cart, predecessor of the hërnaïs).

in **O**: Le Bannage or Bânage, a point on the edge of the rocks W of Crabièrre; 5A1. in Sark, at Dixcart Le Bânaage.

**Bannelais.** v. Banelaie.

**Bannerrière.** meaning unknown.

in **H**: le Jardin de la Bannerrière; MPer. 1785.

**Banonier, Banonière.** (available for free grazing).

OF. JNF. banon (the right to turn animals loose to graze land from which the harvest has been taken, between September and March); established by the Coutume de Normandie, and originally declared by a ban (public proclamation, cf. banelaie); it fell into disuse after the Code of 1771; Pr. bandon; ML. bandum, bannum (proclamation); mettre à banon (to turn animals loose).

in **O**: clos . . . qui est bannonnière, 1756.

unlocated: une mielle banonière, 1856.

**Banquais.** (one who fishes the Banks of Newfoundland).

F. banquais (engaged in the Newfoundland fishery); cf. Banc, and Terreneuve. In the example below, this word might be banquet misspelt.

in **B**: jardin appelé Les Banquais, (V¼), nr. Pont Marquet; PRB.

**Banque, Banquet, Banquette.** v. Banc.

**Banquier.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a form of banque; or a man engaged in making banks and ditches; or a Newfoundland fisherman; cf. banquais.

in **L**: Les Banquiers, (V1¼); poss. nr. Les Arbres; VCTS; PRL.

**Banzamé.** a form of the pers. name Benjamin.

or poss. a corruption of the surname Bans Le Demaigne; a Colin Bans Le Demaigne ment. in (C) in 1381, (Cart. 75).

in **H**: La Ruelle Banzamé at mont au Pretre; abolished 1823.

in **T**: Champs Banzamé, (V4½), Highfield Fm. 7A2.

**Baon.** surname.

a Philippus Le Baouins is ment. in AR. 1309; there is a small town named Les Baons nr. Yvetot, N of Rouen, from which this fam. may have taken its name.

unlocated: le Fieu Baon et Morant; ment. in a 14th. c. list of rentes for Les Écréhous; Ph. de Quarteret gave sums on four fiefs, including this one.

**Banquesserie.** (poss. the home of the Banks family).

a fam. of Banks is recorded in (S) in early 19th c.

in **B**: La Banquesserie, (B. 888); 6C3.

**Baragone.** (a small hut or barrack).

JNF. baraquon (small hut, barrack); Eng. barracoön (a slave depot in West Indies or on W coast of

Africa, with wooden huts and defensive works against British anti-slavery ships); fr. Span. barracon, F. baraque (barrack); fr. Gael. barrach (top branches of a tree), Bret. barrek (full of branches). The name may refer to the guard-house ment. below. There may be a connection with F. baragouin, JNF. baragouin (unintelligible chatter), an imitative word invented by the French on hearing Bretons ask for bara (bread) and gwin (wine).

in G: La Baragone, Baragonne, 11D3, marked on Godf. 1849 at La Rocque, is associated with the boulevard, martello and guard-house there, and was evidently some sort of building; note that there was a Chapel of St. Samson here; FLM says "une tour autrefois dans les grèves de Grouville à forme La Rocco". It gave its name to a complex of rocks, inshore, distinct from La Platte Rocque, and AdE. 1800 gives: "la pointe, le Rocher appelé la Baragane" at La Rocque. The building may have been the "fortresse" ordered to be built by Prince Charles 1646 (v. Rocque, under G), on what turned out to be the foundations of an earlier fortification. By 1685, v. below, it was being damaged by the sea.

la moitié de la mielle sur et dans la Baragone que la mer ruine, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for Ph. Falle, GV. 1685, 1711.

mielle à La Baragone, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), for Jean Gibaut fs. Frs.

la mielle de la Barragane, La Rocque, AG. 1708 and MGib. 1740.

**Baraques, Barraques, Barracks.** (barracks).

Garrison and Militia barracks, now disused; F. baraque; cf. baragone.

in H: les Barakes du Chateau (Elizabeth), a sea-mark, SD. 1600–50; Baraques, Baracques au Chateau Elizabeth, AdE. 1690–1.

Les Casernes de la Ville es Nouaux, Fief Abbé de Bellozanne; ment. as the Blue Barracks, used by Russian troops, near First Tower (BSJ. 1968, p. 329); ment. as Les Casernes &c. 1813.

Stead (1809) mentions barracks at the corner of the Esplanade and Gloucester Street, and wooden barracks on the side of the Town Hill.

La Longue Caserne, v. Caserne.

in J: the Old Barracks, Bonne Nuit, 3A3. Demolished.

le Clos des Barraques, (J. 824), on Rue des Barraques, at La Vallette, Mont Mado; pres. for assembly of troops in some unrecorded crisis of the past.

in Mt: the Old Barracks, Rozel Harbour, 4A1. Much altered.

in My: the Old Barracks, Grève de Lecq, now Nat. Trust property; 1B4.

in P: St. Peter's Barracks, on the W edge of the Airport. Demolished.

**Barbe.** pers. and surname.

occurring as surname between 1296 and c 1340; it is also F. for the pers. name Barbara, cf. Ste. Barbe.

in S: le Jardin de Barbe, Maufant; for Elie Falle; AS. 1671.

**Barbet, Barbey.** meaning uncertain.

there is F. barbet (spaniel, barbel), JNF. (arrow-head); Eng. (a small beard, part of a helmet); the surname Barbey occurs c 1340 to 1668; Barbet 1668; Barbet 1984; a Colin Barbey ment. in RS. 1461–78; Colas Barbey in MHau. 1663, 1667; Radulphus Barbet in (S), AR. 1309.

in G: a half-carucate of Martinus Barbey, AR. 1309; prob. same as Feodum des Monts quod Guills. Barbey tenet, Ext. 1331.

in T: field Le Barbet, Baubet, (T. 975), NE of Diélament, 7B1.

**Barbette.** (gun-platform).

dim. of F. barbe, Lat. barba (beard); a barbette was an earth platform from which cannon could fire over the parapet instead of through embrasures.

in Mt: The Barbette Battery, at Gorey Castle, 1804; Nicolle, Mont Orgueil Castle, p. 202.

**Barbier.** surname.

recorded as Le Barber 1309. Current as Barbier 1984.

in My: le Clos de Barbier, N, (My. 254); cf. le Petit Clos, donation d'Amice Barbier auxdits pauvres, PRMy. 1772.

PRMy. l.iv. 16. 1800 gives le Jardin de Barbier.

PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives: le Clos de Barbier, (V5), Chs. Coutanche; le Clos de Barbier, (V4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), and Jardin de Barbier, (V2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>). J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms. (My. 254).

**Barbot, Varvot.** (mud or muddy water).

no surname Barbot is recorded; there is F. barbot, barbote; Eng. burbot (eel-pout, a species of fresh-water cod), fr. Lat. barba (a beard); more likely is F. bourbe, JNF. varvot (mud), q.v. whence F. barboter (to dabble about in mud like a duck) or N. varra (water).

in G: la Vallette au Barbot, VMr; ment. in TG. 1601: "La Vallette au Barbot; item les costils ce qu'on en a déserté". le Champ sur la vallette au Barbot. AG. 1708.

**Barcelone.** the name of a ship.

which was named after Barcelona in Spain.

in My: La Barcelone house, fm., hamlet, and hill, Mont de la Barcelone, 2A4; the house shown for Josué Hocquard, VS.

PRMy. 1883. nr. the (J) (My) border. Captain Le Gros traded between Barcelona and Jersey. Le Gros on Godfr. 1849.

in J: field La Barcelone, (V2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), 2at North Lynn Fm.

**Barsière.** v. Garcière.

**Barentin.** surname.

de Barentin, who took his name fr. Barentin, NW of Rouen, was one of five influential knights who received grants of land in Jersey to ensure their loyalty to Henry III (1216–72). The name appears in local records from 1269 to 1443, and survives in place-names.

in **My**: La Cache de Barentin, Fief au Vesque; ment. 1647, and in partage Le Gros 1648; is prob. the drive leading to Les Colombiers.

Le Mare Ballentin, E of La Rue du Val du Quesne, nr. (My. 357); PRMy. Liv. 22. 1801–10. Prob. error for Barentin.

**Barg.** form and meaning in doubt.

poss. for F. barges (barges, square hay-ricks or wood-piles); or F. baraques (huts); or Icel. bjarg, Eng. dial. bargh (precipice), related to Eng. barrow (a mound, ridge).

in **L**: le Jardin des Barg; Josuè Horman; AL. 1718.

**Barrière.** v. Barrière.

**Baril.** (a cask).

F. baril; OF. bareil; OE. barayl; Eng. barrel; Pr. barril; ML. barile; this word was used for the barrel of pitch which formed the nucleus of an alarm beacon; the barrel was raised on a stake or on piles; v. becquier, and PRMy. 1796–8.

in **T**: le Clos du Baril, (nr. T. 1335), Maison de Bas; VAugs; PRT. 1931, prob. barrel in this instance.

**Barley.** surname.

there may be confusion with Barbey, qv; hers Drouet Barley in (L) are ment. in RMt. c 1510. Also Jardin de Barlet, Ph. Laurens. SR Mel. 1774.

in **G**: the Fee of William Barley, Ext. 1528; Barlie, Ext. 1749.

**Barneville.** Normandy surname.

fr. de Barneville, one of the knights to whom the Duke of Normandy granted lands in Jersey; he took his name fr. Barneville nr. Carteret.

in **L**: carucata Jordani de Barnevilla; ment. 1180 (Cart. 312).

**Barney.** Surname or poss. for barné, an assembly of warriors PLC.

in **J**: la pièce Barney, (V1¼), VD, PRJ. 1904–15; prob. surname in this case.

**Baron.** surname.

the title Baron is unknown in Jersey; this must be the surname Baron, recorded as Berrun 1292; Baroun, Baryn 1309; Baron 1338 to 1984.

in **G**: le Jardin du Baron, for Hugh Laurens; AG. c 1770, 1804 in MHau.

unlocated: un camp au but de La Rue Baron, E of le Clos de Guille Goes; MGos. 1514; La Rue Baron, in la franche queruée des Pas. MHau. 1562 cf. terre à La Rue Baron, partage Suz. Dumaresq, 1692.

**Barracks, Barraques.** v. Baraque.

**Barre, Barrée, Baret.** (a barrier or something barred or poss. a temporary road block).

F. JNF. barre; Eng. bar; ML. barra (a barrier); this word is found in western parishes, sometimes in association with pallière (palisade) occurring near motier or croix, cf. barrière.

in **L**: le Clos de la Barre, (L. 443); prob. that ment. in MHau. 1538 and AL. 1718 as (V4¼) for Frs. Le Huquet, with le camp de la Barre, for Jean Bichard. le Côtil des Barres, (L. 523E); cf. Côtil de la Ruellerie et des Barres, (V4¼), in VCM, PRL. le Clos de la Barre, (L. 557).

in **My**: le clos barres, fieu du roy, Jacques Guillaume, 1613. Le Carrefour des Trois Bois ou des Barres at West View, (nr. My 879), PRMy. 1801-10. le Clos des Barée, fief de la Reine, (My. 879), MAdeC, 1706, recurring as Les Barrées, (V5¼), fief du Roi, MAdeC. 1781. Les Barrées, le Clos des Barrés (My. 878, 879, 583) in a group at the head of La Rue du Motier, at La Croix; 2C2; PRMy. 1819 gives Les Barrées for Ed. Le Couteur. PRMy. 1883 gives, in VS, Les Baret, (V1¼), J. le Couteur, parti des Baret, (V2¼), for Eliz. Esnouf, les Prés Baret, (V2¼), G. Le Boutillier. Haut des Buttes.

in **O**: le Clos de la Bar, (V3), Les Pallières fm., 1A4. le Clos des Barres, (O. 508), and le Clos des Barres ou de Gratién/Grandin, (O. 509), on the (P)/(O) boundary W. of St. Peter's Mill, 1D1. Ville La Barè, (V3) at Les Croix fm, prob. in La Rue des Croix and Rue Motier area between St. Ouen's Manor and church; 5B 2.

**Barrière.** (a barrier).

cf. barrée, barre.

in **J**: maison appelée Les Barrières; Esther Le Couteur; VN; PRJ. 1904.

in **T**: le Pré Barrière, Mont Pellier; VRd; PRT. 1928; cf. le Clos de Barrière, Fief de Dièlament, ment. in MHau. 1572, 1587, 1597 and 1617.

**Barsière, Brasière.** (a place where bass is found).

F. bars (the bass fish); there is similarity with other words, but above meaning seems most likely: (a). Tourt. says that Barsier means inner, fr. Bret. bars (within); (b). If the correct form is brasière, there might be affinity with Gael. bras (hot-tempered), Sc. brashy (stormy), Eng. brash (impetuous); (c). or F. brassiage (fathoming, sounding); (d). or F. brassière de sauvetage (life-jacket).

at sea: La Barsière, or Brasière, a rock S of Grève d'Azette; shown by Dum. 1685, and in 1781 map.

**Barthélémi.** pers. name.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Barthélémi, (V5¼); Frs. Philippe; AMt. 1701. prob. Barthélémi Nicolle, who is next in the list of aides.

**Bas, Basse, Le Bas.** (below, bottom); also the surname Le Bas.

F. OF. Pr. bas; Eng. base; ML. bassus. This word occurs passim in le Jardin, la Rue, la Maison &c. de Bas. The surname Le Bas is on record from 1299, eg. Guillaume Lebas, RC. 1515; cf. L'Amy, p. 156. The Le Bas fam. of Les Nièmes originated at La Ville au Bas (L).

in L: Les Basses Landes; Fief des Quatorze Quartiers; MHam. 1620.

in O: La Ville au Bas (the hamlet of Le Bas), with Rue de La Ville au Bas; Fief Haubert; 5B1; ment. in MCol. 1630. La Ville La Bas, hamlet, 1A3; a strange form of name; la ville là-bas is poss. for "the village down there", but this is not a low-lying site; poss. for la barre (barricade); or the fem. of the surnames Le Bas, or Le Baas. at sea: in rock-names; le Grand Bas. v. Basse.

**Basacre.** (the lower, or lesser acre).

If this means the lower acre, it is strange that we never find le Haut Acre; there are only le grand acre and le demi acre; we are here in the realm of mediaeval land measurements, of which a good deal of doubt exists. The Jersey acre (cf. acre) is obsolete. In England there was a statute acre, but many regional measurements fell above or below it. The JNF. word bas (couch grass) may account for some instances of basacre.

in G: le Clos du Basacre or Les Bourbons, (G. 234), at Ville ès Renauds; 11A3; in 1620 we find "le Clos et près du Tubelin, Fief du Roi, le long du Clos de Nicolas Mallet, appelé le Basacre." In AG. 1804 two fields of this name are ment., one of (V6) for Henry Touzel, the other of (V4¼) for Ph. Roissier. In GL. 1841 Basacre is shown in VMr. for Js. Dighton, and in TG. 1851 for Frs. Valpy, whom Godf. 1849 puts nr. (G. 245).

in Mt: Le Bas Acre, or Barsac, (Mt. 303), S of Rozel Manor, 4C1; ment. as le Clos du Bas Acre, for Geo. Journeaux, VRe, PRMt. 1861. le Clos du Bas Acre, (V16¾), at top of Les Landes Hill, advt. 1972. Le Basacre, (V5½), Geo. Aubin, VF; PRMt. 1861.

La Rue de Basacre, nr. Springside; 4C4. This district called Les Basses Acres.

in S: le Clos appellé le Bassacre, (V5) and (V4¼), with le Jardin de Basac or de Basseacre, (V9), (S. 372A), N of Grainville Manor; 7D3; ment. in partage of Thos. Lemprière le viel in Mess. 1568; in 1619 Clement Gavey sold part of it to Aaron Messervy; ment. as Le Basacre, Fief Grainville, in MGib. 1666; ment. also in Poingdestre partage, and in 1845, in MPoi. 1729 and ERO. docc. 24 and 42.

**Basin.** v. Bachin.

**Basqué, Basquier, Basquin.** v. Becquier.

**Basse.** (lower). v. Bas.

**Basse.** (a reef).

F. basse; JNF. Bâsse; used by Chev. 1646, p. 364 for a reef which is never exposed, which is the sense of the JNF. bâsse.

at sea: La Grande Basse, Le Grand Bas, a rock within the proposed Harbour of Refuge at St. Catherine's; shown in map of 1795; 4D1. Les Bâsses de Fara, a small reef of rocks off St. Catherine's Bay which never uncovers. in Les Minquiers: Basse nord du Plomb, and Basse du sud.

**Bassellerie.** meaning unknown.

the termination -erie suggests the loc. of a surname, but no Bassel has been recorded; but there is the surname Baal, from La Baasle, and this word is prob. the home of that fam., v. below. JNF. bâsseler (to fish among rocks at low water) does not seem relevant. OF. basile, OE. bassel can mean wild basil, but FLS comments that this plant very rarely occurs, and was not recorded in the flora of 1839 or of 1903.

in Mt: Les Basselleries, (Mt. 318. 318A) for Richard Baal and Rachel Aubin, 1825, nr. Les Raisies, NW of St. Martin's Church; 4C1; ment. in VE, as (V12), in PRMt., as dans le Clos des Basselleries, (V½), for J. G. Edwards, 1865; and as Les Basselleries, for Richard Baal, 1889.

**Basse Ligne, Basseline.** (base-line, or sea mark).

indicating the existence in the past of a base-line, or measured line forming the basis of survey by triangulation; this may be an echo of the Richmond survey of 1795; the word is also used for a line of coastal or other fortifications; and might have been chosen to describe the lower level of farms and hamlets in the Millais district of (O).

in O: two fields La Basse Ligne (JNF. Bâsse Lingne), (O. 1061. 1066) in furze land below La Villaise, 1C2; with le Chemin de la Basse Ligne. PRO. 1904-11, in VM1, gives: La Basse Ligne; un champ sur la Basseline (V1¼), J. Le Brocq, Millais Cottage. cõil de la Basseline (V1); also La Basseline (V10), P. Le Gresley; La Basseline (V9), P. Luce, at Villaise; La Bacceline (V1), J. Le Brocq. Also recorded are: field La Basseline (V1), Jubilee Fm; 5D1. La Baseline, La Fontaine Stores.

**Bassin.** v. Bachin.

**Bastard, Bâtard.** (bastard); and a surname.

F. batard; OF. bastard; ML. bastardus. fr. OF. bast, ML. bastum (a pack-saddle); OF. fils de bast (son of a pack-saddle, bastard); recorded as surname from 1274 as Bastardus, Bastard, Bastert, Le Bastar, Bastart.

in G: les courtils du Bastard; Poingdestre fam; SRAv. 1723.

in Mt: Le Bastard, Bâtard, adjacent fields (Mt. 551. 575); 4C4.

in **P**: Le Bastard, le Clos Bâtard, adjacent fields (P. 450, 453), at St. Peter's Ho. 6A1; the former being (V7). Le Clos du Bastard shown for A. V. Nicolle in PRP. and in SRNob. 1784.  
 in **S**: le Clos de Bastard, and le petit Bastard, at Croix ès Mottes, (S. 162), 7D2; Le Grand Bastard ment. as (V13¼); prob. same as le Clos de Bastard, ment. in AS. 1671 for Jean Messervy.

**Bat.** meaning undetermined.

there is F. bat (a fish-tail); JNF. bat, for bateau (a ship); F. bât, OF. bast (a pack-saddle; or a tree-stump used as a bollard) cf. bastard.

in **C**: PRC gives la Pièce du Bat, (V7½), (?C. 286). La pièce du bat, (42 perques), fief du Prieur, Josué Godfray, 1722.

**Bataille.** (battle).

F. bataille; JNF. bataille, batâle; ML. battualia, fr. Lat. battuere (to fight). There are a number of fields so named, reminders of skirmishes between islanders and a series of invaders. One refers to Pero Nino's raid of 1406; others may refer to rear-guard actions fought by the three western parishes against Maulevrier in 1461. Those which cannot be equated with known historical events may preserve the memory of conflict with adventurers and pirates of the 12th to 14th centuries, when raids were frequent but seldom chronicled. A few may even date from the Dark Ages, or even earlier.

T. F. Priaulx of Guernsey suggests that some of these entries refer to Ordeal by Battle by which differences were settled in the Middle Ages. v. Guernsey Extente 1331 when Jurats dine with the Bailiff on days when such duels were fought. Witnesses in the Lemprière trial of 1463 offer their body against their opponent. DLX takes this point.

in **B**: le Champ de la Bataille, or Clos de la Hèche, at La Sergenté, (B. 413); site of a Bronze Age mound containing spears and axes; poss. the same as le Clos de la Bataille, (V3), farmed fr. le Clos des Sables (8B1).

in **G**: La Croix de la Bataille, crossroads and field (G. 695A); 10B4. This cross would have commemorated the indecisive action against Pero Nino's force on 8 Oct. 1406 (v. BSJ. 1923, p. 32 and L'Arm, p. 162); it is ment. as La Croix de la Bataille, on Fieu ès Baudeyns, in MCoS. 1462, and in GL. 1841; un champ à La Croix de la Bataille occurs in Payn partage in MGib. 1737; AG. c 1770, 1804 give le Clos de Bataille (V1¼), for Thos. Filleul, whose fields include Clos du Marais Badier, Clos du Moulin and Prê de Gorey. Le Jardin de La Croix de la Bataille, at the top of Grouville Hill, is property of the National Trust; there is a well-head there.

in **J**: La Grande Bataille and la Petite Bataille, (J. 303, 311), between Route de St. Jean and Rue ès Abbés, in that curious salient of (J) into (My), 2C2; ment. as Clos de la Bataille, (V6), Hamon fam., in MArt. 1597; as le Clos de la Bataille (V3½), with le Clos de St. Jean, le long de la Rue Abez, and le camp de Crabec, in partage Laurens Grault 1615; again in 1617 as sur ou près Fief du Câtelet; and prob. again c 1630, le Clos de Gyrel et le Clos de la Bataille. PRJ. 1904–15 give: La Grande Bataille, le Clos de la Grande Bataille, (V3¼), and dans le Clos de la Grande Bataille, (V½), the former for Ann Le Marquand; and La Petite Bataille, (V1½), for Mary Le Marquand. Ment. 1618 MABF.

in **O**: in VM1: La Bataille, field (O. 1288–9) at l'Étacq, 1C4; poss. the same as un certain feuquier de terre SW of le Clos de la Bataille et près de la mer, ment. in MVH. 1617, and certain camp en sablon à l'Éstac dans la Pièce de la Bataille, MVH. aveux 1692; the same as La Bataille, or pièce de terre appelée le Clos de Bataille, (V2¼), in VM1, bordant S le chemin public (de la Brequette), for G. Alexandre, in PRO. 1904. 1911.

in VLéo. and VPC: a group of four fields named le Clos de la Bataille, (O. 526–8, 569), on La Ruelle du Prieur, SW of La Chasse and E of the Parish Hall, 1D4; ment. 1619; ment. again 1625 as on Fief Haubert, and sold to deliver Pierre Dauverne de la main des Turcs (v. BSJ. 1906, p. 48); shown as Clos de, de la Bataille, (V3½), for Jas. Le Brocq, Les Châtaigners, PRO. 1911. le champ de la Bataille, partage Le Brun, MPer. 1727, top of Le Mont Mathieu.

in **P**: there are 9 Bataille entries in this parish, and it is extremely difficult to locate any of them, partly because the Airport has swallowed them up; one can only group them by fief, vingtaine, size, and the slender details accompanying each.

in **VD**: le Clos de la Bataille, (V4), for J. Maillard, who lived N of Pine Fm. and owned (P. 773); PRP. 1880; 6C1; at the E end of the Airport.

in **VG**: le Clos de la Bataille, (V3¼), for H. Collas (nr. P. 279); PRP. 1880; this adjoins St. Peter's Barracks, 5D2; N of La Ville des Quennevais; with this might be linked un champ en la campagne des Cainnevais au reage de la Bataille, N and S of land of Nic. Le Couteur, W of chemin public, Fief des Vingt Livres, 1785; 5D2; in the same fief was part of le Clos de la Bataille, sold by Le Feuvre to Poingdestre, MHau. 1753.

in **VG**: La Bataille, (V12¼), a very large field, bord. le chemin public on W, for C. Le Marquand, PRP. 1880.

in **VG**: une pièce de terre appelée La Bataille, (V4), for Geo. Fleury ca. ux. PRP. 1880.

in **VG**: la Pièce de la Bataille, (V3¼), bord. W by La Grande Route (?des Mielles), for Jas. Carrel, 5D1; PRP. 1880. This leaves: le Camp de la Bataille, Fief du Roi, 1617, and half a field called le Clos de la Bataille, sold by Jean Le Marincl to Thos. Renouf, MHau. 1622. le camp de la Bataille, fief du Roy, Ph. Laurens, 1696.

It is obvious from the above that a number of engagements took place on the high ground, now covered by the Airport, W of St. Peter's Church, and that we can now never know when or where they occurred. The name Bataille does not occur in title lands in PRPT. 1598 or 1714, showing that these battle-grounds had not at that time been brought under the plough.

Recorded battles, appar. not reflected in place-names, include: The Battle of the Bridge, and Battle of the Sands, 8 Oct. 1406, against Pero Nino; 10A3.

The Battle of the Dunes, landing by Admiral Blake at Port de La Mare, 20 Oct. 1651; 5C2.

The Battle of Le Jardin d'Olivet, 1549; 3D1.

Repulse of invasion by the Prince of Nassau, 1–3 May. 1773; 5C2.

The Battle of Jersey, 6 Jan. 1781; defeat of de Rullecourt's invasion by Maj. Frs. Peirson, in the Royal Square; 10A3.

**Batalet, Batelet.** v. Batteley.

**Bâtard.** v. Bastard.

**Bateau.** (boat).

F. bateau; OF. batel; dim. Pr. batelh; Eng. boat; D. boot; ML. battus cf. le Clos du Batelage

(loading of ships), (My. 230–1), at Les Reuses; both sites are close to the cliffs, at points where loading may have taken place.

in My: le Clos de Bateau, Maison de Crabbé, Fief des Craquevilles, ?part of (My. 127); MSS. 1756–74.

**Batelage.** (the loading of a ship).

the word might be allied to: (1). Scan. adj. *battel* (fattening), and *battel* (to grow fat), surviving in Eng. as *batten* (to thrive), adj. *battel*, *battle* (fertile, nutritious); or (2). F. *batailler*; JNF. *batilyi*, *batailli*; Eng. *battel* (to do battle, to fortify). But it is more likely to be fr. (3). F. *batelage* (the loading and unloading of ships); fr. F. *bateler* (to take by boat), whence F. *batelier*, JNF. *batilyi* (a boatman); F. JNF. *batelée* (a boatload); all fr. F. *bateau* (boat), *qv*.

There is evidence that Islanders had to provide boats in discharge of certain seigneurial obligations; MHau. 1605 records dues owed to the Lemprières on the Fief Escraqueville by Clem. Arthur “pour Battelage de Normandie” (trips to the Normandy coast), v. Normandie; and certain tenants in (C) and (G) had to provide boats for the “voyage de Guernesey”, v. Guernsey.

A surname Le Batel occurs in (L) 1309; Badel c 1340.

in My: le Clos du Batelage, (My. 230–1), at Les Reuses; this is the land cited in MHau, 1605 above; 2A3; the same as le Clos du Battelage, (V7¼) (V5¼) in MArt. 1832; and as Le Batelage, Nic. Arthur, La Falaize, VN, PRMy. 1883; cf. Clos de Bateau at Crabbé; both sites are on cliff-tops where loading may have taken place.

in O: le chemin pour Clos du Batelage, (V7), ment. in connection with le Clos de Bas, Fief des Vingt Livres; MArt. 1832.

**Bath.**

in H: Bath Street; so named from public baths opened there, 1827.

**Bâtisse.** (a building or a vessel).

in JNF. this means any building, or a building under construction; in F. *bâtiment* is used for a building, *bâtisse* for masonry, or a ramshackle building; fr. F. *bâtir*, OF. *bastir* (to build); ML. *bastile* (a tower).

in L: le Clos des Bâtisses, (L. 401A), Ville au Veslet.

**Batteley, Batelet.** meaning undetermined.

no such surname recorded; F. *batelet* (a skiff) and F. *batelée* (a boatload) seem irrelevant; poss. related to F. JNF. Eng. *battage* (beating corn, threshing, beating out a sickle); cf. *batler*, *batlet* (a bat for beating laundry) in Shakespeare; cf. also *batelage*.

in L: a group of three fields at Hamptonne, La Rue Batalet (L. 263), Rocque Batalet, Batelet (L. 263A), le côté de la Rocque Batelet (L. 262); the last occurs as les costils de la Roque Batteley (V3½) in the Hamptonne Patent 1649; BSJ. 1932, p. 54.

**Battery.**

F. *batterie*; Pr. *bataria*; ML. *batteria* (a beating, battery). The Island coasts were heavily fortified against French attack for approximately three centuries, 1550–1850. Vantage points on cliffs and vulnerable points in bays were strengthened with boulevards (terraces with gun emplacements), retaining walls and trenches; sometimes a guard or watch house and a powder magazine were added, and later a defensive tower.

Names of some of the batteries on the North coast, W to E.

Vallette Trot: Middle: Hurvase: Les Hurets: Lisscester: Les Charrières: L'Étaquerel.

West coast, N to S.

Du Parcq: New North: North: Middle: Half Moon.

South coast, W to E.

Beauport: Les Jetures: Le Coleron: Middle: Le Grouin: La Cotte: Portelet: Le Bou: Belle Croute: Vau Vorin: Vaull.

The word battery also occurs

in B: la fenêtre en-dessus de la Batterie, (the old name for the E window of St. Brelade's Church) BSJ. 1907, p. 236.

in H: the remains of Cromwell's battery against Elizabeth Castle, at the foot of Mont de la Ville, were still visible in 1737, 10A3.

in Mt: Battery House, on the road to Gorey harbour; VF; PRMt. 1865. La Batterie des Viviers, nr. (Mt. 359). La Batterie (Mt. 362).

in T: une certaine batterie . . . au Nez du Guet . . . l'edifice en mesure. PRT 1931.

**Baubet.** v. Barbet.

**Bauche.** surname.

recorded as de Buche 1274; Bache 1299; Bauche 1544; it is still a current surname; poss. fr. ON. pers. name Balki.

in B: la Pièce au Bauche, (V1¼); Ph. Salmon; AB. 1786.

in J: in I.C. 1233 the King gave to Emericus Buche the land which Engeramus Furnet held in this parish.

in Mt: in I.C. 1247 the King gave to Drogo de Barentyn the 10 librates which Emericus Buche held in villa de Rossel, de terris Normannorum.

in O: le Clos Bauche, (O. 471); in 1215–54 some 29 perch of land, named le Clos Bauche, held by Guillelmus filius Roberti Bauche from de Carteret, was added to land held by le Prieuré de Lecq. le Clos Bauche, (O. 1013). Le Havre Bauche (O. 1321).

le Pré Bauche, (O. 1294).

le Clos de Bauche, Fief de St. Ouen, prob. nr. the Church; ment. in MVH. 1726. Land west of le Clos Baulche ment. in MHau. 1575.

le Mont Bauche, bel. to Jean Renouf, ment. in TO. 1721; le Clos de Mont Bauche, (V2½), Northdale, VI.co; PRO. 1911.

in P: le Clos Bauche, (P. 36–41), nr. St. Ouen's Pond or La Mare au Seigneur.

le Clos Bauche, (P. 354), and (P. 809).

**Baudains.** surname.

occurring in Island records fr. c 1090 to c 1200 as Balduinus (Cart. 246, 262, 291); Baudinus 1149; Baldewinus (L.C. 1254–5); and thence through Baudoyne, Baudewyn, Baudewynt and other mutations to Baudains of the present day. It is a form of Baldwin. The family is recognised in the Constable Baudains statue, 10A1; and in Le Carrefour Baudains, nr. Ville Brée (Mt), 7B2.

in C: le Fieu ès Baudains, dependency of Priory of St. Clement in (C) and (G); now Crown land; ment. as boveta Baudoyne (G) 1331; Ricardus Baudein pour le fieu ès Baudeins (Cart. 75); the fee of Bauden 1607; ment. in MO. 1721.

prob. associated with it are La Maison de Baudains, La Maison de Baudains proche les Mielles, prob. same as le Ménage de Baudains, 1734, MSam. now Baudains Fm. 10D1. and le Grand Clos de Baudains (V8¼), in (C). le fieu ès Baudayns, MHau. 1551; Baudain 1583. In (C). TSam. 1754; also le Clos Baudains, (C. 52), le Jardin de Baudains, (V5), for Thos. Filleul, appears in AG. 1804; and le Clos de Baudains, VRue, for Ed. Amy in GL. 1841. Le Champ Baudains (C. 170).

in H: les Clos Baudains, (H. 1304).

in J: a Ricardus Baldewinus occurs in L.C. 1254–5; v. Arthur.

le Clos de Baudains, Fief de la Hougue Boëte, MLeC. 1667; le Clos de Baudains, VN, for Richard Valpy; and le Clos de Baudains, VD, for Clem. Le Sueur.

le Clos de la Croix ès Baudains; VN; 1528; BSJ. 1903, p. 134.

in Mt: La Rue de Baudains; 4C3.

Le Carrefour Baudains, S of Ville Brée; 7B2.

La Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains, who was ordained priest of St. Martin's Church 1496 (BSJ. 1960, p. 325); the chapel prob. stood in le Clos Payn (Mt. 392), (v. O.J.H. 204); the head of a cross, a stoup and statues from it were preserved at St. Martin's House, where the cross and stoup still are.

PRMt. gives, in VE, le Clos Baudains, (Mt. 757), 1889; in VF, le champ de Baudains et la Buttière, (V1½), Ph. Renouf, 1861; in VQ, le Jardin de Baudains, F. J. Buesnel, living nr. (Mt. 705), 1861, (note Baudains initials on La Préférence Cottage).

AMt. 1701 gives a Clos de Baudains, (V2¼), Jean Noël; le Prè de Baudains, (V½), Ph. Baudains; Jardin de Michel Baudains, et le bout de camp de Michel Baudains, (V3¼), Thos. Lemprière ca. ux.

in O: le Clos Baudains, (O. 871), (O. 1528); and le Prè Baudains, (O. 878).

in P: le Clos Baudains, (P. 148). Le Clos de Baudains (P. 799) ment. in Crown Lands, 1861.

**Baudée.** v. Bauxdré.

**Baudennerie.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for Baudainerie, loc. of Baudains, qv, (the home of the Baudains fam.).

in O: deux camps des Baudenneries, (?O. 665); MPer. 1669.

**Bauderet.** v. Baudrette.

**Baudière.** v. Ruaudière.

**Baudrette, Bauderet.** (a strip of leather).

OF. baudre (leather strip), baldret (F. baudrier) (shoulder-belt or baldrick); ML. baldringus; Lat. balteus (belt); v. Quayle, p. 145. This narrow stream was evidently thought to resemble a strap or strip of leather.

in C: La Baudrette, name of the lower reaches of the Plat Douët stream, from Les Prés de Talbot to Le Dicq; 10C2, 10D1; in 1609, we find la maison de Susanne Le Demptu in St. Sauveur, Fief de Grainville, près la fosse Bauderet; terre auprès appelée le Castelet, le Clos de Vadquier, la Chesnée, le jardin de Fort à Faire, le Clos Cattel, la pièche de Nicolle, les buttières du haut et du bas Castel; AdE mentions a road to be made nr. La Baudrette, 1717–24, 1735–6; TSam. 1754 gives la Mare de la Baudrette, la Tonnelle de la Baudrette and le becquet de la Baudrette (V9½). S. Sam 1738.

in S: le petit pré de la Baudrette (V1½) sold by George Ingouville to Nicolas Perchard. 1813.

**Bauquel, Bauquet.** prob. (a small beam).

if so, a dim. of F. bau (a beam), v. baux; cf. F. bauquière (a girdle supporting beams).

in J: Les Bauquets, (J. 601); PRJ gives le Clos du Bauquel, (V3¼) J. Messervy, Roscrea House, E of (J. 605), VN, 1904; Bauquet 1907.

**Baux.** prob. (beams or plural of surname Baal).

F. baux can be the pl. of bau (beam), or of bail (lease); in context with toquet, beam seems more likely; fr. Norw. balk, Icel. bolkr (beam, partition, division), Eng. baulk; v. Bauquel.

in Mt: Les Toquets et le Jardin de Baux, (V8), Geo. Falle, VQ, PRMt. 1865.

**Bauxdré, Baudée.** meaning unknown.

poss. for the surname Baudet, recorded from 1749; or for a surname Baudré, Baudret, not otherwise recorded; cf. Baux, Baudrette.

in O: une pièce de terre appelée Les Vaux Bauxdré, A. Le Blancq, VGC, PRO. 1904, near where the map shows La Charrière; repeated in 1907 for E. Le Blancq, and 1911 for A. Le Blancq, as Les Vaux Baudée.



**Bay, Baye.** (bay).

F. OF. baie; Pr. baia; Pg. bahia; ML. baia, poss. fr. the watering-place Baiae on the coast of Campania. DJF, p. 288 suggests that this word is a modern intrusion into Jersey place-names from English, but documents disprove this:

bay, bayee occurs passim in Chevalier's diary 1643–51.

in 1690 we have La Baye de St. Ouen, de St. Brelade; La Grande Baye in St. Lawrence; La Baye de Grouville; in AdE. 1725 has La Baye de St. Ouen; AdE. 1736 has La Baye de St. Brelade, La Baye sur la Paroisse de Grouville.

in O: PRO. 1904, 1907 have le Clos de la Baye or L'Abbaye, (V3), (?S of O. 243); P. Hacquoil, VVz.

**Bazague.** form dubious and meaning uncertain.

poss. a corruption of Basacre, qv.

in Mt: le Carrefour Marguet on La Rue de Bazague, nr. Brooklyn.

**Bé, Beil, Bel.** v. Abbé.**Beacon.** v. Bequier.**Beanier.** prob. a surname.

for Besnier, or Bèniè.

in P: le Côté Beanier, or Côté du Presbytère, (P. 567A); now bel. to Elie Balleine of La Chasse. His ancestor bought a house and valley land in 1792 from Anne Bèniè, MHag, which is prob. the origin of this name.

**Béaterie.** (a blessed place).

F. fr. Lat. beatus (blessed).

in Mt: Béaterie; some point on the perage path to La Mazeline, on the boundary of Fief de la Reine.

**Beauchamp.** (beautiful field).

F. fr. Lat. bellus campus; hence a surname, well-known in Jersey in c. 18, becoming Beecham in England.

in J: Beauchamp, fm. 7A1.

in Mt: Beauchamp, fm. 4C3.

**Beau Coin.** (beautiful corner).

F. fr. Lat. bellus cuneus (wedge).

in B: Beau Coin, house and area.

le Clos du Beau Coin, (V4¼).

**Beau Côté.** (the fine côté).

in O: Le Beau Côté, (O. 134); John Le Cornu dit Philipot sells to Nic. de Carteret a costil named Beaucostil (V3), W of la Grant Coupe de Vinchelez (O. 136), MAdeC. 1554; ment. 1610 as Le Beau Costil, adjoining Les Coupes on the W; in SRVdeH. 1611 we have sa vallette de Beaucostil; cited in SRVdeH. 1685 for "fief brisé", the owner also had fields (O. 112–3) on Fief VdeB, ment. as Le Beau Costil in partage de Carteret of VdeB. 1754; cf. Payne, p. 95.

**Beau Désert.** v. Désert.

in S: Beau Désert 10B1; the home of Aaron Messervy, v. Mess. 1600; a large arch is shown here in DLX; the home of Ph. Winter Nicolle in Godf. 1849.

in T: Beau Désert house. Home of Néel family.

**Beaufield.** A curious admixture of languages.

in S: Beaufield, house 7D1. Built in or about 1845 by Françoise Prouden, who sold it in 1847. Since then it has had many owners. On the W. it joins the bié of Le Moulin de Pol.

**Beaugié.** surname.

recorded as Beaugy 1536; Beauger 1668; Beaugié 1607 to 1984. family connected with maison et menage au Mont au Prêtre, Fief de Mèlèches, 1620.

in H: le Clos de Beaugié, bel. to Sara Le Sueur 1696, AMel. 1700, which mentions this field, and les salles de Benjamin, in aveux of Durell, Lemprière and Sara Le Sueur. SRMel. 1746 gives le Clos de Beaugy et les salles for Durell, and le Clos de Beaugié for La Cloche. MMel. 1822 gives le Clos de Beaugié in aveux of Lemprière and Le Boutillier.

les Costils de Beaugié ment. in lands of Ph. Mauger in AMel. 1700. and le côté de Beaugié for Jean Renouf ca. ux., sister of Ph. Mauger, and le petit côté de Beaugy in aveu of Gilles Mauger, in SRMel. 1746, also ment. as Costil de Beaugüe, Beaugie.

in Mt: les Côtés Beaugie, (Mt. 338–9), in map of Fief de Sa Majesté, in possession of the Prévôt, Mr. G. Le Masurier 1960.

**Beaulieu.** (beautiful place).

F. fr. Lat. bellus locus. A name found in several parishes.

in Mt: Beaulieu, house on Gorey Hill, Fief Lemprière, sub-fief of Anneville; prob. named by Maj. Budgen who bought it 1839 from Jean Le Couteur (Pub. Reg. vol. 171, f. 235) and died 1854, when it went to his heirs; ment. as Beaulieu House and Cottage, J. R. Budgen, VF, PRMt. 1865.

**Beaumont.** (fine hill).

F. fr. Lat. bellus mons.

in **B**: "terra sua de Beaumont", AR. 1309, p. 274.

Beau Mont, Fief du Roi, 1617, Beaumont es quaineves, fieu du Roy, Jean Python, 1649.

le camp de Beaumont (V1¼) dedans le clos Jacques Guillaume, in partage Robin, MHau. 1658.

le Becquet de Beaumont (V1¼), Ph. Gervaise, AB. 1786.

in **P**: Beaumont village, railway station site, hill and road; 6C4. PRPT. 1598 gives terre de Beaumont, for Sebirel; La Vallette Beaumont, VSN, for Le Boutillier; La Croix de Beaumont (?nr. P. 470).

le Camp de beau Mont, partage Robin, MHag. 1663.

le Clos de Beau Mont, (P. 818).

Beaumont House. Home of Pipons in 19th cent., one of whom was christened Robert Beaumont Pipon.

**Beau Port.** (fine harbour).

F. fr. Lat. bellus portus.

in **B**: Beau Port, bay, 8B3, 8D1.

E of it, at Les Jetures or Jeteuses were the Beauport Battery and Magazine 1817; W of it, and above it on Mont Fiquet, a boulevard is shown in 1563 and 1795, and the New Battery of Beauport 1817.

above the centre of the bay are sites of Beauport boulevards and guard or watch houses, 1795, 1817, in (B. 583).

on Mont Fiquet is le Clos de Beauport (B. 575), ment. in AB. 1786 as (V17¼), for Ben. Le Geyt. Le Mont de Beau Port is the lane leading above Bouilly Port to Beau Port Battery, 8B4.

**Beaupré.** (fine meadow).

F. fr. Lat. bellum pratium.

in **J**: Beaupré (OJH. 122), 3C3; the name given lately to Beech Fm. by Dr. J. E. Lewis, the present owner.**Beau Regard.** (fine appearance).in **H**: Le Jardin de Beau Regard, (VI), for Anne Dauvergne, SRF. 1773.**Beau Vallet.** (beautiful dell).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; vallet, F. dim. fr. val, Lat. vallis (vale).

in **H**: Les Grands Beaux Vallets, Fieu du Prieur de l'Islet, with Le Petit Beau Vallet, for Jean Anley SRMel. 1813.in **J**: partie des champs du Ray, et Beau-Vallet, (V3¼); Le Mourier, VD, PRJ. 1904.in **O**: Beau Vallet, inlet N of Le Pinacle, JA3.in **T**: Beauvallet, a cove W of Le Câtel de Rozel, 3D2.**Beau Vallon.** (beautiful vale).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; vallon, F. dim. of val, Lat. vallis (vale).

in **O**: Beau Vallon, 2C1.in **P**: Beau Vallon, fm. 6A3.in **S**: Beau Vallon, fm. 7D1.**Beauverd.** (of beautiful green).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; F. vert, OF. verd, Lat. viridis (green).

in **J**: Beauverd, fm. 7A1.**Beau Visage.** v. Sommier, Visage.**Beauvoir.** (a fine sight, fine view). also Guernsey fam. name de Beauvoir.

F. fr. Lat. bellus; F. voir, Lat. videre (to see): a standard name for houses and properties; there are Beauvoir Fms. on 7C2 and 8B3; and a Beauvoir House on 10B1.

in **G**: Beauvoir, par excellence, is the hilltop on which Grouville windmill stands, so called ab antiquo from the wonderful view it commands; we have "the mill at Beauvoier" c 1300; it was overthrown by a gale in 1327, rebuilt, and recurs as "molendinum vocatum Beauvoier, Beau Voier" in 1331; as "mylne of Bewuer" 1528; further mentions from 1558 to 1621; destroyed by fire 1635; ment. again from 1668 to 1749.

By coincidence it belonged to Guillaume de Beauvoier fs Pierre, of Guernsey, who in 1560 sold to Nicolas de Soulemont "ung certayn moullin à vent" in (G).

in **Mt**: part of Le Fief Beauvoier, (V3½), Beuvelande, VQ, PRMt.**Bec.** (a beak; or a brook); two distinct words:

1. F. OF. bec, JNF. bê, Eng. beak, ML. beccus (a beak, or anything shaped like one); a word of Celtic origin; JNF. bê means a beak, nose, mouth, point of a cliff.

2. bec, becq; Eng. beck, fr. ON. bekk (brook), MLT. p. 203; a common suffix in Normandy (eg. Caudebec), and in England (eg. Birbeck). v. also becquée.

1. in **B**: Le Bé de Nièr Mont, or Becq de Niermont in 17th. cent. MSS.in **H**: Le Clos du Bec, avec Math. J. La Cloche, Maison de la Rocque, SRMel. 1746 and 1778.in **J**: Le Bé, Bec au Corbin, a cliff-point; bec de corbin (crow's beak) was the mediaeval term for the pointed end of a war-hammer or martel-de-fer.in **T**: La Rue du Bec (latterly de Yuthet), W of Les Ifs, 7A4.2. in **G**: Beck field (G. 217), 11A3, the name of an owner.in **P**: Le Val au Bec or Bel (the bel, qv, is unexpected, but quite clear in the early documents, and means courtyard); a house and farm (OJH. 224), with le Clos du Val au Bec, Bel (V6½), (P. 436) and (P. 440A); ment. as Clos du Val au Bel in partage Robin, MHau. 1658; and in partage Thos. Pipon, MHau. 1827, 1833.

le Costill du Val au Bel, (V3/4), Fief des Vingt Livres, ment. in MCol. 1627, and in partage Robin in MHau. 1658. N. limit of fief. SRNob. 1781.  
PRP. 1880, in VAuzg., gives Le Val au Becq, R. Le Boutillier; and le Prê Vau au Bé, J. Maillard.

**Becard.** meaning obscure.

the word occurs only in one field name; F. and Eng. words resembling it seem to have a common base in F. bec (beak, point, prong); thus Eng. becard (beaked, of birds), F. bécard (fish with pointed jaws, pike); F. bécât (two-pronged digging fork); F. bêchard, bêchard (double-headed hoe or shovel); birds with long beaks like bécassine (snipe) are all from wet areas; martin might mean a stoat; the word martin-becard might be a corruption of Span. martin-pescador, F. martin pêcheur (the kingfisher).

in J: field Les Martins Becard; inherited 1685 by Jean Le Couteur in partage of Michel Gruchy ca. ux. Marie Le Couteur; inherited by his third son Josué in partage, MLeC. 1720.

**Béchervaise.** surname.

recorded 1299 onwards with some lively variations of spelling: Biceirvise, Beycerverse, Beyneerveyse, Boiscerverse, Beusurveyes, Bescervoyse, Beauservis. Has become Bechervy in U.S.A.

in My: le Clos Béchervaise, (My. 951), shown as le Clos de Béchervaise, (V9½), Ph. Gasnier, VS, PRMy. 1883.  
La Rue, Le Chemin Béchervaise, or La Béchervaise, VS, 6A2.

in P: le Clos de Béchervaise au Val de la Mare, Fief Haubert de St. Ouen, 1607.  
le Clos de Béchervaise, (V2½), Fief des Arbres Nobretés; MPay. 1729.

**Béchet.** surname. loc. **La Becheterie.**

not otherwise recorded, but cf. surnames Bechier 1299, Becquet from 1309; poss. fr. F. beche (spade), bêchette (small spade).

in J: le Clos de Béchet, (V7), (J. 1067–8), Beauchamp. VHé. 7A1. ment. in TJ. 1747 for Ph. Piquet, with La Rue de Béchet. PRJ. 1907 gives Béchet House, and le Clos de Béchet.

in My: à La Becheterie, VS. TMy.

in T: le Clos Béchet, (T. 976).

le Clos de Béchet, (V9½), (?T. 1451), La Fosse, VRoz, PRT. 1931.

**Bécoin.** (bevel).

JNF. coper en bêcoïn, bêclian (to cut at an angle); Norm. bicoin; OF. coing, coign (corner, angle), Lat. cuneus (wedge); the sense is cutting so as to make two edges instead of one, as in planing the edge of a plank, bevelling, chamfering.

in B: Le Bécoïn, a rock in Portelet Bay, 9C3.

**Becque, Bequée;** also spelt **Becque, Becquie, Bequee, Bequie, Bequie.**

(beaked; ie. a piece of land running to a point); cf. Bec. 1.

in L: Les Becqués, entre les courtils Michel Le Cras, Fief du Roy; MEst. 1552.

in My: la Grande Becque, or Commune de La Bequie (pron. Bécue); with many variations of spelling; (My. 975, 977); Fief du Roi; nr. Gigoulande, 6A1–2; ment. in PRMy. 1689–1881.

in 1690 the produce of this field was assigned to the poor among the tenants of Fief du Roi.  
1790. May. 9: "... resolu que la terre à l'ouvert à l'entour du Moulin de Gigoulande appelée communément La Bequie sera disposée ... au plus offrant et dernier encherisseur ..." May. 25: "... on a mis à l'encan le terrain ... quel terrain fut ajugé être à la disposition du connétable ... comme paroît par certain ressort de vuë de Justice termée sur ces lieux daté de l'an 1690 ... et du fruit quelqes des connétables ont toujours disposé en faveur des pauvres ... ledit terrain après bannie selon l'usage est demeuré à Mons. Amice Balleine ..." (PRMy. Bk. 4, p. 79).

1794. La Bequie rented by Josué Hamptonne.

1802. La Bequie leased to Laurent Le Motté for £19T p.a.

1803. La Bequie let to Chs. Hugh Renouf for £16 cours de France.

1805. let to Josué Hamptonne, £34.

1806. La Bequie let to Josué Hamptonne, £25. Le Bequer let for 9 years to Frs. Agnès.

1834. let to Antoin Vigot for 9 years; the rent to be allocated to clothing for the poor; PRMy. 1834 mentions le long de la Bêquée; in 1837 Vigot announces he cannot pay the rent, and the field is allocated to Jean Perrée for £72 anc. cours de France (though English money was then legal tender).

1880. letter to Constable: "Nous ... Chefs de Charette et Tenants au Fief de la Reine ... le produit de la ... Bequée a été depuis longtemps à la disposition du Connétable ... avons décidé ... d'en demander la jouissance ..."; 1881. report: "... la Bequée ... si lesdits tenants veulent jouir dudit terrain ... ils doivent en faire la demande aux representants de Sa Majesté".

1883. La Bequeue, Becquë; J. G. du Feu, VS.

**Becquet.** (a piece of land, sometimes pointed, often small, on the cliffs or inland).

the normal word in contracts for any parcel of land; JNF. betchet (part of a field, a scrap of land); dim. of bec, qv.

in B: le becquet où est la boulangerie; Jean Le Touzel; AB. 1786.

le Clos du Becquet, (B. 148. 150). 8B2.

la Rocquaise de l'Église, or Becquet, or Rocquet; a rock S of St. Brelade's Church, 1867.

in J: le Becquet Jervaise 1774; DLX. 3/170.

in Mt: le Becquet sur la Pépinière, (V½), Thos. Gallichan; AMt. 1701.

in O: Le Grand Becquet, Le Petit Becquet; cliffs on the N coast; Le Petit (also called La Brisière 1817) is E of Plémont; Le

Grand (called Banquet c 1810) is E of Le Petit. La Grune du Becquet is a rock N1: of these. le Becquet à sécher du Vraicq à l'Estacq, (V¼); MArt. 1832.

in T: Le Becquet ès Chats, named from a triangular patch of land; with La Rue du Becquet ès Chats, 3A3; v. chat. Le Becquet, fm., and road. 3D3.

in Les Dirouilles: Les Becquets, a group of rocks; Fa.

**Becquet.** surname. loc. **La Becquetterie, Becterie.**

recorded from 1309; de Beket 1309; Bequet 1331, 1342; Beket 1528; Becquet 1607 onwards; poss. a dim. of bec (brook), qv; meaning a man living by a brook.

in B: le Clos Becquet, (B. 715).

le petit camp de l'hostel Becquet, Noirmont area; MGib. 1616. AB. 1786 gives le Clos de Becquet, (V2¼), (B. 371–3), for Ed. Marett of Beau Vallon. 8B3; le Clos de Becquet, (V2¼), for Jean Le Cornu; la Pièce Becquet du Ouest, (V8¼); de l'Est, (V6½); Jean Alexandre.

in C: La Becquetterie, fm. and field (C. 26). 10D1; ment. in TSam. 1734 and 1754 as La Maison de la Becquetterie, with Pray du nord de (V4¼) and Pray à l'entrée de (V2¼) La Becquetterie; the home of John Pallot, Deputy 1916–23; BSJ. 1938 p. 336.

in G: un camp NE du Clos Becquet, Fieu de la Carrière, exchanged 1578, Anthoine-Baudain, for 2 camps in (C). MHau. in Mt: le Côtill Becquet, (Mt. 159C).

La Becterie, lane; 4C1.

in O: le Clos Becquet, (O. 1151).

in P: le Clos de Becquet, (V3), nr. Carrefour known as Bentlif's Corner, Route des Augerez; (?P. 456–7. 550).

le Clos de Becquet, Fief de La Hague, W of public road, poss. nr. Oak Walk; aveu Nic. Sbrre ca. ux. Eliz. Le Cappelain; MHag. 1802.

in L: le Clos des Bequets, (V3), Ric. Le Cras; AL. 1718.

in T: le Clos de Becquet, (T. 755).

unlocated: le Clos de Becquet, (V4¼), partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

**Becquier.** (a beacon).

no less than 30 different spellings are known; most of these derive fr. Icel. bakn (a sign), whence Eng. beckon; OE. becen (a signal); viz: bacu, baecu, baikin, baiqui, basqué, basquier, basquin, beaçon, becky, becque, becqueur, becquier, béguin (Guerns), beguel, belgine, belguie, bêquer, bêquet, beqûet, bequier, bêqui, bêquier, besquest, besquie, besquier, besquin, bêsquin; a few forms seem to derive fr. Icel. beeta (to make better), whence Eng. to boot; by extension this can mean to make a fire better, by adding fuel to it, or rousing or kindling it; whence OE. betan, beet (to kindle); this word beet can also mean a hut made of sods of earth, cf. biate, betier; these further forms are: bêtchi, betier, bêtier.

The mass of references to beacons shows how important they were to Island defence from the late 16th to early 19th century; in AdE we read; “et les Baikins aussi redressés sur les places ordinaires”, 1597; “les beacons fornys et eslevés”, 1602; “les bolvars et beacons”, 1606; in 1625 Constables are ordered to re-erect them (MO; BSJ. 1901, p. 379; 1967, p. 214); in 1644–47 Chevalier (pp. 131, 359, 470, 894) has “mindrent le feu au besquin . . . au besquin de St. Brélade . . . a leurs besquin”; in AdE, 1678–9 we find a decision to place “des Besquies” on eminences in each parish and in various bays, with “un tas de (500) fagots de geon” at each; in 1685 Dum. speaks of beacons “to fire upon Alarms” being in disrepair; we meet “en allumant des Beacons” in 1744 (BSJ. 1888, p. 359); AdE. 1779 gives “d’allumer les Bequiers”; AdE. 1786 gives “la Maison du Bêtier à la Hougue Mauger et au Mont Mado” in a list of Corps de Garde, and “les trois Maisons des Bêtiers du Bouley, de la Hougue Mauger et du Mont Mado”, the word in this context perhaps owing its origin partly to “maisons de biate” (rough huts of turf for men tending the beacons). MLT. p. 148, mentions becquiers; and BSJ. 1908, p. 315 quotes besquier, besquin, Baikin for beacons. From the parishes, many voices speak:

in B: there was a Besquin de St. Brélade, poss. nr. the present Beacon House at Tabor, 8B2.

le Bequier de Noirmont, MGib. 1697.

there was a Bêtchi on the Quennevais, to which “deux petits clos appellés les Demyee Verges au reage du Bequier” (One in Fief du Roi, one in Fief Luce de Carteret) may refer; MPer. 1739.

in C: the Constable's accounts 1705 show a payment to Thos. Falle “pour le por(tage) du jon du Besquier, qui fut porté en l'an 1702, et pour le racomoder”, (BSJ. 1908, p. 315).

in G: le Clos de Basquier, (V¼), F. A. Poingdestre, GL. 1843; de Basquin, TG. 1851.

le Clos de Basquier, VRue, for Frs. Abr. Poingdestre, GL. 1841; ment. as Clos de Basquin for the same man in TG. 1851; Godf. 1849 shows E. Poingdestre S of Carrefour au Clercq, on turning leading E to Ville ès Philippines.

in Mt: field Le Becqueur, Becque, Fief de Rosel. La Pallotterie area; sold to Thos. Bandinel 1638.

in My: PRMy. 1796–1807 maintain a commentary upon Le Bequier de La Hougue Mauger, a neolithic mound having been chosen to add height to this beacon; in 1796 payment was made for 25 bundles of furze, for piling them up, and for providing un pilotis (piles) “pour placer le baril du Bequier”; in 1797, 50 bundles of furze were taken to the Hougue and arranged as a bêquer; in 1798 furze was again taken there, and “un poteau (stake) pour le baril”; these activities may have been a result of Philippe d'Auvergne's orders (v. AdE, 1797, p. 113 and BSJ. 1959, p. 239). PRMy. Liv. 16. 1800 gives le Clos appelé Le Ther Beguel nr. La Hougue Mauger; beguel echoes béguin (beacon). ther, masc., cannot be terre, and may be for tertre, qv, (a tumulus); owner, J. de Gruchy. PRMy. continues: 1802, “avoir payé a Rachel L'Escaudé pour du géon pour le Beqûet de la Hougue Mauger”; 1805, “pour avoir fourni et placer le géon du Bêquet de la Hougue, £10”; 1807, “payé pour le géon du bequier de la hougue mauger”. cf. Becque.

in L: au camp des Basqués; MGib. 1555.

in O: Le Bêquier, Bêtier, Bêtchi, an area now engulfed in Plémont Holiday Camp, 1A2, explained in DJF because alarm beacons of furze were lighted there; field (O. 50) is Le Bêquier; the hougue known as Le Bêqui, an ideal beacon emplacement, is a megalithic passage grave nr. Le Vau Bachelier, was in this field, or in (O.25) where a mound is shown in

Rich. 1795; la place du Besquie, and La Hougue de Besquie, VVz, ment. in TO. 1721; la Pièce du Bequier ment. in a sale of 1774 in MVH. 1786; BSJ. 1877, p. 128 gives le dolmen du Bâqui; PRO. 1911, in VVz, gives la Pièce du Becquier (V3¼), J. Le Brocq, and Le Baiqui (V2), bord. S le chemin public, F. Le Gresley; an advt. of 1972 gives La Pièce et le Triangle du Besquier (O. 46-7), tog. (V3), at Plemont.  
 in P: La maison appelée la Beguue, feu du Roi, for Michel Maugier. 1604. la pièce du Besquier aux Quenevais, fief Luce de Carteret, for Marguerite Fondan femme de Edouard de Carteret, 1716. PRP. 1880 gives, in VG, Le Besquier (V2½), Wm. Huelin; le Clos du Becquier (V2¼), G. J. Roy; Le Betier (V4½), J. Michel; la pièce de terre appelée Le Betier (V1), H. Collas (nr. P. 279).  
 in VCV, champ en campagne au Triangle du Besquest (V1¼), P. Le Moignan.  
 unlocated, poss. (B); le camp du Besquier, de la tenure du Marquant, (V1), partage and mesure des terres, Suzanne Dumaresq. 1692.

**Becterie.** v. Becquet.

**Bedansbois.** pronounced Bê dans l'Bouais (a mortice in wood).

F. bedane, for bec-d'âne (a mortice-chisel); F. bois, Pr. bosc, ML. boscus (bush, wood).

at sea: Bedansbois, a rock, ment. in SD. 1600-50. A sea mark.

**Bedlage.** (beadlery).

F. bedeau; OF. Pr. bedel; OE. bedel; bydel (beadle), fr. beodan (to announce, bid), whence surname Biddle; JNF. bédê (beadle, sous-bordier), who held land in return for assisting the Prévôt to arrest tenants &c. Ext. 1668 in MHau. states that the Sous-Serjeant or Bédê held (V32) ex officio.

in B: la Terre de Bedlage, E of le champ des Couteurs, AB. 1786.

in My: la quatrième partie du Bedelage; Elie Collas; 1668. The service of bedelage or bordage went with le Tenement de Restault. (My. 730).

in Mt: service de Bedlage en la paroisse de St. Martin, ment. 1822 also, un jardin à pottage pour faire le service de Bedelage in (Mt), partage Baudains; MPer. 1771, and MRS 1678. v. also Messervy.

**Beech.**

Teut. buche, Icel. bok; F. hêtre is fr. D. heester; F. faîne (beechnut), JNF. fau (beech) are fr. Lat. fagus (beech).

in J: Beech Fm. (now Beaupré). (OJH. 122); a Baudains property in early 18th. c; then Picot.

**Beguel.** v. Becquier.

**Bekalowe.** meaning unknown.

the form Bekaloye in 1390 suggests that this word may mean the bec (brook) of St. Eloi, who is shown making horseshoes in the church at Lézardrieux. The hammer and tongs motif appear in a chapel on the Ile de Brêhat, and on a tombstone in St. Peter's Church, not far from the Bekalowe fief. FLM suggests that it stands for bec à l'eau (water-brook); cf. Bec 2.

in P: Feodum de Bekalowe, sub-fief of Le Franc Fief en St. Brelade, being the portion of that fief in (P); recorded as Bekalowe 1274; de Bekeloye 1309; Bequeloe 1331; la terre de Bekelowe, Beckelowe, 1374-6.

**Bel.** (courtyard, farmyard).

MLT. p. 203 derives (1). fr. ON. bæli (farm, homestead), and gives besle, boel as variant forms found in Normandy; and suggests that the word survives in surnames, eg. Corbel, and in the Jersey placename Les Boelles; but Boelles could be connected with the surname de Boeles 1239-40, de Boole 1371, fr. Bouelle, a town in Normandy. (2). MLT. offers as an alternative derivation ON. bol (farm), suggesting that Bouley and Bouilly are for bol-vik (the farm bay). (3). another possibility, suggested by Le Bel at Léoville, which may have once been a fortified enclosure, is OF. bail, baïlle (a palisade), fr. Lat. baculum (a stick or post).

in H: Le Bel ès Anes.

in J: Le Long Bel house, on Route des Hougues; Henri Mason, VD, PRJ. 1915.

in I: Le Bel Royal, house, with La Maison Charles, (OJH. 123); 6D3; poss. the point at which the militia mustered on the sands for review by King Charles II, when he knighted Ph. de Carteret.

the site of Bel Royal railway station adjoins; and that of Bel Royal windmill, built 1830-40; "St. Lawrence Wind and Steam Mill" in the 1860s; demolished 1886; the present Bel Royal Lodge and Villas mark the site.

note that bel is written belle (cf. besle above) in AL. 1718 and AB. 1786; and as Le Belle in SRAv. 1649-1752.

in My: Le Long Bel, house and area, with le Clos de Bel, (My. 356).

in O: Le Grand Bel, Léoville, (OJH. 122); prob. contained stones fr. neighbouring hougues; house since destroyed by fire.

in P: Le Val au Bel (sometimes written Bec, which FLM says is correct but the oldest instances are unanimous for Bel); with le Val au Bel (P. 440A) and Clos du Val au Bel, (P. 436), 6A1-2; PRPT. 1598 gives, sa montagne sur le Val au Bel, for Fondan; son Val au Bel, for Robin; le costil du Val au Bel, Fief des Vingt Livres, MCol. 1627; le Clos du Vall au Bel, and le costil du Vall au Bell, partage Robin, MHag. 1663; les deux Clos du Val au Bel, (V6½), J. F. Giffard, VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

**Bel Air.** (good air).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; aer (air).

in My: Bel Air; 2C2.

in S: Bel Air; 7D3.

**Belavent.** meaning uncertain.

either (1). for bel-aventure, F. fr. Lat. bellus, adventurus (about to happen); cf. bonchel; or (2). bel à vent (windy yard); or (3). bel. may be the adjective beautiful.

in **B**: le Clos de Belavent, (B. 696A); 9A3; N of Noirmont Manor.

in **L**: le Château Bel au Vent, Mont Gavey. 6B2.

**Belcroute.** v. Belle Croute.

**Belguie, Belgine.** meaning uncertain.

béguin, béguine (v. dictionaries) seem irrelevant, as does Belge (Belgian); poss. a form of bequier (beacon), qv, which can be spelt béguin.

in **P**: une pièce de terre ès Quennevais au riage du Belguie, MPay. 1684; cf. un champ en la campagne des Cainnevais au reage de la Bataille, 1785; v. riage.

**Belhomme.** surname.

in **B**: le Clos de la Place Belhomme, (B. 944).

**Bèlier.**

F. bélier (ram).

in **G**: le cõtîl de Verclu proche le Bèlier, (V¼); Eliz. Fauvel; AG. c 1770, 1804 in MHau.

**Belin, Bellin, Blin.** surname. loc. **La Belinerie, Blinerie.**

in **C**: La Blinerie fm. and lane, 10D1; a field La Belinerie (V¼) ment. in les mesières de Belin, in the middle of Mont Ubec Fief Crapedoit, MHau. 1588; la pieche de Belin, 1589; les maisières de Belin, 1592. TSam. 1754 and 1734.

in **My**: au clos du mesnage Belin, VS; prob. nr. the Church; TMy.

in **Mt**: Contrée de Belin, Fief à l'Abbesse de Caen, prob. nr. Bandinel; ment. 1644; (information from Mr. Belin who came from that area); cf. les hers Colas Dumont pour la messon de Belyny, RMT. c 1510, and La Rue du Blin, N of the Church, 4C1.

**Bell.**

in **Mt**: The Bell Tower, Gorey Castle, 1637; BSJ. 1912, p. 161.

**Belle Croute.** (good croft).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; and croute, qv.

in **B**: Belle Croute Bay, Noirmont peninsula; sometimes written Belcroute; ment. in AdE. 1728, 1733 as Belle Croute; Crouette 1743; 9C2; hearth and fire-bars found, indicating prehistoric habitation site. Belle Croute Battery shown in maps 1817, 1844, 9A4; La Lande de Belle Croute, MJdr. 1769; Belcroute Hill, 9C1.

**Bellée.** surname.

recorded as Belet c 1340, Bele 1528, Bellée from 1607.

in **H**: le Grand Costil de Bellée and Les Montagnes, Fief de Prieur, above Le Petit Moulin, nr. the land of Jean Bellée, ment. as sold, Mess. 1596; again by de Ste. Croix to Messervy, 1607, and by him to Pierre Coullomb, 1614. It was P. Le Masurier in 1860.

in **Mt**: deux courtils de Bellée, Clement Machon; AMt. 1701.

**Belle Epine.** (fine thorn-tree).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; spina (thorn).

in **S**: site of La Belle Epine, nr. Everton, Maufant, 7D2; named fr. a large and ancient aubépine (hawthorn) standing nr. land sold in 1632 by Noël Le Geyt to Clément Gallie, (BSJ. 1913, p. 364).

**Belle Façon.** (well proportioned).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; factio (a making).

in **My**: le camp de Belle-façon, at Crabbé, Fief de Craqueville; MArt. 1661.

**Belle Fille.** v. Fille.

**Belle Fontaine.** (beautiful fountain).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; Pr. ML. fontana, Lat. fons (fountain).

in **Mt**: Le Parc de Belle Fontaine, fm., and adjoining fields, (Mt. 632–4, 637–644), (S. 585); 11A1. Extente 1331 requires tenants of Carucata Dauneville to provide a free prison in the house which bel. to Nicolaus Dyrvaud "apud Bele Fontaine" within that carucate; ment. as Parke de Bellefontayn 1528, le Parc de Belle Fontaine, MHau. 1547; les courtils de Belle Fontaine, Faldoict, Fieu au Compte, beside Le Parc du Roy, MHau. 1528, 1585. It is interesting to note the term Fieu au Compte, referring to Maulevrier, still in use over a century after his occupation ceased. Le Parc de Belle Fontaine fr. 1607.

in **O**: the stream which runs near La Belle Fontaine, nr, Les Coupes, 1610.

in **S**: Belle Fontaine Cottage; bord. W on La Rue à la Dame; VPn; PRS.

**Belle Hougue.** (fine mound).

F. fr. Lat. bellus; and hougue, qv.

in **T**: Belle Hougue, headland and point, 3A3; poss. a major promontory fort with fosse (A-C on map) marked by La Fosse Vitaire, (T. 29); with water at D, E; neolithic tumuli at F, G, H, I; poss. a menhir at J; (see map for these); and note field names Cret, Coulèvre and Culée. v. Cave.

**Belle Semence.** v. Semence

**Belle Tour.** (fine tower).

F. fr. Lat. *bella*, and *turris* (tower).

in **Mt**: La Belle Tour, or Tour de la Cloche, Gorey Castle; built by Thomas Auvrey (Chron. 1585, p. 49); not the same as Bell Tower, qv. (Nicolle, Mont Orgueil Castle, p. 125).

**Belle Vue.** (fine outlook).

F. fr. Lat. *bella*; and F. vue, It. *veduta*, Lat. *videre* (to see); a favourite name for a property with a good view; there are Belle Vue fms. in (B), (J), (Mt) and (My).

in **B**: Belle Vue, house and fm.; 9A1; home of Sir John Le Couteur, QADC, FRS, (v. VV and MLeC); the property is well documented: in 1734, sold by Jean Valpy dit Janvrin to Thos. Le Vesconte; 1774, sale of house, Pierre Le Vesconte to Ph. Le Sueur; 1775, retrait lignager on same; 1780, Suzanne Le Cras sells land near by to Ph. Dumaresq; 1793, Belle Vue sold by Jean (Sir John) Dumaresq to (Gen) Jean Le Couteur, with fields named Pleimont, Corvée, Fevrier, Esnouf; the second house ment. may be the old Le Bocage; in partage Sir J. Le Couteur 1879, Belle Vue goes to his dau. Harriet, and in her partage 1898, to her nephew.

**Bellin.** v. Belin.

**Bellow, Bellot.** surname.

can this really mean below, or a loud shout, or a pair of bellows (F. *soufflet*)? A nickname Le Bellot (the dandy), becoming a surname, is recorded on the Fief de la Fosse in 1815, and the surname Belluard occurs in (L).

in **G**: la pièce au Bellow, (V1¼), G. J. Pirouet; GL. 1841.

**Bellozanne.** (beautiful hosanna).

F. fr. Lat. *bella*; Hebrew, *hosanna* (song of praise); cf. Ozanne.

in **H**: Le Fieu à l'Abbé de Bellozanne; variously spelt in Ext. 1528–1749 as L'Abey, Labey, Labbey de Belozane, Belozanne, Bellozane, Bellosanne, Bellosaune, Bellozanne. It was a grant of 20 librates by King John, then Count of Mortain, to the Abbey of Ste. Marie de Bellozanne in Normandy; under the year 1200, Cart. p. 417 lists the tenements, totalling (V. 1096½), whose rents were assigned to the Abbey. The fief is delineated as being on the Mons Stii. Helerii, from the land of Guill. de Surville on the N, as far as the sea, and from "terra capellaniae" to "bovena manerii"; this grant is repeated with slight variations in AR. 1309, p. 236, as "usque ad bonetam manerii" (the manor oxhouse), and "a terra capellane". In Ext. 1274 the Abbas de Belosanna is ment. as levying eperquerie "in portu de Waletremble", qv. The fief is now Crown Land. It appears in MHam. 1803 as Le Fieu qui fut à l'Abbé de Bellozanne. It gave its name to Bellozanne Valley, 6D2–4; the Bellozanne railway halt, 9B2; to Mont à l'Abbé, E of the valley; and also to "Bellozanne Priory", perhaps a chapel site, 6D2, a 17th. c. house (OJH. 123) long owned by the de Ste. Croix fam.; according to Payne, Robert de Sta. Croce in 1200 was trustee of lands given to the monks of Bellozanne. note le Côtil de Bellozanne, at Bushy Fm., where the Royal Jersey Fluke potato was first planted. Also house named Bellozanne Abbey, a house with 16th cent. features. 7C3.

**Belluard.** surname.

with a lively variety of spellings between 1299 and 1778: viz: Bêlûar, Bêluar, Beliard, Beluard, Beillard, Belluar, Beulars, Besliard, Besluard. The name is a form of F. *belluaire* (a man who hunts wild beasts, or has to handle them in the amphitheatre), fr. Lat. *bellua* (a fierce animal). Documentation is confined to (L).

in **L**: 1691, le Clos ou la Pièce de Bêlûar, Fief de la Reyne; MEsn. AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de Besluard, (V6), Frs. Le Gros; le Clos de Besluard, (V1¼), Jean Gibaut; le Clos de Belluar, (V1¼), Math. de Ste. Croix du Mont Cochon; le Clos de Belluard, (V2½), Ph. Payn; le petit Besluard, (V2), Louis Saint; le champ de Besluard, (V1¼), Jean Gibaut; le Picachon et les deux champs de Besluard, (V5), Jean Denize de Haut.

1726, les Champs de Buelars, Fief du Roi, MEsn. 1737, le petit Besluard, partage Jean Bertault, associated with fields named Bourg nr. Ville Emphrie (L. 664–5, 738); 1740, les Champs de Besluard, Fief du Roi, MEsn. 1778, un certain champ, tel qu'il est, dans le clos appellé le Beluard, Besluard, Fief du Roi, MEsn. 1784.

Le Clos de Besluard et de la Vallée, fieu de Mellesches, 1617, (L. 652).

**Belmont.** (fine hill).

F. fr. Lat. *bellus*; mons. The Janvrin fam. seem to have favoured this name.

in **H**: Belmont, Mont au Prêtre, 7C2; shown as Janvrin property in Godf. 1849.

in **S**: Belmont, the orig. name of the present Government House. Oules (in Scenic Views of Jersey 1840) says it bel. to Le Breton, Rector of (S); he sold it to Frs. Janvrin, who pulled it down, built present house, and sold it to "some gentleman" (Amiraux), who in turn exchanged it for Halkett House in town, during Sir C. Halkett's term of office; hence the observation in Sir J. Le Couteur's diary that it was a shame the chimneys at Government House smoked "after all my father-in-law spent on the house".

**Bêluar, Bêlûar, Beluard.** v. Belluard.

**Belval.** (fine valley).

F. fr. Lat. *bella*; *vallis*; an ancient name. v. below.

in **Mt**: Belval Cove and hamlet, St. Catherine's Bay, 4D1; in A.R. 1309, p. 313 we find: "devenerunt de Wrecco apud Beval iijj dolea vini" (there came of wreck at Belval 4 casks of wine).

**Belvédère.** (a beautiful view).

It. *belvedere*, fr. Lat. *bellus*; *videre* (to see).

in **S**: Le Belvédère House, ment. 1802; the former name of Bagatelle; BSJ. 1906, p. 56: O.J.H. vol. 2; also Belvedere Hill.

**Bénaire.** v. Debenaire.

**Benard, Benarderie.** v. Besnard.

**Bénéfice.** (land yielding revenue to support an ecclesiastical living).

Lat. *beneficium* (a grant); cf. Eng. *benefice*, *glebe*. DJF defines as revenue from land and rentes, administered by the Rector and serving to augment his stipend; v. also *Presbytère*, *Rectory*.

in **C**: fields Le Bénéfice, (C. 88. 100). le clos et piece du Bénéfice, nr. La Mare de Samarès; Seale rente book 1733–46 in MHau.

in **Mt**: les Terres du Bénéfice; ment. in sale of perquage lands 1663; prob. now Rectory field (Mt. 328).

in **O**: Le Bénéfice, and le Clos du Bénéfice or Robinerie, (O. 648, 649).

**Benest.** surname. loc. **La Benesterie.**

recorded from 1274; Beneyt 1274, 1309; Beneit 1299; Bencest 1331; Benest thereafter.

in **B**: le Jardin Benest, (B. 965); le Clos d'Abraham Benest, (B. 977).

in **J**: le Clos de Benest, Le Câtelet; partage Trachy; MRom. 1818.

in **L**: le Fieu ès Benest, Benests; sub-fief of Mèlèches; ment. 1645, and in SARb. 1660, 1672.

in **AL**. 1718 Josué Gallichan holds le Grand (V5¼) and le Petit (V3¼) Clos de Jean Benest.

le Clos de Benest, at Avranches; ment. in inheritance of Ph. Maret in MHau. 1804.

in **Mt**: La Fosse Benest, fields (Mt. 7A. 7E).

in **O**: La Benesterie, (V3), appar. at La Villaise; P. Le Cornu, VMI, PRO. 1911.

in **S**: le Clos Benest, (S. 725).

in **T**: le Clos de Philippe Benest, du sud, (T. 450). le Becquet des Vaux Benests, SRAv. 1648; des Vaux Benes 1650; le Parquet des Vaux Benest 1663, or Planistrel in Les Vaux Benests, campart land and open common land for the use of the neighbourhood.

les closures qu'il a innovées es Vaux Benest, Ph. de Gruchy, SRAv. 1661; le lavoir des Vaux Benêt, MVau. 1787.

**Bénit, Benoît.** (blessed, consecrated); or **Beni, Béni, Beny, Besny.**

F. *béni*; OF. *beneit*; ML. *benedictus*.

this can also be a surname; in MHag. 1792 Elie Balleine has the mesures d'une maison, ayant droit d'Anne Bénie.

in **B**: le camp du hurel bénit, fieu du Roi en la moye, pierre pitton, 1616; La Maison Bénie, le Clos du Bénit (B. 375A) and le Hurel Bénit (B. 375B), between Chapel of Ste. Barbe and La Hougue Couvet. AB. 1786 gives le Hurel de Bény (V1¼), adjoining le Clos de Becquet, and un champ au Hurel Bény (V1), Jean Le Brocq; and la Pointe du Hurel Besny (V1¼), Jean Bisson. PRB. gives le Hurel Beni (V2½). La Lande Benoît, above Belle Crouté Bay, (B. 696), 9C1; within range of the Noirmont Priory this might be a corruption of Bunouet, qv.

**Benjamin.** pers. name.

cf. Banzamé.

in **B**: le Jardin de Benjamin, (B. 363).

in **H**: Le Benjamin, (H. 1421A).

les Salles de Benjamin, aveu Nicolas Le V. dit Durell, AMel. 1700; cf. Clos de Beaugié.

le Clos de Benjamin, Sara Le Sueur, AMel. 1700; aveu of Jean Le Feuvre fs. Noé, SRMel. 1748; and 1774 poss. the same as le Clos de Benjamin, for Geo. Falle and Esther Ahier. MMel. 1822.

in **J**: pièce de terre appelée Les Benjamins, (V3¼); VHé; PRJ. 1907.

in **Mt**: La Rue de Benjamin, at Green Farm lane, 7D2.

**Bennet.** Eng. surname, or a form of Benest or Bénit.

unlocated; le Clos de Bennet; MHau. 1594.

**Benoît.** v. Bénit.

**Bentlif.**

In **P**: Bentlif's Corner: so called as Dr. P. B. Bentlif had a car accident here in 1907. 6A3. North of Croix au Lion.

**Bény.** v. Bénit.

**Bequeterre.** (prob. land running to a point).

cf. Bec and Becque; poss. a form of Becquetterie.

unlocated. à la Bequeterre; MHau. 1527.

**Ber, Berg, Bers.** (a rock).

DJF gives *bèr*, and MLT gives *berg* for a rock; cf. Shetland *ber*, *berg*; ON. *berg*; found in Eng. *iceberg*; wrongly assimilated to F. *ber*, *berceau* (cradle).

in **B**: Les Bers, Bèrs, rocks at Noirmont. 9C.

in **C**: La Rocque Berg, JNF. Roc Bèr, or Rocher aux Fées, Samarès; a rendez-vous for witches from time immemorial.

**Ber, Le Ber.** surname.

recorded from 1461.

in **G**: La Frouquie au Ber, Auber or Aubert; a rock off La Rocque.

in **My**: La Maison de Ber, 1796, and le Clos de Ber, owned by Geo. Skelton in PRMy. 1867; le Clos de Ber et de la Marche, (V7½), VN, shown for Geo. Skelton in PRMy. 1883. nr. (My. 314).

in **P**: Le Val au Ber, Fief Nobrettes, adjoining La Briarderie, ment. in MPay. 1658–62; Ber might be for Bec or Bel, qvv, (P. 435).



**Berchote.** (an arbour).

F. berceau (cradle, arbour, bower), fr. bercer (to lull); cf. JNF. bërchotte (the movable side of a cart, or extension fitted to the side of a cart to hold up a tall load, eg. a hay-ladder), fr. bër (cradle); a surname Le Berchier is recorded 1299.

in J: Berchote et Picache, (V3), for Picot, Beech Fm.; VHé; PRJ. 1904.

**Beresford.** English surname.

William, Lord Beresford, was Governor of Jersey 1821–54.

in H: Beresford Street; named after him. Appears in SRMel. 1821.

**Berfote.** fem. form of an extinct surname, meaning barefoot.

occurring once as Le Barfot 1309; in England we find Robert Barefoot c 1160 and Reginald Berfot 1203; fr. OE. baerfot, Icel. berfoettr (barefoot).

in J: la Berfotte, W of La Grande Route, for P. W. Picot, 1911. v. Berchote.

**Berg.** v. Ber.

**Bergé.** form not understood.

note F. berger (shepherd), bergerie (sheepfold); berge (riverbank, side of a canal, ditch).

in C: La Bergé, Rue de la Croix; VSam; PRC.

**Bergerie.** (sheepfold, sheep-shearing pen).

F. berger, ML. berbicarius (shepherd); Lat. vervex (a wether). v. OJH. p. 40; DJH defines bërghéie as an enclosure of 1 or 2 perch in which sheep were folded for shearing or selection.

in B: La Bergerie, Noirmont; cf. Moutonnée; "Bergerie Chimney" is shown nr. Warren Fm. in 1833 map; 9C2.

in H: l'issue et le Clos de la Bergerie, avenue Hugh Lemprière, AMel. 1700, and Clos de la Bergerie for Ph. de Carteret, SRMel 1773–1821.

in L: La Bergerie, (V1½), at Handois, VCH, PRL.

La Bergerie, (L. 181), named on account of a corner being enclosed pour touzer les brèbis; included in Crown Land in a (V49) enclave, La Grande Bergerie, Ext. 1668 (1815) p. 119. in MHau.

in O: la Bergerie or le Bigard at La Pointe at Vinchelez (O. 905A).

in S: La Bergerie, name of a small house sold by George Ingouville to Nicolas Perchard, on fief de Grainville, 1813.

in T: maison appelée La Bergerie, with field La Bergerie (T. 265) and Rue de la Bergerie, 3C2; ment. in PRT. 1928.

**Bergnee.** not understood.

unlocated, poss. in (P); au Clos Bergnee, Becquet; partage Le Dayn; MHau. 1554.

**Bernaby.** pers. name.

a form of Barnabas, as is Eng. Barnaby; cf. Abbé.

in L: le Clos de Bèrnaby; land of Pierre Hamon fs. Jean; AMel. 1700.

in P: le Clos Bernabé, (P. 310).

**Bernard.** surname. loc. **La Bernarderie.**

recorded from 1299; Bernart 1309; v. also Besnard.

in C: le Clos de Bernard, (C. 241), 11C1; cf. Bernart in AR. 1309, and masura Bernard 1381 (Cart. p. 76).

in G: le Clos de Bernard, VRq, for Thos. Aubin, GL. 1841.

in O: La Bernarderie, a field, Fief Haubert, ment. in MCor. poss. the same as La Bernarderie, Fief St. Ouen, bought by Le Cornu fr. Bailhache, MVH. 1790.

**Berne.** meaning uncertain, perhaps unsurfaced road edge.

F. berne means a flag at half-mast; Berne is a place in Brittany, dep. Morbihan; Eng. berne means a warrior, fr. OE. beorn, Icel. björn (bear).

in B: le Clos de Berne, (B. 807), (V3½), W of Belle Vue, 9A1; for Eliz. Le Brocq, AB. 1786; bel. to Jean Le Cras in MLeC. 1833.

**Berry.** appar. the English surname.

in L: le Clos Berry, (V2¾), nr. Seaview, VCTS, PRL.

**Bers.** v. Ber.

**Bertaut.** surname.

recorded as Bertaut, Bertault 1532 to c. 1950; v. VV.

in B: le Clos de Bertaut, (V3¼), at Le Coin, 9A1; shown for Marie Le Couteur in AB. 1786.

**Berte.** pers. or surname.

cf. pers. name Berthe; and surname Bertel 1309.

in O: le Clos Berte, Val de la Mare; MCol. 1609.

**Bertelot, Berthelot.** surname.

recorded from 1668, also current but recent.

in **J**: le Clos de Bertelot, VHé, nr. Sion, 7A1; for Ph. Le Sueur, TJ. 1747; bel. to Frs. Le Sueur in SCra. 1783, MMel. le Clos de Berthelot, lieu de la Hougue Boiste, for Helier Malzard, 1666.

**Bertin.** surname.

recorded 1274 to 1479; Bertyn 1274.

in **L**: le Clos Bertin, for Frs. Le Maillier, AL. 1656; prob. same as le Clos de Bertin, (V3), for Dlls. Charlotte and Eliz. Collier, AL. 1718.

le Clos de Bertin et le Maresquet, now Bel Royal Gardens.

**Bertram.** surname.

recorded from c 1140; Bertrannus c 1140, 1270; Bartram 1528; a Teut. name meaning bright raven.

in **G**: au Clos des Vaux de Bertram, (V1), VLv, Jean Alexandre, TG. 1601.

in **Mt**: Bertram Park, or the Park of the Daughter of Carteret, Ext. 1607; shown in Ext. 1528 as Cloce file Cartret, (V25), and le Parc aux Bertrams in Ext. 1668.

in **S**: le Clos Bertram, (S. 643).

le Pré Bertram, (S. 742), with La Fontaine Bertram in its NE corner.

unlocated: le Clos de la petite Croute, excluding le camp de Collas Bertram; partage Anthoine; MHau. 1619.

**Bertrand.** pers. and surname.

in **G**: le Pré de Bertrand, (G. 54); named after a recent owner; the field would have had an older name.

in **My**: le cōtil Bertrand, Mourier Valley, (My. 621). 2A4.

**Besillard.** meaning unknown.

the -ard termination suggests place of origin, but no place named Besil has been found; poss. for Ste. Bazeille, E of Bordeaux; or related to OF. besel, bisel; F. biseau (a chamfer); ML. bisalus (a stone with two angles).

in **H**: Les Besillards, (H. 1134D).

Le Bésillard, fief de Bellozanne.

with Le Haut de Bésillard for Jean de Veulle and Eliz. Messervy 1813, and Le Grand Bésillard for Clement Le Gallais.

**Besluard.** v. Belluard.**Besnard.** surname. loc. **Benarderie.**

recorded from 1528; Besnart 1607; Benard 1617; cf. Bernard.

in **G**: Isaac Besnard held two small cōtils dans les Vaux Morel, in GP. ?1671.

in **L**: la pièce du Mont Besnard, Fieu de Mèlèches, MHam. 1661. Les Monts Besnard; Fief Hastain, for Jean Hamon. SRMel. 1773.

in **O**: La Hougue Besnarde, name of fields (O. 9–12), La Benarderie, VM1, TO. 1721; shown as (V1¼), for P. Le Gresley, La Landes fm., PRO. 1904.

deux places à secher le vrais du Cōtil Benard, ment. in sale of VdeH, 1827.

in **P**: ?RPT. 1598, in VSN, gives les jardins du Pont Besnard, de l'heritage des Bailiffs; repeated 1714 as les jardins du Pont Bested, des heritages des Baillis qui furent à Bonaventure; above Tesson Mill, (?at P. 1028); cf. Bonaventure.

in **S**: Le Fieu Besnard, sub-fief of Mèlèches, ment. 1605.

La Maison de Bénard, Fief L'Abbesse de Caen, ment. 1639; poss. nr. La Croix Besnard, S of Five Oaks; the cross had vanished by 1766 but the name survived in the cross-roads, and in Le Rocher Besnard; it prob. commemorated Pierre Bernard of Toulouse, killed in defence of the Island against the French, 1297, (Ph. Ahier); v. Ancient Petitions, p. 10. Le Rocher Besnard, Besnord, Bernard; the old name for Le Dicq rock and slipway; ment. in AdE. 1715, 1797; 10C2. cf. Proscrit. v. also Binaud.

le Clos de Besnard, (S. 516), nr. Five Oaks; poss. the same as le Clos de Besnard, (V5¼), partage Gavey, MHau.

**Besnier.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a variant of Besny, Bénit, qv; cf. Beanier.

in **P**: le Costil Besnier, (V3); E. Balleine; VD; PRP. 1880; the perage runs here.

**Besny.** v. Bénit.**Besquie, Besquier.** v. Becquier.**Bessière.** v. Baissière.**Best.** Eng. surname.

in **P**: La Caumine de Marie Anne Best; AdE. 1665, p. 43 showed it was the guard house for (P) which shared with (O) the defence of St. Ouen's Bay; it had been blown up and rebuilt c 1665. Marie Anne Best was "fille Adam, Anglois, et Marguerite Carrel" and was born in 1790. Tradition says he was an English soldier. La Caumine de Marie Best is the usual name for the whitewashed powder magazine on the foreshore of St. Ouen's Bay, attached to the redoubt or battery shown there in 1795 and which in 1817 maps is called the Middle Battery; now National Trust property.

**Bête.** (bait).

JNF. bête; F. boitte; Newfoundland, boite; OE. beyte; Eng. bait; Icel. beita; cf. OF. beter (to bait), abeter (to abet), and Eng. bite, in fishing.

in Les Minquiers: Le Rochi La Bête, or Weathercock Hill, Maîtresse Ile; BSJ. 1960, p. 347.

**Bétier.** (a hut made of sods of earth), cf. *biate*: or, (a fire beacon), cf. *Becquier*. if the former, this word may be akin to OE. *beat* (rough sods of moorland); or to JNF. *bêchie* (a spadeful); cf. F. *bêcher* (to dig); OF. *besche* (spade); ML. *besca*, *becca*; OE. *beck* (spade, mattock). for poss. examples, v. *biate* and *becquier*.

**Beton.** surname.  
prob. fr. *Béthune*, Pas-de-Calais, like the Eng. surnames *Beaton*, *Beeton*, *Betton*.  
in My: *boveta Beton*, held in Ext. 1331 by Regnaud Beton; cf. *Reginaldus Betoun ment.* in (My) in AR. 1309, and *La Vallette Beton*, ment. in VS in TMy.

**Bette.** meaning undetermined.  
poss. derivations: (1). F. *bette* (beet); JNF. *bette* (spinach); *bettes maritimes* (sea-beet); Lat. *beta* (beet). Sea-beet occurs all round the perimeter of Jersey, within reach of sea-spray. (2). Celt. *bette* (a forsaken place). (3). F. *bête*, OF. *beste*, Lat. *bestia*, Eng. *beast* (an animal); with poss. reference to grazing rights on common land.

in B: *La Vallette ès Bêtes* or *Bêtes*, cliff slopes S of *La Cotte*, below *La Commune de Haut*, and the inlet S of *La Cotte*; SD2. 9C1. Known to have been a dump for animal carcasses.

**Beuf.** v. *Boeuf*.

**Beunon.** v. *Bunon*.

**Beurre.** (butter).  
F. *beurre*; Eng. *butter*; It. *butiro*; Lat. *butyrum*; Gk. *βούτυρον* (cow-cheese).  
in H: *Le Pot au Beurre*, a cove at *Pointe des Pas*, 10C1.  
in O: *Le Pot au beurre Rossignol*; a rock. 5A.

**Beurrier.** v. *Burrier*.

**Beuvelande.** (poss. *Bevil's laund* or *moor*).  
never spelt *Beauvelande*, and connection with *boeuf* improbable. *Bevelande* is the name of two Dutch islands occupied during the *Walcheren* expedition 1809; poss. fr. a F. form of Eng. *bevel* (slope), meaning sloping landes; but more likely, on the analogy of *Gigoulande* (*Judicael's laund*), *Bevelande* stands for "the laund of *Bevil*"; cf. *Gigoulande*, and *Lande*.

in Mt: *Beuvelande fm.*, on *La Route des Buttes*, S of *Ville ès Gaudins*, with *La Rue de Beuvelande*, 4C3. *Le camp de gean de Baucelande*; MHau. 1540. In 1582 bought by Frs. *Amy fs Clement* from *Clement Baudain fs Richard fs Drouet*. *Fief Burier*, *Amy MSS*. In AMT. there are four fields named *le Clos de, des Bevelandes*; for *Clem. Machon* (V6); for *Thos. Nicolle* (V4<sup>3/4</sup>); for *Jean Nicolle* (V1<sup>1/2</sup>); for *Jean de la Haye*, (V1<sup>1/2</sup>) "tel qu'il est"; also *la Terre des Bevelandes* (V5) for *Jean Nicolle*. PRMt. 1889 gives *Beuvelandes House*, with *le Clos de Beuvelandes* (V8<sup>1/2</sup>). VQ.

**Bey.** meaning uncertain.  
poss. corruption of *Abbé* qv., or for *bée* (baa), *cri de la brébis*.  
in S: certain *costil* appellé *le Bey*, and *le champ du Bey* above it, *fief de Grainville*, for *Ph. Romeril*, 1708.

**Biard.** surname. loc. **La Biarderie.**  
this fam. prob. took its name fr. *Les Biards* in the *Cotentin*.  
in H: *le Clos de la Mare Biard*; the S part of the old *Mont à l'Abbé* cemetery.  
in P: field *La Biarderie*, (P. 435); *partage Robin*; MHag. 1663.  
in T: *La Biarderie*, 17th. c. house, (OJH. 123, 231); 3C4. *Biard* family from 1779 to 1867.

**Biate.** or **Bliètes.** turf.  
poss. a form of OE. *beat* (rough sods of moorland), which were peeled off with a light plough and burned, when the land was due for ploughing; cf. *bétier*.  
in My: *Payé à moi Jean du Pré, Connétable, pour avoir fait un chariage au Chateau pour le store, et pour demy Cent de Glit pour couvrir la maison de Blatte*. £7. PRMy. 1779.  
in T: *La Maison de Biates* (turf house), on the *Commune du Fief de la Gruchetterie*, at *Jardin d'Olivet*; 3D2.

**Bibé.** surname.  
a *Thos. Bibes*, fs. *Richard* is recorded 1692; poss. akin to Eng. surname *Bibby*, which is a form of *Isabel*.  
in B: *La Lande Bibé*, nr. *Mont Sohier*; PRB. *Le camp des hureaux Bibes, partage Piton*, 1652.

**Bibly.** meaning unknown.  
in O: *Le Chemin bibly*, in *aveu Jean Le Feuvre*, MO. 1773.

**Bichard.** surname, still current.  
recorded as *Bichard* 1299; *Bichart* 1479; *Bischard* 1528; *Bichert* 1607.  
in B: AB 1786 gives *la Piece Bichard*, (V2), *Ph. Le Cornu*; et *le Clos de Bichard ou de la Ruette*, (V1), *Jean Vincent*. *le Champ de Jean Bichard, Fief de Noirmont*, MJdr. 1806.

**Bichot, Bicho, Bissot.** (a goat or a corn measure).

prob. the JNF bichot (billy goat); Pr. bicho (hind, doe); appar. a dim. of F. biche (hind). JNF biche (a nanny-goat). v. Ruelle.

In **Mt**: le Clos des Bichots, (V12), at Fliquet, VRoz, PRMt; poss. same as Le Bissot (nr. Mt. 210), where Mr J. Hamon says there was an aître à vraie 50 years ago. Le Clos des Bichots (V28), at Fliquet, 1904. Le Grand (V4) et le Petit Bicho, Fief de Rozel, partage Renouf, 1722.

**Bidonnet, Bissonet.** (a container full).

JNF. bidon; Fr. bedon (a paunch, keg of cider, kettle drum, belly); un gros bedon (a large fat man); akin to F. bidon (oil drum, grog tub, belly, and F. bidonner (to swig off a drink); JNF. bidonnée, bithonnet (a bellyful); the atmosphere of this word is nautical and bibulous. FLM believes it to be Bissonet only.

in **B**: Le Bidan et le cotil du Bidan; in Portelet bay.

at sea; Le Bidonnet du nord, where the ship Dora was wrecked 1893; and Le Bidonnet du sud. Rocks W. of L'Etacq. 1C1.

**Bie.** (origin uncertain).

this word is explained in the Hougue Bie legend as an abbreviation of Hambye in Normandy, but one does not know from what name that derives; the termination -bye could be (1). ON. byr, Scan. by, (a homestead, dwelling), found as a termination in many Eng. place-names, eg. Grimsby, Willoughby. (2). OE. bed (a place dug out), surviving in bié, bi, byi, bied, bief (a mill leat).

in **G**: La Hougue Bie; v. Hougue.

in **O**: le Clos de Bie, A. J. Le Cornu, PRO. 1904, prob. an error for Bris.

**Bié, Bi, Byi, Bied, Bief, Bieu, Biez.** masc; (a mill-leat, millstream) distinct from Biée (a path along a mill-leat); qv. Germ. beet; Icel. bedhr; OE bed (a place dug out, a lair); cf. F. bief, bée (leat).

in **B**: le Bié du Moulin (Egouttepluie); AdE. 1790.

in **H**: le Faux Bié, also called le Douet Billot (v. Planque), was the N. branch of the Grands Vaux stream, falling into the sea at the end of Gloucester Street; "false leat" implies it was not man-made, that it was the original course of the brook; it is ment. in AdE, 1762, occurs in MHau. 1751, and there are many refs. in MMel; its course has been indicated on map 10A3. It gave its name to Faux Bié Villas, 10A2.

in **My**: le long du Faux bié allant vers le Moulin de Gygoulande, MHau. 1713.

in **P**: le bié du moulyn (La Hague) ment. 1624. le parçage entre le moulin de Gargate et l'ecluse va le long du Faux Bié. MHau. 1645. There is a bié and two écluses on the Jubilee Hill stream; 5D1. At sea, Le Byi, Bi, aux Pierres de Lecq, N. of Grève de Lecq, a sea channel occurring at low water.

**Biée.** (a path along a mill-leat).

About 4 foot wide, sometimes used for the leat itself. cf. F. bée and bié.

in **Mt**: La Biée, a path following the leat to the Moulin de la Perrelle, with the perquage on the left and the stream beyond.

**Bienvenue.** (welcome).

F. bien (well), venu (come); It. benvenuto; Lat. bene, venire.

in **S**: Bienvenue, a house in the Rue du Froid Vent, one of three Le Geyt houses in this road in the 19th cent. (OJH. p. 124). Prob. a recent appellation.

**Bièzotte.** (askew, oblique, at a slant). loc. **Bezotterie.**

F. OF. Pr. biais (a slant); Catalan bias; It. dial. biasciu; OE. biais; Eng. bias. A locative form is unexpected, unless this word is a nickname, and there may be some confusion with Blaisôterie, qv.

in **O**: field La Bièzotte, (V2), (O. 3), bel. to Grosnez Fm; 1A1-2; this field is askew. PRO. 1904 gives La Bezotterie (V5½), P. Le Marquand; La Biezotte (V5¼). VVz, Lydie Le Maistre; J. Le Marquand 1911.

**Bigachon, Bigazon.** (a scrap of land, usually triangular).

another form of Picachon, qv.

in **G**: Le Bigazon, for Jean Le Boutillier fs. Ph; AG. 1804.

in **Mt**: Le Bigachon, VQ, for F. A. Perrée of (My); PRMt. 1889.

in **O**: jardin appelé Le Bigachon, for J. du Feu, VGC; PRO. 1904, 1907.

in **P**: Le Bigachon, (V1), VSN, for J. Tomlinson; PRP. 1880.

**Bigard.** (a scrap of land, or corner of a pointed field).

DJF gives Norm. bigard with above meanings, synonymous with picachon; but some of the fields below are now large, and there may be another root involved, eg. F. bigarré (mottled, streaked). FLM disagrees.

in **B**: Le Bigard, for Etienne Carrel; AB. 1786.

in **G**: Le Bigard, or Grand Clos, (G. 168), ment. as (V1¼), for Jean Mallet, in AG. 1804; une maison appelée Le Bigard, and field le petit Bigard vers le chemin (3 perch) are ment.; prob. the same as Le Bigard (3 perch), Pipon property, ERO. doc. 33. 1796.

Le Bigardey, Fief du Roi, on La Rue de Bourban; ment. in MSS. 1648.

in **J**: PRJ gives, in VHè, le champ de Bigard (V2¾), Brookvale, 1904; and le Grand Prè Bigard, 1911. On Fief Esnouf in 1711 MABF.

in **L**: PRL gives, in VCH, Le Bigard (V2½), bel. to Les Noyers, (L. 506).

in **Mt**: Le Bigard (V¾), VQ, for Geo. Falle, PRMt. 1889.

in **My**: le terrain Bigard, for Jean Robert, at La Hougue Mauger.

in **O**: fields (O. 905A. 1646. 1746) are named Le Bigard; **PRO.** gives, in **VGC**, le jardin et Clos appelé Le Bigard (V3½), **F.** E. du Feu, Les Ormes, 1904, 1911. Le Bigrad alternative for La Bergerie (O. 905A).  
in **P**: **PRP.** gives, in **VG**, Le Bigard, Biggard (V8), for P. R. de la Perrelle, 1880.  
in **T**: Le Bigard, (T. 438).

**Bigazon.** v. Bigachon.

**Bigerel.** v. Bigrel.

**Bigon.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a form of bigorne, **qv**; or a dim. of **F.** bique (she-goat, old horse); if the field below were larger, "big one" is just a possibility.

in **Mt**: Le Bigon, (V1½), Greencliffe Fm.

**Bigorne.** (two-horned, a twin or split rock).

**F.** bigorne (a two-beaked anvil); **JNF.** bigorne (a pick, the point of an anvil); **OF.** bicorne; **OE.** bickern; **Eng.** bicorn; **Lat.** bicornis (two-horned). The name of various rocks, eg:

in **Les Écréhous**: La Bigorne, in maps of 1867, 1894; **BSJ.** 1892, p. 85.

**Bigrel, Bigerel or Biguerel.** surname.

in **L**: Bigrel Fm., nr. Vatcher's Quarries, 2D4.

in **O**: Le Bigerel, Bigrel (O. 1594); and Le Bigerel, Jardin de Bigerel (O. 1599); ment. in **PRO.** 1904, **VGC**, as le Clos de Bigrel, (V5), and Jardin de Bigrel, for R. L. Vautier.

**Bijou.** (jewel).

**F. fr.** **OBret.** bizou (finger-ring); cf. **Eng.** bezel.

in **H**: maison appelée Le Bijou, Georgetown; partage Nicolle, 1841.

**Billère, Billière.** Place where "billes" (petites boules) was played in the Middle Ages.

in **L**: La Rue des Bilières, lane E. of Dannemarche reservoir.

le Traversain des Billières; Fief des Quatorze Quartiers; **MHau.** 1578.

**Billot.** surname, still current, loc. **La Billoterie, Billotterie.**

recorded from 1309; **Bilot** 1309, 1331; poss. **fr.** the district of **Billot** nr. **Lisière.**

in **H**: La Rue à La Planque **Billot**; v. **Planque.**

in **Mt**: terra **Billot**, **AR.** 1309.

le Parc **Billot**, (**Mt.** 15).

in **P**: La Billoterie, between Saut Falluet and Pont du Val; **BSJ.** 1947, p. 320; ment. in 1677 in **MHau.**

in **S**: le Clos **Billot**, (**S.** 54), **VMf**; prob. same as le Clos de **Billot** ment. in **AS.** 1671 for **Noé Le Geyt.**

le Clos **Billot**, (**S.** 122).

le Clos de **Billot**, with le Costil de **Billot**, prob. nr. (**S.** 144), **VMf.**, for **Thos. Falle**, father of the historian, **AS.** 1671.

le Clos de **Billot**, **VPn**, Fief's **Rayne** and de la **Houquette**, for **Abr. Le Maistre**, **AS.** 1671; also ment. in **MAvr.** 1710; nr. **La Houquette** (**S.** 392) and **Clos du Maistre** (**S.** 383).

le Clos de **Billot**, in aveu of **Jean Le Maistre** fs. **Jean** fs. **Abr.**, father of the palaeographer; notebook of **Thos. Le Maistre** in **MMel.**

le Clos de **Billot**, **VGL**, for **Ph. Le Feuvre**; prob. nr. **Maison de Haut.**

le Clos de **Billot**, for **Jean Ahier**, v. **Ahier**; **AS.** 1671.

les **Jardins de Billot**, **Fieuc** Fille de **Carteret**, au sud de la maison de **Benj. La Cloche** sr.

in **T**: le Clos **Billot**, (**T.** 7A); (**T.** 400).

field **Le Mont Billot**, (**V4**), **Meadow Bank** fm.

**La Billotterie** fm., NW of **Trinity Church**; **3C2.** Field (**T.** 414).

**L'Amont Billot** ment. in 1878 in **Nouvelle Chronique.**

**Billurre.** meaning unknown.

poss. a form of **Belluard**, **qv**.

in **L**: le Clos des **Billurre**, (**V4¾**), **Rue de la Croix**, **VCH, PRL.**

**Binaud, Binaude, Binaut, Bineau.** meaning uncertain.

if not a surname, this word is open to several interpretations: (1). **JNF.** binot (**GPJ**), binnot (**DJF**), **Norm.** binot, binotte, and a word bino, pl. binou, said to mean a stook of corn; **JNF.** binot means a small heap of sheaves, said to be **fr. Lat.** bini (a pair) ie. stooks paired off. (2). **F.** binot, binoir (a shallow plough), whence binoter, and biner (half-working the land) or binage, **fr. Lat.** binare (to do a twin job). (3). **F.** binard, binart, (a 4-wheeled trolley or low dray for carting blocks of stone), cf. **ML.** benna, an old Gaulish name for a cart, **W.** ben; the underlying element in these words seems to be **Lat.** bis (twice), **ML.** binalis (twofold, double), and could refer to the twin points of a rock, a twin homestead, the pair of wheels on a car or fore-carriage, or the double operation of light ploughing, known in **Jersey** as "breezing", and deep ploughing.

in **S**: la **Binaude**, a rock noted by **O. Mourant** as adjoining **Le Rocher Besnard**, on the boundary of **Alfred Maugham's** garden at the **Dieg**, 1876.

in **T**: **Le Binaud**, homestead, (**OJH.** 124); once a **Hocquard** property, then **Le Feuvre.**

**Binet.** surname, fem. **La Binnette.**

recorded from 1528; Bynet 1528, Bynest 1607, Binet 1668 onwards.

in **G**: le Clos de Binet, (V2), joignant au nord au Clos de Tienot, AG. 1804. Les Courtils Binet (G. 196).

les Courtils de Binet, (V5½), partage Amy, I:RO, doc. 21. 1706.

in **H**: La Maison de Binet, Fief au Prieur, AdE. 1665–6.

in **L**: le Clos Binet, (L. 3).

in **O**: le Clos Binet, (O. 516).

in **P**: le Clos Binet, or La Commune, (P. 773).

le Clos Binet, or La Cornerie, (P. 778).

in **S**: le Clos Binet, (S. 14); cf. (V5) in Le Parc Binet, Fief Dylament (T), the east side of this field facing La Chapelle de Notre Dame de Maufanc, sold 1537.

in **T**: le Clos Binet, (T. 395).

**Bingham.** English surname.

Maj. Gen. Sir Frs. Bingham, Lieut. Governor 1924–29.

in **H**: Mount Bingham, 10C1, named after the above.

**Birec.** meaning unknown.

in **O**: Le Birec, (O. 1262).

**Birel.** a contraction of surname Le Sebirel, pl. form les Bithieaux (FLM).

in **O**: Le Prê Birel, (V6¼), F. Hacquoil; VM1; PRO. 1911.

**Biron.** surname. loc. **La Bironnerie.**

not otherwise recorded, unless identical with fam. Buron, ment. 1309, 1528.

in **H**: La Bironerie, Bironnerie, ment. in aveu of Geo. Dumaresq in AMel. 1700 and MJdr. 1772.

Byron Road and Lane, unconnected with the poet, were made on land long known as La Bironnerie.

**Bis.** (winter wind).

F. bise (N and NE winds, destructive to vegetation; hence, winter); F. OF. bis, Bret. biz, Eng. bice, ML. busius (translated into OE. as fealu (fallow)), (dusky brown, the colour of winter grazing, hence the N and NE winds, darkness).

in **My**: le Clos Bis, de Bis, (My. 234. 237); 2A3; at Les Reuses, an area exposed to such winds.

**Bissiet.** meaning unknown.

F. offers bisette (sea-duck); OF. bisse (serpent, adder); Eng. bisset, bisette (coarse brown material), dim. of OF. bise (dark brown); the item below seems to refer to a sunken rock, or poss. a wreck.

in **B**: the Richmond map 1795 shows “Bissiet, 1 Fathom”, off Portelet Bay; 9C3.

**Bisson, Buisson.** (a bush, thicket); becoming a surname **Bisson, Buisson, du Buisson**; dims. **Buissonet, Buissonette**; loc. **La Bissonnière, Bissonerie, Buissonnière.**

the root word here is F. buisson, JNF. bisson (thicket), dim. of F. buis, Pr. bois, It. busso, Lat. buxus (the box-tree); the Eng. word bush is from a different root, Icel. buskr, D. bosch, OF. bos, F. bois, It. bosco, ML. boscus (thicket, clump of shrubs). The basic meaning is therefore thicket, or a man living near one; this is confirmed by F. buissonnière, JNF. bissonnière (lurking in the bushes); faire l'école buissonnière (to play truant from school). Less convincing interpretations are: OF. besson (a twin); Lat. bissonus (a fiefless man). Recorded as a surname from 1053; de Buisson 1053–66; de Buissun c 1140; 1149–50; de Dumo 1149 (from Lat. dumus (bramble), dumetum (thicket); de Bussone 1185–88, 1309; du Bisson 1315; du Buisson 1315–1331. One cannot always be certain, in the following entries, whether the family, still current, or bushes are meant, but note that the family arms show a bush.

in **B**: a house on Le Quai de Bisson, bordering on La Rue au Moestre; sold 1839 by Harriet Janvrin to Richard Satchwell, who went bankrupt; Harriet was tenant après décret and sold the house to William Dart; MLeC.

in **AB**. 1786 Thos. Pipon is named for le Clos de Bisson (V6¼); and for le Clos de Bisson de l'est (V6½), du ouest (V6).

le Clos Bisson (B. 379, 500 adjacent), 8B3; appearing in **AB**. 1786 as le Clos de Bisson (V6¼), for hrs. Jean Orange and hrs. Ph. Seloux and his mother Marguerite Le Bas; hrs. Jean Orange are also named for le Clos de Bisson (V3¼).

le Clos Bisson et le Côtill Bisson (B. 195, 206A adjacent), 8B3.

le Clos Bisson, (B. 949).

le Clos Bisson ou le Câtillon, (B. 971).

le Clos Bisson, de Bisson, (V3), (B. 973), Franc Fief; sold 1861 by Jean Le Bas to Gervais Le Gros.

le Clos de Bisson, (V4¼); for Eliz. Balleine; **AB**. 1786.

le Clos de Bisson, with le Clos du Mont de la Rocque (one field), at Le Coin, bought by J. Le Couteur fr. Jacques Remon 1834; leased in 1843 and 1852 to Martin; MLeC.

le Champ de Bisson, (V1), for Ed. Le Montais; **AB**. 1786.

le Jardin de Bisson, (V¼), for Frs. de Lecq; **AB**. 1786.

in **C**: Les Buissonnettes house; S of High View; VRqr; PRC.

in **H**: Le Fief du Buisson, sub-fief of Longueville, in (H) and (S); named after the Cotentin fam. du Buisson, Bysson, Bisson; ment. as Fief du Bisson 1382, le Fief de Bisson in partage Nic. Lemprière, La Motte, 1611, and in 1813; BSJ. 1913, p. 362.

le Clos de Bisson, aveux of Pierre Dorey and Rich. Dumaresq ca. ux; AMel. 1700.

le Jardin et Clos de Bisson, aveu of Abr. Esthur, who also owes au Roy une poulle, 1½d; SRMel.

- le Jardin de Bisson, for Elie Gallie; MMel. aveux 1822.  
 La Bissonnerie for Pierre Mallet SRMEL 1777.  
 in **J**: le Grand Clos de Bisson. (J. 456).  
 le Clos de Bisson, (J. 576).  
 le Clos de Bisson, WHé, prob. nr. (J. 1074); for Amice Le Sœur, Hugh Le Brun and Laurens Malet; T.J. 1747.  
 le Clos Buisson, (J. 1105).  
 in **L**: The Bissonne. Ex. 1528. p. 58.  
 le Clos de Bysson, (V20). NE of la Tour de St. Germain, fief de St. Germain et Handovaes; MHau. 1527.  
 le Clos de Bisson, (V20). Fief St. Germain dit Handovaes, sold by Wm. de Carteret to Geo. de Carteret fs. Jean, MMel. 1563.  
 le Clos du Buisson, (L. 786).  
 le petit Clos de Bisson. (L. 192); v. Ext. 1749, p. 73.  
 in **My**: Les Bissonnières, and le Jardin des Bissonnières (My. 759, 761A. 768); these prob. include le Clos de Bas de la Bissonnerie, bel. to Hélier Hamptonne in TMy. 1602, and La Bissonnière in VS in TMy. PRMy. 1883 gives, in VS, le Prê des Buissonnières (V1¼), for Jean Hacquoil. Douet de Rue; and le Jardin des Buissonnières (V½), for John Collas.  
 in **O**: le Clos Bisson, de Bisson et la pièce des Garennes, tog. (V9¾), on La Rue des Garennes, La Chasse, (O. 415); ment. in SRV de H. 1617 and TO. 1721; v. garenne.  
 le Clos de Bisson ou de Maillefer, Contrée de la Ville au Neveu, Fief des Vingt Livres, (?O. 504. 508).  
 le Clos Bisson, (O. 515).  
 Les Bissons, Buissons; ?in Franc Fief de Portinfer 1591; (O. 813).  
 le Clos Bisson. (O. 1912).  
 le Jardin Bisson. (O. 1923).  
 in **P**: Le Bisson de Bas, (P. 106). (V6½) for Nicolas Le Bas SRN 1792. (V3¾).  
 le Clos de Buisson de haut, Les Niêmes; MLeF. 1840.  
 le Clos Bisson. (P. 271).  
 le Clos Bisson. (P. 308).  
 le Clos d'Anne Bisson. (P. 565); v. OJH. p. 158. retrait féodal.  
 in **S**: le Clos de Bisson. Maufant Manor land; hers Michel l'Emprière; AS. 1671.  
 in **T**: La Bissonnerie with Prê et Jardin de la Bissonnerie. (T. 691. 691A); 3D4.  
 le Clos de Bisson, Fief de Dièllement; MGib. 1714.  
 le Clos du Buisson fm., E of Dièllement, 7B1.  
 Les Bissonnières de haut et bas. (T. 898. 907-8), shown in VVEv, in PRT. 1931 as Buissonnières de haut et bas, (V11). Ville à l'Evêque house, and le Clos des Bissonnières du sud, la Fontaine. German bombs fell in (T. 908) 20th May 1942.  
 le Clos Bisson. (T. 1278).  
 Les Bissonnières du sud. (T. 1298): prob. the same as le Clos des Bissonnières du sud, (V7½), opposite the NW lodge of Trinity Manor.  
 Courtils de la Bissonnière, au long du chemin comme l'on va à Maupertuis; ment. 1615.  
 le Clos de Bisson. (T. 1300).  
 unlocated; au Val Busson; MHau. 1527.  
 le Clos de Busson de l'est, du ouest; for Jean Seale, MHau. 1773.

**Bissot.** v. Bichot.

**Black.** cf. noir, nèr.

at sea: Black Rock, in St. Aubin's Bay; Dum. 1685.

**Blai.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for blé, qv; but cf. blaite, biate.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Blai, Ville Brée.

**Blaisoterie.** (the place of Blaisot, a man from Blois).

the termination -erie usually signifies a locative; the -ot- is often the dim. of a pers. name; the word may thus mean the place of Blaisot; this could be for Blaisois, Blésois (a man of Blois) which in ML. was called Blesum, Blesis, Bleza; whence the surnames Le Bleys, Blaise, and in Jersey Le Bloas, Le Bloy; this Blaisois, if he was one of the lieutenants of Maulevrier, might have been nicknamed Blaisot by Jerseymen, who nicknamed Robert de Floques as Floquet, and called his place La Floquetterie; they might equally have given the name Blaisoterie to the place of a contemporary of Floquet's from Blois. Bezotterie approximates to this name, but seems to be a variant of Biézotte.

in **O**: le Clos de La Blaisôterie, VVz, for Jean Le Cornu; TO. 1721.

**Blaite, Bleste.** (a clod of turf).

JNF. and Norm. bliète (turves carted for the Seigneur for hedgebuilding etc.); cf. biate; note Chevalier 1643, p. 77, "pour couper des blestes à faire un fort".

in **O**: "un boulevard de Blaite" near St. Ouen's Pond; ment. in Pirouet's account of the Nassau attack of 1779, in Mourant's Chroniques, p. 19.

**Blampied.** (white-foot); a surname, still current, the fem. une Blampière occurs.

recorded from 1381; Blanc puy 1381; Blancpié 1402; Blancpy 1484 and Rmt. c 1510; Blampy 1528.

in **G**: le Clos Amice Blampied, (V4); ment. in AG. 1804 for Jean Buesnel.

in **H**: le plat camp de Blampied, prob. at Rouge Bouillon; partage Le Moigne, MMel. 1687; note . . . de la levez Blampied, (V1¼), partage Le Moigne, in MHau.

in **J**: le Clos Blampied, de Blampied, des Blampied, (J. 60); VD; ment. in T.J. 1747 for Clem. and Jean Coutanche, Eliz. Renout, Jean Le Couteur; also le Jardin de Rich. Blampied, for Jean Esnouf.

le Clos Blampied, (J. 517), for Jean Le Couteur in T.J. 1747.

in **L**: Blampied Fm., W of Handois Reservoir. 2D4.

in **My**: le Clos Blampied, (My. 784); ment. in SRAv. 1663 when Marie Le Quesne, for husband Nicolas Blampied, holds two fields between le Grand Clos Blampied and les Reineries de Jean Le Moignan, and le Clos du Bouillon.

in **T**: le Parcq Blampied, (T. 845).

le Clos Blampied, (T. 903). (V. 5).

the house of Louys Blampy nr. the Church (now the States Experimental Farm) ment. 1542, (OJH. 218); a house on this site bel. to Martin Blancpied in 16th. c. and prob. to Denys Blancpied in the 17–18th. c.

**Blanc, Le Blanc, Le Blancq.** (white, white-haired); and a surname, still current.

F. OF. blanc; Sp. blanco; It. bianco; Eng. blank; ML. blancus (white); recorded as a surname from 1292; le Blanck 1292; le Blank, Blaunc, Blaunk, Blaunke 1309; le Blanke c 1340; le Blancq 1607, 1668; le Bland 1692; le Blanc 1749.

in **C**: La Rue au Blancq, 10D2, and le Clos du Blanc (V6) in La Rue au Blanc; bel. to the Rectory; PRC.

in **H**: Le C. du Blanc (H. 1269) Les Cotils, Mont à l'Abbé.

in Les Ecréhous: Blanc'île.

**Blanc Liée.** (the white team).

JNF. La Blanche Liée, for white horses at sea. The name given to a long line of surf, often seen in St. Ouen's Bay, out to sea from Le Pulec. It is so called from the resemblance to a team of white horses galloping in to the shore.

**Blancharde.** fem. form of surname Blanchard.

Blanchard recorded from 1309; as Blaunhard in AR. 1309.

in **O**: le Pré de la Fontaine de La Blancharde; TO. 1721, p. 29.

**Blanchardin.** v. Blanchaudin.

**Blanchaudin.** surname.

recorded as Blanchaudyn 1309; Blanchaudin 1381; also spelt Blanchardin; v. Blancharde.

in **T**: le côtel de Blanchardin, (V8½); VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Blanche Charrière.** (white cart-track).

cf. blanc, and charrière.

in **B**: Côtel de la Blanche Charrière; prob. nr. La Moie House; PRB.

**Blanche Dame, Dame Blanche.** (white lady, ghost, menhir).

JNF. blanche danne in the east of the Island, blanche-femme in the west (a female ghost dressed in white, encountered at night) some so dressing themselves on purpose to scare the inquisitive away from the activities of smugglers, or for other reasons; also used for a menhir; v. also dame. F. fr. ML. blanca; Lat. domina.

in **C**: La Dame Blanche, or La Blanche Pierre, or Ivy Stone; a menhir in situ in (C. 106); damaged 1982.

in **H**: La Blanche Dame, shown in old maps of St. Helier, W of Le Manoir de la Motte.

in **S**: La Dame Blanche, or Pierre de la Fêtelte, a menhir or rocking stone in le Côtel du Rocher nr. Highfield, (S. 318), 7D1.

**Blanche Pierre.** (white stone).

usually meaning a menhir, or the site of one; JNF. blanche-pierre; F. fr. ML. blanca; Lat. petra; cf. pierre, dame and blanche.

in **C**: La Blanche Pierre, or Dame Blanche, or Ivy Stone, with Ivy Stone fm. near by, (C. 106); 10D3; a menhir in situ, in the orchard of Le Jeune, Rue de Samarès (DLX. 1/72); same as above.

La Blanche Pierre, (V5), VSam; adjoining Manor Cottage on N; PRC; not the Ivy Stone, but appar. the site of another menhir.

le Clos de la Blanche Pierre, (V1); VRq; PRC.

fields La Blanche Pierre (C. 20), and La Blanche, (C39. 59), SW of Samarès Manor; ment. as on Fief de Samarès 1835. 10D1.

in **G**: "les vieux deserts, assavoir la pièce sous les costils de la Malletière, depuis le but du vouest du Hômet, d'ecy a une Blanche Pierre qui separe ladite pièce d'avec la pièce Jean du Parcq avait de sa femme"; TG. 1601; SW of Gorey Village; 11A2.

le Clos de La Blanche Pierre, (V2), sur le Fief de la Blanche Pierre (this fief may be in (S)); for Jean Hooper, tuteur des enfants de Jean Labe; AG. 1804. Also (G. 813).

in **H**: a white rock on the east side of town hill is used as a sea-mark; Dum. 1685.

field La Blanche Pierre, N of Mont Patibulaire, contained the remains of a megalith; Plees 1817.

in **L**: field La Blanche Pierre, (V1½), at Handois 2D4. adjoining fields, La Blanche Pierre (L. 213. 228), and La Petite Blanche Pierre (L. 211), at Carrefour Jenkins; 6B1; shown in AL. 1718 as le Clos de la Blanche Pierre (V6), Jean Durell, and (V5¾), Ph. Romril, and (V1) dans le Clos de la Blanche Pierre, hrs. Jean Gibaut; shown in VCM in PRL as le Clos de la Blanche Pierre (V1½), at Carrefour Jenkins.

field La Blanche Pierre, (L. 487), on Mont Suzanne, NE of Dannemarche Reservoir, 6B2; shown in VCH in PRL as La Blanche Pierre (V4½), on Rue des Bilières.

La Blanche Pierre fm. and area, Rue de la Blanche Pierre and Clos à la Blanche Pierre (L. 727. 788), with the site of a menhir in (L. 788); E of Tesson; 6D1; poss. the same as le Grand Clos de la Blanche Pierre (V5¾), for Ed. Gibaut, and le Clos de la Blanche Pierre (V2¾), with le Jardin de la Fosse, (V¾), in AL. 1718.

deux courtils à la Blanche Pierre, Fief de Méléches, ment. 1614.

le jardin (V1) et côtel (V¼) de la Blanche Pierre, in lands of late Jourdain Payn (ob. 1740); ment. in MSS from Le Colombier (L) and MHau. 1757.

Deux camps à la Blanche Pierre; partage Messervy; MHau. 1577.



in **Mt**: Blanchés Pierres fm., W of Rozel Manor, 4A3.

in **My**: le Clos vis à vis Les Blanchés Pierres, VN, Eliz. Langlois PRMy. 1820.

in **O**: La Blanche Pierre (O. 196), site of menhir, with Clos de la Blanche Pierre (O. 200. 275. 278) near Ville Bagot; ment. in SRVdeH. 1612; ment. also as La Blanche Pierre et Les d'laes or D'lais; Le Clos des Blanchés Pierres fief VdeH; sold 1672 by Pierre Tocque to Jean de Carteret. (O. 275) occurs as le petit Clos des Blanchés Pierres (V2½), for Mary de Carteret. in PRO. 1904; (O. 278) occurs in SROr. 1800 in aveu of Pierre Malzard as Les Blanchés Pierres, and in land of Ph. Hacquoil, and in PRO. 1911 as le Clos des Blanchés Pierres (V2¾) for J. Malzard; VVz; 1D1.

La maison de la Blanche Pierre, VVz, PRO. 1904.

in **P**: le Soumnier de la Blanche Pierre, J. Le Brocq, VG, PRP. 1880.

field La Blanche Pierre at Quennevais; unlocated prob. W of Croix ès Bruns.

in **S**: near La Blanche Pierre, Fief du Roy, Boulivot area, Mess. doc. 1560; again, "en la contrée de la Blanche Pierre, non loin de Boulivot", 1618; 10B2; PRS in VGL gives le Clos des Vaches et de la Blanche Pierre réunis (V8), nr. Boulivot. field La Blanche Pierre or Le Ramont (S. 579), N of La Davisonnerie, which has three dolmen stones on its S boundary; prob. the same as Clos de la Blanche Pierre, Fief du Roi, près de la vieille Rue Morell (prob. the lane N of La Davisonnerie); 4C3; note sale of land, Billot to Aubyn, nr. La Blanche Pierre, Fief du Roi, MHau. 1490.

in **T**: La Blanche Pierre fm. (OJH. 124), named fr. a large stone, prob. a menhir, in garden wall; with La Rue de La Blanche Pierre, and fields La Blanche Pierre (T. 1132-3); SW of Dièllement; 7B3. PRT. 1931, in VCr, gives le Clos de La Blanche Pierre (V2½), Blanche Pierre Fm., and le Clos de La Blanche Pierre (V7), la Croiserie.

le Clos de la Blanche Pierre, VRoz, across the valley from Les Grès, PRT. 1931.

field La Blanche Pierre (V4) Meadow Bank.

field le Clos de la Blanche Pierre (V5½); unlocated.

**Blanches Banques.** (white banks).

v. Banc.

in **B**: Les Blanchés Banques, sand-dunes, 5D3; and site of Blanchés Banques railway station; Rich. 1795 shows many mounds, and a substantial earthwork; also archaeological remains and site of POW camp in World War I.

**Blanchette.** (the little white one).

F. blanchet (of pretty white colour, nice and clean); dim. of blanche, ML. blanca (white).

in Les Écréhous: Blanchette, Petite Blanchette, or Blanchell.

**Blanc Moulin, Moulin Blanc.** v. Moulin.

**Blanc Pignon.** v. Pignon.

**Blancs Éperons.** (white spurs).

F. éperon; OF. esporon; PR. espero; Icel. spori; Eng. spur.

in **P**: Le Fieu des Blancs Éperons, formerly Le Fieu ès Ricardais, a sub-fief of La Hague, which owed one pair of white spurs worth 12d; v. MLT. p. 79, and Ricardais; ment. as Blanc Eprong in MHag. 1775; cf. Eperon.

**Blay** v. Blé (wheat).

"il n'y avait aucun blay dedans ledit chastel". BSJ 1906, p. 100. Refers to 1531 report.

**Blé.** (wheat, corn).

OF. bled; ML. bladum; poss. the same root as Icel. bladh, Germ. blatt, Eng. blade (a leaf of corn or grass).

in **Mt**: le Clos à Blé, (N. of Mt. 31).

le Clos à Blé, (Mt. 76A).

in **T**: les Champs à Blé. (T. 888).

**Blenheim.** a village in Bavaria.

scene of Marlborough's victory, 1704.

in **H**: Blenheim Lodge Lane; 7C4. Reverted to earlier name La Rue des Petits Camps.

**Bleste.** v. Blaite.

**Blin, Blinerie.** v. Belin.

**Block-house.**

"une bloke howse", ordered to be built in St. John and Grouville, 1540; BSJ. 1900, p. 296.

**Blond, Le Blond.** surname.

current as Le Blond; recorded as Blundus 1274; fr. ML. blundus (fair-haired).

in **C**: La Rue aublons, 1704; BSJ. 1908, p. 316.

in **G**: la terre sur La Rue au Blond. (V3¼), for Helier Godfray; GV. MHau. 1590.

**Blondel.** surname.

recorded from 1274; Bloundell 1607; (the blond man).

in **H**: le Camp de Collas Blondel (V1½), nr. La Colomberie; le petit fossé de Jacquet Blondel, le camp de Blondel à la fosse au Boeuf. SRF. 1640. le Clos de Blondel, aveu Chs. Benest; AMel. 1700. La Maison de Blondel, 42 King Street, du Pré, 1922.

unlocated: le Clos et Jardin de Blondel, sold in 1826 by Ph. Marett to Geo. Gaudin.

**Blood.**

in **G**: Blood Hill, or La Rue des Alleurs; the lane leading directly from la Croix de La Bataille to Grouville Church; 10B4; named, in legend, from blood flowing down the hill after the engagement with Pero Nino in 1406; or from blood on the boots of men carrying casualties to Grouville churchyard for burial.

**Blouët.** surname.

a dim. of Blouin, *qv*.

in **G**: le jardin Thomas Blouët, at La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

**Blouin, Blouy.** surname. dim. **Blouet.**

recorded as La Bloy 1299; Bloy, Boloyn, in (My), 1309; Bloy 1323–4; de Boleyn c 1340; prob. meaning the man of Boulogne. The fam. Blouin survives in America.

in **My**: le Clos de, du Blouin, Blouy (My. 731), with La Rue de Blouin at La Frontière near by; 2C4; prob. the same as le Clos de Blouy Fief du Roi ment. in MCol. 1616, and le petit Clos Blouin 1729. PRMy. gives, in 1801, La Rue de Blouin jusqu'à la maison Jn. Collas (between My. 732, 763); in 1818, La Rue de Blouin, Jean Collas; in 1837 le Clos du Blouin and in 1841 le Clos du grand, du petit Blouet, Jean Collas jun; in 1883, le Clos de Blouin (V4¾), John Collas, of La Frontière.

**Boardeuse.** meaning unknown.

poss. for bavardeuse (chatterbox).

unlocated: le Jardin de la Boardeuse; MHam. 1618.

**Bocage.** (copse, thicket).

OF. Eng. boscache; ML. ?boscatium (a tax on firewood brought to town), boscus (thicket). *cf.* Bisson.

in **B**: Le Bocage, house, with La Rue, Route du Bocage, and Le Bocage (B. 809), le Clos du Bocage (B. 808); W of Belle Vue; 9A1; once the home of Sir John Le Couteur; perhaps included in purchase in 1793 by Gen. Le Couteur from Jean Dumaresq; v. VV.

in **C**: Le Bocage, at Le Haguais; 10D3.

in **P**: Rue du Bocage, nr. church.

**Bocquet.** v. Bosquet.

**Bocté.** meaning unknown.

poss. for La Boucterie, but this is some distance away; or a corruption of le Clos Botterel (S. 295), which adjoins this field.

in **S**: field, Le Bocté, (S. 297), S of Ponterrin; 7D1.

**Boel, Boelle.** meaning obscure.

MLT. p. 203 states that boel is a variant form of bel (courtyard), *qv*; *cf.* Boes; note surname recorded from 1239 as de Boeles 1239–40, de Boole 1371, prob. fr. Bouelle, a town in Normandy.

in **O**: field, Les Boelles, (O. 55), near Plémont; 1A2.

In **P**: son champ du Boel, de l'heritage Etienne du Pont, for Fallu; VSN; PRPT. 1598; poss. nr. Mont Fallu.

**Boen.** v. Boes.

**Boene.**

Le Jardin de la Rue Boene, fief Godelière. for Ph. Lemprière 1814.

**Boes.** surname.

recorded as Les Boens, 14th. c; de la Boee, 1363; du Boes, 1617; *cf.* Bois, du Bois.

in **H**: Villa ès Boens; apparently an alternative name for the parish of St. Helier, 14th. c; (Cart. 354).

in **O**: Les Hougues Boes, (O. 938), on the edge of Les Landes, 1A3.

unlocated: le Clos appelle la Boë du ouest; MHau. c 1750.

le Hurel de Bouen (V2¾); in 16th. c. partage of Mathieu Fondan.

**Boet.** a mistake for Douet.

in **P**: le Canton du Boet, in error for Vingtaine du Douet; in Clement Lemprière's map 1754, 1779.

**Boët.** surname.

spelt Boste 1274; Boiste 1309 to c 1340.

in **J**: Le Manoir de St. Jean La Hougue Boëte, with the mound named La Tête du Fief de La Hougue Boëte; un clos pres la Hougue Boete ment. 1400 (Cart. 265). Part of fief also in My, L and T.

**Boettel.** meaning uncertain, poss. a surname.

JNF. boëter (to groove in carpentry) does not seem relevant; there is OF. botel, dim. of botte (a bundle of hay); but note Jean Gruchie and Marie Boestel his mother in MHau. 1644.

in **My**: au Clos de Boettel, VS; TMy.

**Boeuf, Boeufs.** (ox, bull); and the surname Le Boeuf.

F. boeuf; OF. boef, buef (ox); Lat. bos, bovem; Eng. beef. The surname Le Boeuf appears as

Bufe, Le Beuf 1299; Dauboeuf 1309; Boeffe, Boif 1309; Le Beouf 1528; Heim. mentions that the termination -beuf, -boeuf can arise fr. ON. budh (a hut).

in G: La Rue au Beuf, W of Câtillon de Haut, 10B2.

Le Beouf, Les Boeuifs, La Chaussée des Boeuifs, Les Boeuiftins, safe sea passage in the reef running E from La Rocque towards the French coast, a legendary cattle-track which, according to one version, had a plank over the stream at Les Boeuifs; the passage in the reef is named La Route en Ville (v. ville). Maps of 1689, 1757, 1781 mark La Lignée du Boeuf and Le Beuf. Les Boeuiftins appear as Les Buftuins in 1781. An 1894 map shows La Basse N.O. et Occid. des Boeuifs. BSJ. 1892, p. 92 associates the name with bur (rocks in a line), but this does not account for the -f-, which is strong in all forms of the name. v. also BSJ. 1938, p. 286.

in H: au prey du Beuf, (V1½) partage. Gosselin; MHau. 1535.

le camp de Faultraet en la fosse au Beouf, (V1½) SRF. 1646.

Le Mont au Beouf, ou Mont de la Ville; SD. 1600-50.

La Fosse au Beouf, nr. La Boyarde (between St. Clement's Road and Roseville Street); BSJ. 1915, p. 39.

le Clos des Boeuifs, (H. 1499), at Vauluse, Bellozanne; cf. la Ville ès Boeuifs, Fief l'Abbè de Bellozanne, 1657. La maison du Beouf v. Westaway.

in My: le Clos des Boeuifs, (Mv. 930), and La Rue des Boeuifs, VS. le Jardin ès Boeuifs, (V5); Ph. Trachy; VS; PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos des Boeuifs, (O. 534).

a rock called le Beouf, at low tide mark; ment. as on the boundary of Fief de Morville, 1754.

in P: le Clos ès Boeuifs; Fieu de la Hague; MAdeC. 1747.

le Clos ès Boeuifs, (P. 132A), on La Route des Augerez; ment. in partage Le Feuvre, La Hougue House 1840, when it was (VS:); larger than now; MLEF. 1840.

le Clos des Boeuifs, (P. 850), at Tesson.

in T: La Fosse aux Boeuifs et parquet, (V2½), Rozel Fm., VRoz; PRT. 1931.

in Les Ecréhous: Brayes ès Boeuifs; a feature.

**Boeuftin.** (a small ox).

dim. of boeuf, qv. see above in G.

**Boffoor.** surname.

not otherwise recorded; AR. 1309 offers a surname Buffee, Buffey, Boeffey in (O), and Clemencia La Baffarde, fem. of Le Baffard, in (S), and Boeffe, Boif, which are prob. forms of Le Boeuf. There is a place Bofors in Sweden, giving its name to an anti-aircraft gun.

in L: boveta pour les Boffoors; Ext. 1331.

**Boie.** poss. (a muddy place).

a noun not otherwise known, always introduced with *la*, but sometimes written bois, which is masc.; poss. connected with F. boue, JNF. baue (mud), or JNF. bouët (muddy brook).

in L: La Boye est Martins, prob. for La Boie ès Martins. AL. 1656; in AL. 1718 La Bois Martin is given as the address of several people, eg. Ph. and Abr. de Ste. Croix "sur La Bois Martin", and Elie du Heaume and Pierre Chevallier "à La" and "de La Bois Martin"; it contained a Clos de Jean, and was poss. an area nr. Mainland.

**Boillon.** meaning unknown.

in L: le Clos de Haut de boillon (14 perches) fief de Mellesches. 1617.

**Boinne.** v. Creux Boinne

**Boion.** v. Bouillon.

**Bois.** (tree, wood).

F. bois; JNF. bouais; Pr. bosc; ML. boscus (bush, wood, forest), liable to be confused with surnames Bois, du Bois; and du Bos, Bosc, Boisque; also with a fem. noun boie (mud), qvv.

in B: le Clos du Bois, now Les Brûleries, (B. 131); réuni with Clos de la Rue and du Millieu, 1873; sale of houses &c by Gervaise Le Gros to Dlle. Maria Gibbs, named after Augustin du Boys, v. Bois.

in C: La Croix de Bois, ment. in TSam. 1608, and by DLX.

in G: Le Gros Bois, (G. 835).

in H: Meeting of Chae's Plaids de Longueville (for fief du Buisson) held en une piece ou il y avoit une croix de bois, 1605, 1613 and subsequently. La Croix de Bois; terre au Mont Millais à l'ouest de La Croix de Bois, Fief des Augrès à St. Helier; ledit fieu joignant à celui du Prieur de l'Islet de la Ville à St. Helier par le nord; 1617. La Croix de Boys, fieu du buisson, ment. in Chevallier contract, 1622.

in J: la Rue des Bois, and Clos de La Rue des Bois, (J. 776). 2D2.

in My: Le Carrefour des Trois Bois, ou des Barres; v. Barre.

in P: Les Bois, homestead, (OJH. 124), destroyed to make room for the Airport; two arches now at Animals' Shelter; bénitier in St. Peter's Church; barred window, at S.J. Museum.

in S: La Croix de Bois, at Five Oaks, Fief du Buisson. 7D3: it stood on a mound covered with oaks, levelled in 1832; ment. of sale of land near it by Mess.

le Becquet planté à Bois, VMf, for Elie Nicolle; AS. 1671.

in T: Sous Les Bois, homestead, (OJH. 217); v. Sous.

**Bois, du Bois, Dubois.** surnames. loc. La Boiserie. recorded fr. 1607, but the form Bois more recent.

in B: poss. le Clos du Bois ment. under Bois (tree).

in H: le Clos de Margueritte du Bois; prob. "The Priory"; ment. in aveu Jean Poingdestre fs. Thos. in Amel. 1700, and in aveu Josué Poingdestre in SRMel. 1746. and for Elie Picot ca ux 1774, and Ph. Godfray 1813.

in J: La Boiserie. 3A3.

in **L**: le Clos de Jean du Bois, (I.. 256); PRL. gives, in VCH, le Clos de Geoffrey et de Jean Dubois (V6), off the Mont Cochon Rd; le Jardin du Bois (V1¼), Jean Le Maistre; and (V¾), Jean Luce; AI.. 1718.  
 a Katherine Christin née du Bois is ment. in a Hamptonne contrat of 1560.  
 in **O**: le Clos du Bois nord et sud. Fief de Léoville.  
 in **P**: le Clos du Bois, (P. 525), PRPT. 1598; prob. named after Raulin Dubois.  
 unlocated: la Pieche du Val du Boys, Bays, MCol. 1634; cf. le champ du Val du Boys, partage Alexandre, MHau. 1662.  
 les Courtils de Bois nr. Clos Marais; MHau. 1708.

**Boisque.** v. Bos.

**Boiteaux.** (fierce or box-like in shape).

F. boiteux (limping) is an improbable epithet for a rock; OF. boitel (stake, pile) is possible; more likely is OF. boisteus, OE. boistous, Eng. boisterous (fierce). FLM says these rocks are box-like.  
 at sea: Les Boiteaux, rocks off Corbière; written Les Boisteaux in SD. 1600–50; Les Bouteaus, Bouteaux in Dum. 1685, and 1770; Bouteux 1781; Boiteux 1843; and sometimes as Boetioux.

**Bolongne.** v. Boulogne.

**Bombes.**

Le Clos des Bombes, near La Mare d'Angot (T. 907/943). An echo of the German Occupation. Bombs dropped on May 20 1942, four properties damaged.

**Bonaguil.** meaning uncertain.

OF. aguile, F. aiguille (needle) does not seem helpful; F. agui (a knot) might be relevant.

in **Mt**: Bonaguil fm., Rozel; contains Écrêhous stone; BSJ. 1956, p. 375.

**Bon Air.** (good air).

F. fr. Lat. bonus, aer. A house name frequently found.

in **S**: le Clos de Bon Air, (S. 197); 7D2.

**Bonaventure.** (good enterprise).

cf. Bonne Avanture, Aventure; the name of a port, Bonaventure in La Baie des Chaleurs, nr. Paspébiac; or the name of a ship.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives Bonaventure, above Tesson Mill, with les Jardins du Pont Besnard, de l'heritage des Bailiffs; repeated 1714, . . . des Baillis qui furent à Bonaventure; PRP. 1880 gives these as jardin et coteaux de Bonne Aventure (V4¼), for P. S. Le Cras; the location is nr. (P. 1028).

**Bonchel.** meaning unknown.

this seaside woodland has a string of names which might be taken to echo pious wishes emanating from Noirmont Priory; eg. La Lande Benoit, le Clos de Belavent, and this name Bonchel, which may be a mistake for OF. OE. bonchef (good result, the opposite of mischief); alternatively, it may be an attempt to spell the surname Bushell — note “Capitaine Bouchell est arrivé de la Barbade, chargé de Rom”, in a letter of 6 July. 1730 fr. E. Marett to Jean Martell in MHau. cf. Bonzel.

in **B**: le Champ de Bonchel, part of (B. 696); 9C1.

**Bond.**

in **H**: Bond Street, ment. in SRMel. 1821.

**Bonde.** (the bung of a barrel or a demarcation line dug with a spade.)

F. bonde (bung, sluice gate; Ir: buinne (tap); Teut, bunge (drum) Eng. bung (a stopper), or OF. bunne, bonde; Eng. bound; M̄L. bodena (limit).

in **J**: a house La Bonde, now Roselea, was once an inn, ment. in VN. for J. W. Le Boutillier in PRJ. 1904, nr. the Parish Hall, 2D1, with Le Clos de la Bonde (V3¼) (J. 526).

in **L**: Les Bondes bounding Les Guarandes in the Mont Hallé area; MHau. 1592.

in **T**: au continu des bondes . . ., re a house on the Fief de Dièlament. MHau. 1597.

**Bonhallé.** v. Bouhail.

**Bonhomme.** (good man, man of the house).

F. fr. Lat. bonus, homo. F. bonhomme (a simple, credulous man); JNF. bouonhomme (an old man, husband); the surname Bonhomme is recorded from 1577.

in **O**: le Clos de Bonhomme, (O. 1038), at Carrefour des Perrons, 1A4; shown in PRO. 1907, in VM1, as (V5¼), for F. Le Feuvre.

le Clos de Bonhomme, (O. 1138–9), at Trodez, NE of La Robeline, 1D1; ment. as Clos du Bonhomme, contrée de La Robeline, 1650.

le Clos du Bonnehomme, (V3), Greenfields fm.

unlocated: le Clos du Bonhomme, ment. in Mess. in partage of Jacques and Simon de Caen in 1588, 1594.

at sea: Le Bon Homme, a rock W of Elizabeth Castle, shown in Peter Meadow's map 1737, and in Hope's; 9D2.

**Boniarde.** v. Boyarde.

**Bonkelle.** v. Bonhallé.

**Bonne Avanture.** (good venture).

cf. *Bonaventure*; poss. the name of a ship, or a port; F. OF. OE. *aventure*; Eng. *adventure*; ML. *aventura* (a thing about to happen or result).

in L: AL. 1718 gives, dans le Clos de Bonne Avanture (V3<sup>1/2</sup>), for Jean Luce; and le Clos de Bonne Avanture, par le nord (V2<sup>3/4</sup>), for Nich. Le Gros.

**Bonne Femme.** (good woman, snowdrop, fairy).

F. fr. Lat. *bona*, *femina*; F. *bonne femme* (a good, obliging, old or rustic woman), cf. *bonhomme*; in JNF. *bouonnefemme* (a beldame, your good wife, a small heap of grain, a snowdrop, a fairy).

in L: le Jardin à la Bonne Femme, (V<sup>1/2</sup>), for Thos. Pinel; SRarb. 1696.

in My: La Fontaine à la Petite Bonnefemme; doubtless a fairy.

in O: La Rue des Bonnefemmes, at La Robeline, 1C2; this might refer to snowdrops.

le Clos de la Bonne Femme, (V4<sup>3/4</sup>), nr. (O. 794). VM1, for A. Le Ruez, PRO. 1904.

in T: le Clos de la Bonne Femme, (V3<sup>1/2</sup>), for Ed. Nicolle, poss. of Bishopstown; and (V4<sup>3/4</sup>), for Ph. Pinel, in SRav. 1661, 1699, 1751; this could mean a fairy, or a local matriarch.

le Jardin de la Bonne Femme, Meadow House, VVEv, PRT. 1931.

**Bonne Nuit.** (good night).

F. fr. Lat. *bona*; *nox*, *noctem*. Visitors are deceived when told that this bay is so named because King Charles II here said "Goodnight" to his friends when he sailed from Jersey. The true story runs thus. In about 1170, Richard d'Ouville gave to the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte the *dîme* of his "terra de Morsers et de St. Petro de Deserto" in Jersey, with one acre held by Anquetil Mosiz near the "capella Sancte Marie de Mala Nocte", (Cart. 296); DLX records d'Ouville's grant as Le Fieu de Bonne Nuit. Originally a station opened by monks from Sark in the late 6th century, it must have been destroyed one night by Dark Age pirates, and the place was known for generations as the "Bay of the Bad Night". When, after d'Ouville's grant, the Abbey built a priory here and dedicated it to the Virgin, the name "Sta. Maria de Mala Nocte" was felt to strike a jarring note, and was changed to "Prioratus de Bona Nocte", (Ext. 1274), the bay being called *Portus de Bonenut*. For such euphemism, cf. the Euxine (friendly to strangers) Sea, and the Cape of Good Hope, (originally Cabo Tormentoso). Prior, Prioratus de Bona Nocte appear in 1302, 1309, 1331; le priour de Bonne Nuyet 1318; le prieur de Bone Nuit, Bonne Nuict 1374-76. Cartographers frolicked with the name: Bonuyte (Popinjay 1563); Boueit Bay (Norden 1595, Mercator 1606); Bonvyte (Speed 1610); Bonne Nuit (Mariette 1689); Bay Bonvite (Morden 1695).

The name became a surname, the address type; de Bona Nocte 1304, c 1328; de Bonenoet 1309; Johan de Bonne Nuyet 1384 (BSJ. 1880, p. 192); de Bonnenuit 1400.

in J: Bonne Nuit, a bay on the N coast. 3A3.

**Bonnet.** (a cap, or a small upper field).

F. JNF. Eng. *bonnet*. ML. *boneta* (this word *boneta* or *bovena* is used for an oxhouse in Cart. 418 and AR. 1309, p. 236), there is a Hindustani word meaning broadcloth; *bonnet* can also mean a strip laced to the foot of a triangular sail. Note: Bonet/Bovet was the name of the holder of Wappingthorne, Sussex c. 1209. Sussex Arch. Coll. xii, p. 30.

in J: le grand Chemin du Morier, leading to the corner of le Pré à Bonnet; and le Doit du Bonnet (the stream in Grand Mourier) allans jusques à la mer, MHau. 1619, v. Bouée.

in O: Le Bonnet. (O. 1788), a small triangular patch on La Campagne, S of St. Ouen's Church, 5B1; shown in PRO as Le Bonnet en Campagne (V1<sup>3/4</sup>), VGC. for E. Le Blancq, 1904; for the same owner as le champ du Bonnet 1907; and les champs du Bonnet en campagne (but in VPC) 1911; in PRO. 1904 Chs. Vautier had (V<sup>1/2</sup>), and Charlotte Le Gresley (V<sup>3/4</sup>) of Le Bonnet; in PRO. 1907 the name occurs often in VGC, with the meaning of a small triangle.

in Les Minquiers: Rond Bonnet.

**Bonnier.** surname.

recorded as Le Boner 1274; Le Bonnier, 15thc.

unlocated: the Fief of Raoul Le Bonnier, included in four fiefs on which Ph. de Quarteret gave sums of money; in a list of rentes for Ezerhou, 15thc. c. (Cart. 421; BSJ. 1892, p. 168).

**Bonquet.** form doubtful.

prob. for *banquet*; v. *banc*.

in P: le Jardin de Panigot ou Bonquet. (V2<sup>1/4</sup>), Oak Fm; VCV: P. Simon; PRP. 1880.

**Bonvallet.** (a good little valley); also a surname.

F. fr. Lat. *bona*, *vallis*; as a surname. "Roger le Gey, a cause de Bonvallet" in R.Mt. c 1510; recorded as Bonvalor 1974.

in G: Le Bonvallet, (V2<sup>3/4</sup>); Ext. 1607, 1668.

in L: La Vallée de Buanvallet; Fief des Quatorze Quartiers, MHau. 1578.

**Bonzel.** meaning uncertain.

F. *bonze* (a Buddhist priest) seems irrelevant; *vieux bonze* (an old dodderer) is given in dictionaries; cf. *Bonchel*.

in Les Ezechous: Bonzel, a feature.

**Borc, Le Borc.** surname.

fr. ON. pers. name Bork (MLT).

in **L**: Feodum du Borc, Ext. 1331; a note (authority not stated) mentions that Feodum au Borc was held in 1331 by du Borc.

unlocated: le Clos du Grand Bourc et du Petit Bourc, ment. 1612; prob. for Bourg, qv.

**Bordage, Bordelage.** (a cottage held by a bordar). v. Bourderie.

F. OF. Eng. bordage; ML. bordagium; was a cot or tenement, sometimes with a small plot in an open field, held from his feudal lord by a bordier (ML. bordarius, Eng. bordar, fr. borda (cottage)), in return for certain services, eg. assisting the Prévôt to arrest tenants; v. Ext. 1331, p. 9; becoming a surname, le Border 1309, Trachy dit Bordier 1446, le Bordier 1461–78.

in **B**: La Pièce du Bordage, Portelet, PRB, at (B. 660 East and 663).

in **L**: Le Bordage, one of a row of cottages opposite Mainland, now Clos du Val at Bel Royal.

in **Mt**: des terres du Bordage, ?nr. (Mt. 368), for Lafolley; MPer. 1559.

service de Bordelage, Fief du Roi, partage Baudains; MPer. 1661.

in **P**: Le Jardin du Bordage, Elie Le Blancq, 1686.

**Bordelle.** (a small hut, or planking for the sides of a ship).

F. JNF. bordé, bordaille, bordâle.

ML. bordellum, dim. of borda, cf. bordage.

JNF. bordé is also used for a fine state of affairs, a pretty kettle of fish. GdeG derives fr. bord (shore or side of a ship) fr. ON. borthi (a border).

at sea: Les Pierres Bordelles, rocks S of The Hermitage in maps of 1689, 1817.

**Borlon.** v. Boulogne.

**Borne, Bornerie.** (boundary stone or boundary).

F. JNF. borne; OF. bodne, bonde; Eng. bourne; ML. bodena, butina (limit, landmark, boundary); a surname Borney is recorded 1607.

in **B**: le Clos des Bornes, (B. 908), on the hill-top above Mon Plaisir; 6C4. 9A2.

in **G**: le Clos de la Bornerie, (V3), VRq, “buttant sur la Sente Maillard”, AG. 1804, for Jacques Pirouet; ment. in GL. 1841, for Mrs. Dumaresq. (G. 531). Le Champ de la Borne AG. 1708.

in **S**: le Clos des Bornes, (S. 441), the large meadow N of La Hougue Bie, 7D4.; contains a small square enclosure in Rich. 1795, and has a range of boundary stones.

**Bos, du Bos, Bosc, Bosque.** surname.

recorded as de Bosco c 1202; Duboc 1490; due Book 1528; du Bos, Bosc 1530, 1749; du Bosque 1607; cf. Boso, Island chieftain, converted by Bishop Lupus of Sens, ?c 600.

in **G**: Le Champ de du Bos for Ph. Amy, AG. 1708, le Clos du, de Bos, (V2½), for Jean Nicolle; AG. 1804; MHau.

in **L**: le Jardin du Boisque, (V½), Thos. Bertaux; AL. 1718.

**Bosc.** v. Bos.

**Boscobel.** a Shropshire farm.

where Charles II hid in an oak after the Battle of Worcester, Sept. 1651; this Jersey farm may have been named by the Le Montais fam., who were Royalists.

in **P**: Boscobel, of mid-17th. c. date, (OJH. pp. 124, 231); 6C3.

**Bosnouet.** v. Busnouet.

**Bosque.** v. Bos.

**Bosquet, Bocquet, Boûquet, Boûtchet.** (a grove, thicket); and a surname OF. bosquet; JNF. boûtchet; Norm. boquet, fr. OF. bois, bos; ML. boscus (thicket), cf. Bocage; the form boutchet suggests F. bougette (a small pouch, Eng. bouget, budget; Chev. p. 92 uses des Bougestes in 1643; a water-bouget appears in VdeH heraldry (v. OJH); these words are dims. of Lat. bulga (leather wallet), fr. Celt. bolg (bag), cf. Eng. bulge. There are also the surnames Bosquet, recorded 1437, Le Bosquet 1479 to 1668; and Bosquier, 1309, 1363, Boquier 1381.

in **My**: le Clos du Bosquet, or Clos des Pauvres, (My. 678); PRMy. 1883.

Le Bosquet, (My. 978), 6A1; poss. the same as le Clos du Bosquet (V6½), ment. in MArt. 1832.

le Clos Philippe de Bosquet (who seems to hold the Fief Auvesque), VN; TMy; v. Ext. 1607, p. 116.

le Clos du Bosquet, (V5½), VS, J. G. Dorey; PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: Le Boûquet, and le Clos du Bosquet, Boûtchet, VdeH, (O. 115–116); 1B3; ment. as Bosquet in MRos. 1615; as Bocquet in aveux of VdeH. 1686, and Bosquet in MVH. 1710; with La Rue du Boûquet, Boûtchet, fr. beside Les Geonnais to La Gabourellerie.

le Clos du Bosquet, (V4½), in lands of St. Ouen's Manor c 1776; and shown as such in PRO. 1904.

in **T**: Le Bosquet, (T. 1304); cf. Le Bosquet par dehors, in aveu of Jean Malzard, SRAB. 1648.

unlocated: le Clos du Bosquet, (V5); MChév. 1561.

**Botte.** (a water-butt).

F. JNF. botte; OF. boute; Pr. bota; Icel. bytta; ML. butta (cask, tub); F. botte can also mean a truss, bale or boot.

in O: le Clos de la Botte, (V4<sup>3/4</sup>), at La Place; PRO. 1904.

**Bottellerie.** v. Botterel.

**Botterel.** surname. fem. **Botterelle.** loc. **Bottellerie, Botterellerie.**

recorded as Boterel 1309 to 1479; Botterell 1528 to 1668.

in C: le grand camp somier de Botterel et le camp Botterel, Fieu de Crapdoyt; MHau. 1578. Le Camp de Boteril, MHau. 1588.

le Clos de Botterel. (C. 124); Clos de Bothrel in PRC.

in O: La Bottellerie, Botterellerie fm. (OJH. 126), with fields so named (O. 517. 519. 524. 536). 1D4. Clément Botterel was Constable of St. Ouen 1601–10.

La Botterelle, a low-tide sandy channel well known to people of St. Ouen. 1c.

in S: le Clos de Botterel, (S. 295), at Fosse à l'Écrivain. 7D1; cf. le Clos du milieu de Botterell, for Josué Pallot, and le Costil de Botterel, for Ph. Falle. AS. 1671.

le Clos de Botterel, Le Botterel, (S. 723. 728A. B), E of Longueville Manor. Sold by Hugh Nicolle 1583, a very early record for Registres Publiques.

La Croix Botterel, Fief de Longueville, nr. Mont Millais, Rouge Rue area, 1647 and 1656; ment. as la Croix Bothrel, BSJ. 1899, p. 245.

Le Botrel (V7), Highstead.

le petit Clos de Botterel, nr. Les Pigneaux, for Estienne Mourant, AS. 1671.

unlocated: due of three hens à la Boterelle MHau. 1562.

**Bou, Boue, Bouë, Bau, Bouie, Bos, Bosc, Bott, Boux, But, Bow, Bu.** (an off-shore rock or reef). a name given to off-shore rocks on which the tideway causes an overfall (MLT); or an off-shore reef appearing at low tide (DJF); BSJ. 1892, p. 92 connects with bur (alignment); MLT. derives from ON. bothi (a breaker over a sunken rock); DJF. derives from the fact that such rocks resembled bouées (buoys).

in B: Le Boue, or Pointe de Büt, S of St. Aubin on the Noirmont peninsula; shown as Poynt dubou, Pop. 1563; la Coupée ou Cou du Boux, and le Gros du Boux, SD. 1600–50; Dubon point, Speed 1610 and maps following his; vn boulevard appeley le bos ou il y avoit deux pieces de canon, Chev. 1643; vne place qui sapelle le bos, Chev. 1646; Le Bau Point, Pointe du Bott, Col. Legge 1679 (BSJ. 1967, p. 238); Le Bow, Dum. 1685; les deux Canons du Bosc qui sont au Bosc en la paroisse de St. Brelade, AdE. 1690; la maison de garde de Noirmont appelée Le Boux, MGib. 1697; Le Bou Battery, 4 guns, 1737; la maison de Garde du Boulevard du Boux, AdE. 1742; le Boux, AdE. 1756–8; Le Bow, 1770, 1783; le Corps de Garde du Bouë, AdE. 1786; Le Boue, 1817, 1844; a Gun Battery, 1833; Point de But, 1904; the guard-house, now ruined, bears date 1781; the gun-terrace survives with remains of a two-roomed building, the guard-house, on the N.

Le Buis, a sea area W of Elizabeth Castile, in map 1904; 9D2.

La Boue, a rock W of Corbière, Dum. 1685

in O: La Boue du Nord, La Boue du Sud and La Boue Freüle (a surname), at L'Étac.

in Les Dirouilles: Le But, Büt, a rock. in map of 1867: shown as Les Bous by Fa.

**Bouâne.** (dark, sinister).

surviving only in place-names; F. borgne, JNF. bouaïne (one-eyed, blind, dark, obscure); not to be confused with JNF. bouon, fem. bouonne (good).

in H: la Rue Bouaïne, at Mont Cochon.

in T: Le Creux Bouaïne, Bouâne, nr. Bouley.

**Boucterie.** meaning uncertain.

poss. fr. Scan. bouk, Bret. buga, It. bucato, ML. bucare (to bleach laundry); said in BSJ. 1940, p. 33 to be fr. surname Le Bouc, not otherwise recorded, doubtless in origin a nickname, fr. F. bouc (goat); GdeG. defines bouc as the bow part of an ox-yoke, fr. ON. bogi (bow), or ON. bogr (an animal's shoulder).

in S: La Boucterie fm. and hamlet (Victoria Village), 7B3; OJH. 126; with La Grande Pièce de la Boucterie (V7<sup>3/4</sup>).

**Boudinière.** (a sausage-funnel).

F. boudinière (a small funnel for making sausages); F. boudin (a black pudding, sausage); similar to, but of different origin fr. Eng. pudding, which is fr. W. poten (paunch), Lat. botulus (mince thrust into an intestine, sausage).

in My: Les Boudinières, or Clos des Boudinières, (My. 124), (V2<sup>1/4</sup>), 2A3; this field is sausage-shaped; VN; held by Thos. Sauvage in rate list 1867; ment. in PRMy. 1883.

**Boue.** v. Bou.

**Bouée.** (a buoy).

F. bouée; OF. boye; D; boei; Pr. boie (buoy); a special use of Lat. boiae (leather neck-tether), fr. the idea that a buoy, like a cow, was a tethered object; the word does not occur in Jersey place-names, apart from the suggested relation to bou, boue above but there are several examples of it in the JNF. form bouie, qv; Lord Coutanche used to relate that there was a King's Buoy off Le Crocquet in B, behind the new Janvrin pier (1819), and that the first boat back from Newfoundland had the right to tie up on it.

**Bouée, Bouët, Bouet, Bouvet.** (a muddy brook) v. Bouvée.

F. boue (mud), bouer (to make muddy), bouée (a muddy brook), JNF. bouët (which also means a calf).

in **G**: le Camp de Bouet, contrée de la Rocque; MPay. 1654.

in **H**: La Rue du Long Bouët (now Roseville Street), au Long Bouet (V2); partage Gosselin; MHau. 1535 la Franche Queruée des Pas au près du Long Bouel (sic) MHau. 1561.

Le Clos du Long Bouet, (V3). Jean Le Tubélin; La Pièce du Long Bouet (V3). André Lerrier; Le Camp de Jean en la pièce du Long Bouet (V1). Thomas Durel. SRF. 1640.

Le Clos du Long Bouet, Fief de la Fosse, for Jean Perchard, 1814. appearing as le Chemin de la Rue du Long Bouet, leading straight to the sea, in AdE. 1701–30; and as La Rue du Longbouët, AdE. 1715; with le Clos du Long Bouet, written Bouel, en la Queruées des Pas, Fief de la Fosse. Several fields of this name E of Roseville St.

in **J**: Le Bouet, escheat of Willelmus de Dunville, Ext. 1274; AR. 1309 states: "The King has of old one virgate of Jand called Le Pount de Bouet"; Ext. 1331 mentions Pons du Bouet, 30 perch.

at and nr. Sorel are fields Les Grandes Bouvées (J. 89) and le Clos de Bouvet (J. 133); these appear in PRJ. 1904, 1915 as le grand (V7½) et petit (V5¼) Clos du Bouet, for J. J. Renouf; and in TJ. 1747 as le Clos du Bouët, for Jean Renouf, and Ed. Quérée, and in TD. 1747 for Ed. Luce.

le Clos Bouey, (V3½), Homeland Fm.

le Clos du Bouet, Fief ès Poingdestre, E of La Houquette; MCol. 1706. The three latter items same as Prè à Bonnet, qv. in **L**: le Clos le Longbouvet, (V2¼), for Frs. Remon; AL. 1718.

le Clos de la Bouée, Fief du Roi, Avranches Manor, (L. 303); in 1726 Frs. Marett bought fr. John Journeaux a house, lavoir and la Bouée de l'est et la Bouée de ouest, selling in 1730 to Jean Baptiste Sorsoleil; in 1761 Sorsoleil sold to Marett le jardin de la Bouée; in 1804 Ph. Marett inherited fr. his uncle Frs. a Clos de la Longue Bouée (V4); in 1964 the lands of Avranches Manor included le Clos de la Bouée (V4¼), and le Clos de la Longue Bouée et La Mare, (tog. V11¼).

**Bouélé.** v. Boulée.

**Bouélié.** meaning unknown.

cf. Bouelle.

unlocated: le Côtil du Bouélié, ment. in a décret of Jean and Pierre Clément, 1676.

**Bouelle.** meaning unknown.

poss. a dim. of F. boue (mud); or from the surname Boielle, recorded as de Boeles 1239–40, de Boole 1371, fr. Bouelle, a town in Normandy. FLM. equates with Boëlles, and derives fr. a Norse root meaning a group of farmsteads; v. Bel.

in **O**: le Clos des Bouëlles, (V4½), VVz, for C. P. Le Cornu; near Plémont; PRO. 1904, 1905, 1911.

**Bouen.** v. Boes.

**Bouët, Bouet.** v. Bouée.

**Bouffeur.** (a blow-hole).

a vertical rock cavity on the coast through which water is ejected; F. souffleur. The name is also given to various off-shore rocks where the sea is particularly boisterous; fr. F. bouffer (to puff out the cheeks with anger); OE. buff; ML. buffare; whence Eng. buffoon.

in **J**: Les Bouffeurs.

in **O**: La Bouffrêsse, in Gros Nez.

**Bouhail, Bonhallé.** form and meaning doubtful.

poss. fr. JNF. haler, OF. haller (to drag), and meaning well-harrowed; cf. bonhait, under bonnet.

in **L**: field named Bonhallé, (L.438) at Leda House, VCTS, PRL; quoted to us as Bonkelle; shown as Le Jardin de la Bouhail in MGib. 17th. cent.

**Bouie.** (a buoy, or a rock resembling one).

F. bouée; JNF. bouie; cf. Bouée.

at sea: La Bouie de la Rouaudière.

La Bouie Martin, outside Grève au Lançon.

La Bouie Sùffliante (F. bouée à sifflet), a whistling buoy, formerly well known off the north coast.

**Bouille.** v. Boule.

**Bouillon.** (a bubbling spring), of the kind which emerges unannounced in roadways, farmyards and elsewhere in Jersey; and Bouillonière, the site of such phenomena.

In this common place-name the above is the basic element; side-elements are: (1). the JNF. meaning of bouillon (marshy land resulting from rogue springs). (2). a surname written Boillon, with many variants, prob. meaning a man from Boulogne, qv. (3). the title of Prince de Bouillon acquired by a remarkable Jerseyman, Philippe d'Auvergne.

F. bouillon means bubble, ripple, hence simmering broth; un bouillon d'eau is a bubbling spring; fr. F. bouillir; OF. boillir; Eng. boil; Lat. bullire (to bubble, boil), fr. bulla (a bubble); whence Eng. ebullient, a word appropriate to the upward pulsation of these springs, which boil over as they please, just as soup boils over when the housewife's back is turned; they also vanish as swiftly as they appeared; thus, what we called a bouillon last April may be as dry as a bone in June. Taking the name by parishes:

in **B**: La Bouillonière, (B. 511); AB. 1786 is aware of fields so named, eg. La Bouillonière, (V4¼), for Jean Seale, cf. Godf. 1849 for (B. 329), 8B3; and le champ de la Bouillonière, (V1¼), hrs. Ph. Seloux and his mother Marguerite Le Bas. in **G**: le Prè des Bouillons, Pipon property, ERO. doc. 33. 1796. Les Bouillonnières, (V4), VMr. ment. in AG. 1804 for



- Henry Touzel; in GL 1840 for Jn. Touzel; in TG 1851 for Ph. Pépin, who in Godf. 1849 has a house in (G. 263).  
 La Boullonnière, (G. 256).  
 in H: Le Rouge Bouillon, Vingtraine, road and area: 10A1.  
 le camp dans les Bouillons, for Thos. Le Breton; AMel. 1700.  
 le Jardin des Bouillons, avec Geo. Emily; MMel. 1822 and 1773.  
 in J: Le Bouillon, W of La Maison de St. Jean, (J. 275); 2B3, poss. the same as le Clos du Bouillon, with Clos et Jardin de la Fontaine et Les Bruslez, partage Phillipot Le Sœur.  
 Le Bouillon, a lane SW of Hautes Croix; 3C1.  
 Le Bouillon, (J. 1050), SE of Beaupré; 3C3.  
 le Clos du Bouillon, Fief de Méléches; MRem. 1615, 1646.  
 le Clos du Bouillon, 1663–1721, in SRAV: 1663, it adjoins le Grand Clos de Blampied; 1719, (J. 275); 1721, Roulin Robin holds (V2) of it, ca. ux.  
 in L: le Prê de Bouillon, Fief de St. Clair; avec Elie Laurens 1821, Jean Laurens 1846; MMel; cf. le Prê du Bouillon, joining on the S the sluice of Le Moulin de Bas, Fieu du Prieur, MLau. 1829.  
 le Clos de Bouillon (L. 629–30) and Clos de la Longue Cheminée, réunis, (V9½), VCH, PRL.  
 in M: Le Bouillon and le Clos de Bouillon (Mt. 515–6), 4C4; prob. the same as le Clos de Bouillon (V7½), hers Abraham Richardson, AMt. 1701.  
 Le Bouillon house, N of (Mt. 550), with la pièce dite La Nonne, le Clos Triguel et Jardin de Poiret, S of La Cour Normande, and Le Clos de Froid Vent (Mt. 474); for Godfray, Les Grandes Rues, VF, PRMt. 1861.  
 le Clos de Thomas Payn appelé le Clos de milieu du Bouillon, (V7½), Ph. Coilas, AMt. 1701.  
 in O: le Clos du Bouillon, on la Rue à l'Eau, (O. 682).  
 le Bouillon, (O. 1629, 1629A).  
 in P: Les Bouillons, on the slopes of Mont au Guet, now dry; (P. 256); 5D1.  
 le Clos du Bouillon, or Le Bouillon, three fields (P. 918–20); 6C3.  
 les Bouillons, and Le Boion, South View fm.  
 in T: Les Bouillons, a cliff area on a stream trickling into Bouley, with La Rue des Bouillons, 3D3.  
 Les Bouillons Cottage.  
 le Clos du Bouillon, (V12), bel. to the de St. Martin fam. 1402–3; BSJ. 1946, p. 259.  
 Les Bouillons, Beechfield, VC7, PRT. 1931.  
 PRT. 1931, in VVEV, gives le Prê du Bouillon, (V4½), ?nr. Ville à l'Evêque house; and le Prê du Bouillon, (V1½), Rue des Vaux, La Biarderie.  
 PRT. 1931, in VRez, gives les cōtils et près aux Bouillons, joignant N and W à la Commune de la Grachetterie, N of Sous les Bois.

### Boullonnière. v. Bouillon.

**Bouilly, Bouilli, Bonelê, Bouley, Boulléy.** (on the boil, excited).

F. bouillir (to boil); cf. Bouillon; GdeG. derives fr. ON. bol (farm), vik (creek).

- in B: Bouilly Port, an inlet, 8B4; shown as Le Bouilli in map of 1844; appearing as le costil et la falaise du Bouilly, Normont, acquired 1621–22 by Thos. Le Breton, (BSJ. 1906, p. 28).  
 au long du Clos du Bouley, in La Haute lands, 1430; (BSJ. 1939, p. 373).  
 Le Val appelé le Bouilli, Fief du Roy, contrée de la moye, Ph. Bisson 1676, Jean Pithon of Contrée du Bouillis, 1696.

**Boulangerie.** (bakery, farm bake-house).

F. boulange (bread-making); bouler (to rise, swell); also perhaps the home of the Le Boulanger fam; Engerardus le Boiengour is ment. in (H) in 1309; Augustin Le Boulanger has a house and land in (Mt) in AMt. 1701; Marie, dau. of Augustin Le Boulanger of (Mt) ment. in MHau. 1778.

in B: le beccuet où est la Boulangerie, Jean Le Touzel; AB. 1786.

in J: La Boulangerie, prob. (J. 251); poss. the same as “dans le jardin de la Boulangerie”, VD, for Pierre Manger; T.J. 1747.

in L: le Jardin de la Boulangerie, at Badier, VCTS, PRL.

in O: le Jardin de la Boulangerie, ment. in sale of VdeH; MHag. 1827.

in P: La Boulangerie house, Fief des Vingt Livres, ment. in Payn sale 1736; and la Vallée, adjoining la Boulangerie, (V2-), partage Pinel, MHau. 1748. Also Jardin de la Boulangerie MHau. 1820.

**Boule.** (a ball and a place where “billes” (petites boules) were played).

F. boule (a ball, bowl, spherical object); cf. F. bulle (bubble); dim. boulet (cannon-ball); F. bouler (to roll, rise, swell); fr. Pr. bola; ML. bulla (a seal, or Papal edict); Lat. bulla (boss, knob, any rounded object).

in H: le Clos de Bouille, between land of Stocall and de la Rocque, Fief de Méléches; MAdC. 1625; repeated 1626 as Le Clos des Boules, Canton de Mt. au Presbire (sic) N. of Stocall land and S. of La Cloche land; near (H. 1401): recurs as Clos de Bouille in SRMél. 1778.

in J: Demi-vergée ou Les Boules; P. Mallet, Homesstead; VD; PRJ. 1915.

in O: Six Boules, cross-roads and area S of Puits de Léoville; 1D4; thus named from six ornaments formerly there; more correctly, La Croix.

in P: le Clos des Boules, (V3½); Esther Le Bas; VSN; PRP. 1880.

**Boule, Boule, Bouille.** surname.

de Boelles 1239–40, de Boule 1371, old forms of Boielle, fr. Bouelle, a town in Normandy; Jean and Judith Boules ment. in (S), 1699, BSJ. 1890, p. 57.

in H: le Clos de Bouille, avec of Jean La Cloche, AMel. 1700; and in avec of Jean Dumaresq, procureur de Abr. Richardson, for Jeanne La Cloche his wife; he also has Costil du Parcq, Clos de La Croix (qv) and Vieille Mesiere de Fouquet, SRMél. 1748; appears as le Clos de Bouille, for Jeanne La Cloche, procureur d'Albr. Richardson, in SRMél. 1748.

in P: Feodum Boule, held by Guills. Sotel, Ext. 1331.

**Boulée.** meaning doubtful.

poss. fr. JNF. bouler (to skim the surface into the trench when spade-digging); cf. Boule.

in **B**: Le Champ du Boulé, (V2), Noirmont, partage de Carteret, MAdeC. 1776.

in **T**: Les Boulées and La Rue des Boulées; pron. Bouôlays; nr. S gate of Diéclament; 7B3.

PRT. 1931, in VROZ, gives: Les Grands Bouelés, (V1), S of La Rue des Boulées, La Boucterie; and dans le grand et petit Boulées, (V7½), Broadfields.

**Boulerie.** (bowling-green).

F. boulingrin; JNF. boul'lie; fr. bouler (to bowl); fr. boule (a ball, bowl); Pr. bola; Lat. bulla (any round object).

in **B**: La Boulerie, (B. 628), W of Noirmont Manor.

in **G**: La Boul'lie, at the foot of Gorey Castle.

in **H**: The market was moved à la mielle et commune de la boulerie on the edge of town on account of the plague, 6 May 1626. On May 13 two rogues were whipped d'un bout de la boulerie au lieu ou le marché se tient. Cour Extraordinaire 34, fo.106, 107. Bowling Green fortifications, Elizabeth Castle, 1665–6; BSJ. 1969, p. 71.

in **My**: Les Boulleries 1699. les Courtes Boulleries 1742, both fieu du Castelet for Abr. Piton, prob. (My. 700). Les Boulleries house, in (My. 700), 2C2; with Les Boulleries, Boulleries (My. 727), also called le Clos des Boullineries; qv. ment. in sale of 1783 as Les Grandes et Petites Boulleries, and in sale of 1784 by Amice Bisson to Ph. Pine!; ment. as Les Boulleries (V7½), for J. P. Ensnouf, VS, PRMy. 1883.

**Boulevard.** (a bulwark).

F. boulevard (a rampart, breastwork, gun-emplacement, battery); JNF. boulevard (a palisade of tree-trunks as protection against the sea, a bulwark, not always a battery); OF. bollewerque; Dan. bulwerck; Eng. bulwark; fr. ON. bolr (tree-bole) and werk (work); cf. Boulivot, and Battery. In the case of Le Boulevard at St. Aubin, a defence against the sea; in most other examples the word represents one of a string of coastal defences against invasion. Pop. 1563 shows a number of boulevards; in Rich. 1795 they are seen at intervals along the S coast, especially on map 6D3, along Grouville Bay, 11A4, and one (with the site of a megalith) on the unnamed cape S of St. Catherine's Chapel, 4D3. A surname Boulevard is recorded in modern times.

The importance of the boulevards is shown by the frequent mentions of them in the AdE: 1587–8, les boulvars anciens to be repaired; 1606, les bolvars et beacons; 1614, reparer les boulvars et beckyns; 1646, eriger un Boulevard et Platteforme bien pavez; 1678–9, le Boulevard de St. Laurens (not at Bel Royal); 1725, deux canons des Boulevards de la Baye de St. Ouen; 1736, le Boulevard de St. Laurens, St. Brelade; du sud, millieu, nord de la Baye, de Bonnenuit, du Bouley, de Ste. Catherine; du nord, millieu, sud de la Baye sur la paroisse de Grouville; 1742, la maison de Garde du Boulevard du Boux; 1790, Ruë du Boulevard, St. Aubin; 1800, certain terrain appellé le Boulevard (St. Aubin).

In other documents: 1531, faire ung boulvart pour le dit chasteau (Gorey); 1551, certains boulvarks assignes estre faictz a lisle et a St. Aulbin (BSJ. 1900, p. 298); boulevarder (to barricade) used by Chevalier, p. 19, 1643; 1679, St. Laurence Bulwarke, Le Boulvert de St. Laurant, in the centre of the bay, (Col. Legge; BSJ. 1967, p. 238); 1704, le Boulevar pres Gorey, Goré, (BSJ. 1908, p. 315); 1710, la maison du Boulevard, sold by Le Cras to Pipon.

in **B**: Le Boulevard, or The Bulwarks, at St. Aubin, 9A4; with Le Mont du Boulevard or Bulwarks Hill; called St. Albyns Bulwork 1563. La Maison ou Maisons du Boulevard en St. Aubin, perhaps the Old Court House Hotel, bought 1754 fr. Jacques Seale fs. Jean, appears in rental of Frs. Marett, MHau.

le cotil du boulevard et banque, (V2), fieu de Noirmont, partage de Carteret. MAdeC. 1776.

in **G**: Le Boulevard at La Rocque Point; shown with a guard-house in Rich. 1795; it includes Martello no. 1; 11D3.

in **L**: St. Laurencé Bulwork or watch-house, in the centre of St. Aubin's Bay; Dum. 1685.

Boulevard Avenue, 6D4.

in **P**: le Clos du Boulevard, for de Laic; at Gibraltar; VSN; PRPT. 1598.

le Côtil du Boulevard, (?P. 1001), on Mont des Vignes, at Forest Hill; bought 1846 by Nicolas Martin fr. Jean de Lecq Le Montais; MHau.

Le Boulevard et La Valette du Désert, for P. Martin; VSN; PRP. 1880. •

**Bouley.** meaning uncertain.

MLT. suggests fr. ON. bol (farm) vik (bay); FLM spells this word Boulay, and follows MLT's derivation; another deriv. is fr. F. boulaie (a birch plantation), fr. bouleau, Lat. betula (a birch); note that the hinterland of Bouley Bay is called Les Bouillons (the bubbling springs), qv, and there might have been a local word boulaie meaning an area where such springs were common.

in **T**: Bouley Bay, 3D1–2; called portus de Boley 1274; Bouley 1309, 1563; le havre de Bouelè (Chroniques, p. 85); Beaulieu point and baye (Norden 1595); Bewle point and baye (Mercator 1606); Bouley (Speed 1610 et. seq.); la rade du Boullay (Chev. p. 20); 1643; Cannon du Boule, later Porteret Battery, (Col. Legge; BSJ. 1967, p. 238); Boulé (Mariette 1689 et seq.).

Bouley is often mentioned in AdE: 1549, au Boullay; 1595–6, la raddé du Boullay, au Boulay; 1602, la pièce (gun) publique du Boullay; 1614, Canon du Bollay; 1643–4, le Hable du Bouslé; 1646, ou le Cannon du Bouley est possey; 1673, le Canon qui est au Bouley; 1690, la piece publique du Boulay; 1728, le Boulay; 1756, le Havre du Boulé, le Boullé; 1758, le Boulay; breakwater 1827.

**Boulinaire, Boulinerie.** meaning uncertain.

F. boulin (pigeon-hole, putlog) and boulinage (sailing close to the wind) seem irrelevant; or from F. boulaie (a birch plantation).

in My: Les Boulinaires, (My. 838-9), Perry Fm; 2C4; PRMy. shows two fields, each of (V6¼), La Boulinaire at Prospering Fm., and part of Les Boulinaires, Perry Fm. Le Clos des Boulineries is an alternative name of Les Boulieries, (My. 727) *qv.*

**Boulinerie.** *v.* Boulinaire.

**Boulivot.** (a bulwark, rampart).

the form *Boulivocq*, for *Boulivocq*, suggests boulevard, *qv.* (a rampart of logs); and the position of a stockade at Boulivot may be shown by the curious rectangular salient in the parish boundary on map. 10B, in fields (S. 653-4) and (G. 789, 809). Boulivot offers a defensible hilltop which may well have been strengthened with a stockade in the middle ages; note also La Croix Câtelain near by; According to FLM just a farmstead.

in G: Le Boulivot hamlet, Boulivot de Haut and Bas fms, and La Rue du Boulivot, Fief du Roi, 10B2. ment. 1553 as Le Boulivocq; in Mess. 1560 as Boulivot; in 1612 as le Bullivo, and at this period as le Walivot, le Boulivot; in 1617, contrée de la Blanche Pierre probablement non loin du Boulivot, and le Clos du Tubelin à la contrée du Boulivot; in MHau. 1619, Jean Arbin du Boulivot; in MHau. 1653, la contrée de Boulivot; in 1742 (BSJ. 1907, p. 223) la fontaine de Bonvillot de Bas, Le Boulivot, (G. 505A), at Favvic, 11C2.

Le Boulivot, (G. 652), on the Mont Ubé spur, 10D2.

le Clos du Boulivot, (V3¾), Jean Amy, GV.

in P: La Piece du boulieuht au mont de la vigne, fief du Roi, for Laurens de Lecq, 1660.

**Boullard.** surname.

a Geoffroy Boulart, sea-captain, is ment. 1409 (BSJ. 1923, p. 40, 44); and one Boulart in (G) in Ext. 1607.

in S: in AS. 1671 (BSJ. 1904, p. 202), Ph. Falle has (V24), including les Clos de la Hougue et de. du Boullard; prob. Maufant area.

**Boulle.** *v.* Boule.

**Boulieuht.** *v.* Boulivot.

**Boullie.** *v.* Boulierie.

**Boullimaresq.** (bubbling marsh).

F. bouillir (to boil), cf. bouillon; *v.* also maresq.

in My: le Clos de Boullimaresq, (My. 838), ment. in TMy. 1602; ment. in PRMy. 1819 as Clos du Boullimaris, for Mrs. Marett; in 1832 as Clos du Boullimaresq, for Jean Vincent; in 1837, le long du Boulin Marès, for Marett and Flue.

**Boullon.** *v.* Boulogne.

**Boulogne, Boulongne, Bologne, Boullon, Borton.** meaning uncertain.

poss. elements here are: (1). bouillon (bubbling spring), *qv.* (2). a group of surnames, some of which mean from Boulogne: (a). Le Bouillon 1299, Boyillon 1607. (b). Boioyn, Bloyon 1309; Bloyon 1323-4, de Boleyn c 1340. (c). du Bolloun, de Bullone 1309, du Boullon 1331, with many other variations.

in H: a house with its croisées (wings), stables &c, and le Grand Pray de Bouillons, and the feu bye, Fief du Prieur; MHau. un camp dans le Jardin des Boullons, avenue of Thos. Le Breton; SRMel. 1748.

le Clos de Boulogne, (V3¾), partage de Ste. Croix; MGib. 1784.

in J: le Clos de Boulogne, VN, for Jean Simon and Ph. L'Amey; TJ. 1747, le clos de boulogne, lieu de la hougueboeste (for Jean Gruchie, 1625).

le Clos de Boulogne, (V1¾), JP. M. Gibaut, Les Cyprès; (PRI. 1904-15).

in L: le Clos et Jardin de Borton, land of Jean Bertault fs. Raulin; AMel. 1700.

in Mt: MPer. 1680 gives le Clos de Boulogne (Mt. 436); AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Boulongne, côté et parquet, (V6½), for David de Quereville; 1704, le Clos de Boulogne; MPer. 1737, Les Bouloigne de haut et Parquet (Mt. 436), et Costeil de Bouloigne (Mt. 457); partage de Quereville 1834 gives le Clos de Boulogne de haut, Le Boulogne de Bas, and Clos de Boulogne; (PRMt. 1889 has La Boulogne (V1¾), Boulogne de Haut (V4¾) and Chesnée de Boulogne de Bas (V2), for C.N. de Quereville, VR. Today these fields are known as Le Boulogne de Haut, and Le Boulogne, Boulongne Côté, 1C2.

**Boulique.** (a heap, lump).

Dan. bulk (hump); OE. bolke (heap); Eng. bulk (heap); IceL. bulki (cargo).

in J: une piece de terre dans le Clos des Bouliques, (V1¾), VD, Ph. Mallet; (PRI. 1907).

**Bouque.** (a passage between rocks).

OF. Norm. bouque (strait, channel); cf. OE. bock, bolc, boke; Sc. bouk (to gush, vomit, belch).

in G: La Bouque, at L'Étaq, TC1: a channel through which the sea enters l'Étaq harbour; BSJ. 1883, p. 393; it is 1 km. long.

**Bouquet.** *v.* Bosquet.

**Bourban, Bourbon, Bourdan, Bourdon, Bourdonnerie, Bourdonnier.** meaning uncertain.

there is some confusion here; elements present are: (1). F. bourbe (mud), bourbier (mire); JNF. bourbyi (mire). (2). the surname Le Bourdon, recorded 1309 to 1749 as Bordon, Bourdon,

Bordoun, with or without the Le; including Jean Le Bourdon, son clos ès Chiens, VLv, TG. 1601; Clement le Bourdon, Parliamentarian, MO. 1645; Barbe Bourdain, in DLX. 1/36; Blanche La Bourdonne, BSJ. 1907, p. 223; and the locative, La Bourdonnerie, as their home. (3). peripheral words, which may have no connection: (a). F. OF. JNF. Eng. bourde, bourdon (bumble-bee, horse-fly, the drone of bees or bagpipes). (b). F. Eng. bourdon (a pilgrim's staff). (c). F. bourdaine (a black alder). Most of what follows must arise from (1) and (2).

in C: la fosse appelée du Bourdon. SSam. 1738.

in G: on map 11A3, in marsh-land between Les Prés and Ville ès Renauds, we find Les Bourbons (G. 206. 208), and Les Bourbons or Bas Acre (G. 234. 234A); some of these seem to appear as Les Bourbans, Bourdans, Bourdons in TG. 1601, where we find le Clos de Bourban, VMr, and the entries "les deserts de la Maison de Mallet, assavoir tout le Clos de Bourban", and "Frs. Amy fs. Clément au près du Clos du Bourdon". MEsn. 1645 follows with le Clos de Bourbans, adjoining le Prè de Bourban, on La Rue de Bourban, Fief du Roi. In MSS. 1648, are La Rue de Bourban, adjoining Le Bigardey (v. Bigard), and La Rue de Bourban et Près Cochon, Fief du Roi. In AG. 1804 we have Le Bourbon de Mauger (V5), for Rev. Frs. Le Couteur; and le Clos de Bourdon (V4), for Jean Amy. MPip. 1823 gives le Jardin de La Bourdonnerie, Fieu du Prieur (sic). Later a group recorded as Les Cinq Champs de La Bourdonnerie ou Champs du Puits, et Clos du Puits (V8¼), with le Jardin de La Bourdonnerie et le Jardin du Perron, réunis (V4½), at Beechwood (now Rock View). From an advt. 1949, quoting two farms named La Bourdonnerie, and le Jardin de La Bourdonnerie réuni avec le Jardin du Perron (V4½), bel. to M. B. Gibaut, this group seems to be at La Rocque, map 11C4. Les Camps de la Bourdonnerie (G. 595), La Bordonnerie ou le bourdonnier (G. 596).

**Bourbillon.** (bubbling mud).

F. bourbillon (a mass of slime), dim. of bourbe (mud), cf. bourban; F. bourbier, JNF. bourbyi (slough); OE. burble, burbilen (to gush); Pg. borbulhar (to bubble); Gk. βορβορύξω (to rumble), whence borborygmus.

in O: cõtil appelé Le Bourbillon à geon (V1½), prob. nr. Sous Le Mont house and (O. 1033. 1087), for J. de Caen, VM1. PRO. 1904. 1911.

**Bourbilonnerie.** (a place of bubbling mud).

locative of bourbillon qv.

unlocated; la maison de la Bourbilonnerie, bel. to Marie Poingdestre; MHau. 1753.

**Bourbon.** v. Bourban.

**Bourc.** v. Borc, Bourg.

**Bourcier.** surname.

still current.

in B: Le Chemin de Bourcier; 9A1.

**Bourdan.** v. Bourban.

**Bourderie, Borderie.** prob. locative for Bordier v. Bordage.

poss. fr. OF. borde (cottage), Eng. bordar (cottager, cottar), cf. bordage; or a surname, eg. Le Bordier (cf. bordage), Le Bourdon (cf. Bourban).

in P: La Bourderie, Les Bourderies du milieu, La Bourderie de l'ouest (P. 949, 948, 946), on La Rue des Vignes between Havelet and La Chaumière du Chêne; these appear in PRPT. 1598, in VSN, as La Borderie (V2), for de la Court; à la Bourderie (V1), for Viel; and à la Borderie, for Le Court and Becervaise. Mathieu Vyel was Sergeant du Roy, St P. 1575. The same land appears as Les Bourderies in Partage Janvrin, de Carteret, 1623. PRP. 1880, in VSN, gives le Clos des Bourdeués (V3½), which may be the same word.

**Bourdet.** prob. a surname.

cf. Bosdet, spelt Bodet 1309, 1331.

in H: le Clos de Bourdet, for Jn. Lafetter; SRF. 1640. Also le Clos de Bourdet, W. of La Rue du Long Bouet; SRF. 1773. E. of Maret Road.

unlocated: La Mielle Bourdet; partage Le Gallez; Mess. 1614.

**Bourdeué.** v. Bourderie.

**Bourdon.** v. Bourban.

**Bourdonnerie.** v. Bourban.

**Bouré, Bourel, Bouret.** v. Bourré.

**Bourg.** (homesteads grouped together, for convenience, or for defence; sometimes a fortified village).

F. bourg; Eng. borough; OF. Icel. borg; ML. burgus (a fortified town) cf. Germ. bergen (to protect), OE. borgen (defended). In a document of 1305 (Cart. 83) the distinction is made between "in civitatibus (cities); burgis (fortified towns); villis (villages); mercatis (markets)". In the 14th. c. the parish of St. Helier is called "Saint Helier in Burgo" (Cart. 354). Such hamlets or bourgs gave rise to surnames of the address type; thus we find Colinus Paris de Bourg in (Mt) 1323-4 (Ext. 1331); and the fam. Le Bourgeois, recorded as Burgensis 1185, Le Borgeys 1309; cf. also Borc, Bourc.

in C: Le Bourg, fm., hamlet, watch-house and railway-halt; on the coast W of La Rocque, 11C3.  
 le camp du Bourcq, Fieu du Prieur, sold by Le Tubelin to du Costil; MHau. 1528.  
 la platte pièce sur le Bourg; MHau. 1585. La Pièce du Bourc for Hellier Jambard, 1602, MO. (Debora Dumaresq).  
 fields le Clos du Bourg et le petit Bourg (C. 181–183), a settlement W of Petrivilla (St. Clement's Priory), 10D2; in VRor; PRC. gives le Clos du Bourg (V6<sup>1/2</sup>), and le Jardin du Bourg; to this group may belong le champ du Bourg (V<sup>3/4</sup>), for Bernabey Godfray, in MGib. 18th, c, and le champ du Bourg et le côté de la Brébis Greut in partage Godfray 1750.  
 in the coastal group, in VGde, we should place La Pièce du Bourg et le Dos d'Ane (V7<sup>1/2</sup>), and le Becquet du Bourg (V<sup>3/4</sup>), prob. nr. (C. 275). Le Bourg Sodôme v. Sodôme.  
 in G: Le Bourg, house and hamlet, SE of Boulivot, with le Clos du Bourg (G. 793A), 10B2.  
 in J: Le Bourg house, N of Mont Mado, nr. Frémont promontory fort, in (J. 837), 2B4; shown in VN in PRJ. 1904 for A. LeC. Bisson.  
 in L: le Chemin du Bourg; MHau. 1526. a group of fields at Le Ménage, on a hill spur at Ville Emphrie, shown in VVI in PRL; the area is noticed in MEst. 1593 in en la vallée au Fieu du Roy en une pièce de terre appelée Le Bourg. The fields are: Les Bourgs est, or le Clos des Bourgs de l'est, (V6), (L. 663); Les Bourgs ouest, or le Clos des Bourgs de l'ouest, (V7<sup>1/2</sup>), (L. 664); Les Grands Bourgs, (V4), (L. 665), also called La Croix des Bourgs, and shown as Le Grand Bourg (V6<sup>1/2</sup>), for Ed. Mauger in AL. 1718, and in sale Hamon-Fleury in MRen. 1843; Les Longs Bourgs, (L. 738), ment. as Le Long Bourg (V1<sup>1/2</sup>), for Ed. Mauger in AL. 1718, in partage Jean Bertault in MLeC. 1737, and as (V3<sup>1/4</sup>), at Petites Rues, in PRL; Les Petits Bourgs also occur in the Bertault partage 1737. There is much inconsistency here.  
 in addition, AL. 1718 has le Bourg de Bas (V3<sup>1/4</sup>) and le Bourg à la Perrière (V2<sup>3/4</sup>) for Ed. Mauger; and le Clos du Bourg (V3<sup>1/4</sup>) and le Clos du Bourg à Pommiers (V2<sup>3/4</sup>) for Matth. Bertaut.  
 La Croix de Bourg is ment. in partage Jean Bertault in MLeC. 1737, and as sold by Bertault to Amy, as La Croix de Bour, Fief du Roi, in MLeC. 1745; le Clos de La Croix des Bours, occurs in sale Langlois-Luce in MRen. 1770; PRL. shows, in VVI, le Clos de La Croix des Bourgs (V3<sup>1/4</sup>). (PL. 655).  
 La Chasse de Bourgs, N of Mont de la Ville Emphrie, ment. in MEsn. 1897.  
 Les Grands Bourgs are also ment. in MduP. 1798.

**Bourgage.** meaning uncertain.

poss. related to Eng. burgage (tenure by a burgess of a house in a burgus (town) from his feudal lord, in return for (in England) a yearly rent, or (in Scotland) a share in guard duty)); cf. Bourg.

in P: le Fieu Bourgage, ment. by DLX.

**Bourgeois.** surname.

prob. meaning from Bourges; recorded today as Le Bourgeois, in 1309 Le Borgeys, in 1185 Bourgenis.

in J: le Jardin de du Bourgeois (J. 397A), at La Hougue Boète, VD; shown in PRJ as le Jardin du Bourgeau (V4<sup>1/4</sup>) 1904; Bourgeois 1907. Bourgeois 1915.

**Bourget, Bourgette.** (a small bourg).

dim. of bourg, qv.

in C: la pièce au Bourget et le Dos d'Ane, (V7<sup>1/2</sup>), VG, PRC; cf. la pièce du Bourg et le Dos d'Ane.  
 in P: le Jardin de Bourgette et du Pressoir, (V9), VCV, for J. Renouf, L'Alva, PRP. 1880.

**Bourré.** meaning uncertain, also spelt **Bouré, Bourel, Bouret.**

poss. OF. burel, OE. borel, Eng. burrel (reddish); ML. burellus, and burra (a cow with a red muzzle). Lat. burrus; Gk. πυρρός (flame-coloured); or perhaps related to Dan. burre, Eng. bur, OF. burre (a plant with an adhesive seed-case); fr. ML. burra (coarse hair).

in My: Le Val Bourré house, Mourié Valley, VN, 2A4, home of Ph. Hotton 1849; shown in PRMy. 1883 as Val Bouré, Ph. Hotton, and Val Bourré, David Le Bouillier; today the name appears as Le Vaü Bourel, Les Vaux Bourel, with La Route du Vaux Bourel, or La Rue d'Enfer; cf. Vau.  
 in J: le Clos du Bouret, Grand Mourier, VD; for Miss Baudains in PRJ. 1915.

**Bousegros, Busegros.** ((the big cow-shed).

the name of a tower and prison in Gorey Castle; prob. fr. OE. Sc. boose, bouse, boosy; Icel. bass (a cow-stall); or poss. related to OD. buise (a large drinking-cup), whence Eng. bouse, booze (to drink deep).

in C: Jean D'Amys owned a tènement called Bouegros in 1609, he had to help repair la loge du château.  
 in M: gaola nostra de Busegros infra castellum nostrum, (Nicolle, Mont Orgueil Castle, p. 122); ment. in 1531 as la tour de Bousegros. Bousgros, Bousegros, (BSJ. 1906, p. 102); in 1541 as la prison royale dite Busegros, (BSJ. 1921, p. 212); in 1637, the prison called Busgros, Bousgros, (BSJ. 1912, p. 161; 1930, p. 286).

**Boûseûthe.**

in B: La Vallette Boûseûthe, nr. Petit Port, 5a.

**Bout.** (end).

F. bout; OF. bot; JNF. bu, but; Eng. butt, in butt-end, a butt of land (ML. butta terrae); cf. F. but (mark, goal).

in B: Les Bouts, a field, Fief de Noirmont, sold 1863 by Gervais Le Gros and Elie Maret to Ph. Norman; MMel.  
 in M: Rouge Bout, (V3), Ville Brée fm.  
 in O: deux bouts de camps, VdeB; MRos. 1662; and many similar examples.

**Bouëtchet.** v. Bosquet.

**Boutillier, Le Boutillier.** surname.

recorded as Boteller 1255, Le Botillier 1309, Bouteillier 1363, Boutelier 1381, le Bouthillier 1515, de Boutyllier 1528, le Buttelier 1607; still current; meaning a maker of leather bottles, or a butler.

in **B**: le Clos Boutillier, (B. 914); AB. 1786 gives le Clos and le Jardin du Boutillier, (V9½), for Ed. Maret of La Haule, prob. (B. 913–15. 919); (B. 914) is ment. in MHau. c 1830 re Clameur de Haro; it was previously le Clos de Travers and le Clos de l'Estoquier; and again in MHau. 1879, as Champ de Boutillier, partage Ph. Jean Benest.

in **J**: le Clos Boutillier, (J. 514).

in **T**: le Jardin du Boutillier, in aveu of Jean Maret, proc. of Aron Guerdain; SRAb. 1648.

**Boutique.** (shop).

OF. apoteque; OE. apothec (whence apothecary); Pr. botica; Sp. bodega; Lat. apotheca; Gk. ἀποθήκη, apothēke.

in **Mt**: le Clos de la Boutique, (Mt. 207).

in **O**: l'Amont de la Boutique, the upper part of le Chemin de la Brecquette, named after an old shop on the site of The Gables, IC4.

in **P**: le Clos de la Boutique, (P. 184).

in **S**: le Jardin de la Boutique, (S. 592).

**Boutonnier.** (button-maker).

not recorded as a surname; OF. Pr. boton (button, bud).

in **L**: le Clos des Boutonniers, (V2½), in lands of late Jourdain Payn, d. 1740; MSS from Le Colombier 1757.

**Boutvilain.** the Cotentin surname de Botvileyn.

in **J**: Feodum Butvilain, le Fieu de Boutvilain; spelt Botevileyn 1274; Butvilain 1309; Butt William 1528; Buttivillon 1607; Boutevillon 1668, 1749; this fief became a dependency of Méléches; it had a sub-fief, Le Câtelet; field (J. 323) at La Fosse is the division between Boutvilain and Câtelet.

**Bouvée.** (a bovine, oxgang, oxland, oxgate).

fr. Lat. bovata, fr. bos, bovem, (as much land as one ox could keep under cultivation during the year; or an allotment whose holder had to furnish one ox to the communal plough-team); one bouvée equals 6 Jersey acres, or 24 vergées, or 10.56 English acres; as a sub-division of Le Fief du Roi, the bouvée was equated with charriage in Ext. 1668, in MHau; the word bouvée appears to survive in two fields in (J), shown below, but their names may be a form of bouée (muddy brook), qv.

in **J**: Les Grands Bouvez, (J. 89).

Le Petit Bouvez, (J. 32).

**Bouverie.** English surname.

in **H**: Bouverie Street; SRMel. 1822.

**Bouvet.** meaning uncertain.

poss. fr. F. bouvetier (to groove), bouvet (grooving plane); or a spelling of bouvée, or of bouée, qvv.

in Les Ecérhous: Le Rocher Bouvet, a rock shown in maps of 1867, 1894.

**Boux.** v. Bou.**Boyarde.** meaning unknown.

this word appears to be the fem. of Le Boyard, the termination -ard of which suggests a surname indicating place of origin, but no such surname or place-name has been found. Up to 1725 La Boyarde, in F. and Eng. meant a Russian noblewoman, but this seems hardly relevant to Jersey. If the word is Bayarde, it could mean gaping, staring, fr. OF. bayard, surviving in the Eng. phrase blind bayard, and signify a blind woman; or be the fem. of Bayard in romance literature, and mean a bay mare.

in **H**: in old maps of the town an area named La Boyarde is shown, between Roseville Street and St. Clement's Road, N of Hastings Road; in 1514 there is record of the sale of two camps, each of (V¼), by Nicolle and Luce, near the Boniarde, to Gosselin. There is land nr. La Boyarde, Fieu du Buisson; MHau. 1590, and le camp du Maillies en la Boiarde, (V1), for Thomas Durell SRF. 1640. Terre à la Boyarde, Fief de la Fosse, occurs in 1638, 1647; in 1672, on this fief, there is mention of La Rue ès Ronces, Le Long Bouet and La Boyarde; Suzanne Dumaresq's rente book of 1676 gives le camp de La Boyarde, and her partage of 1692 gives un large camp de La Boyarde.

in **P**: le Clos du Boyard. (V3), at Les Hêtres; SRNob. 1749. La Pièce Boyard, (V1¼), VD, for P. Priaulx; PRP. 1880.

**Boyne.** English surname.

the item below was not named after the battle in Ireland, but after Susanah Mary Boyne, wife of Thos. Sohier.

in **H**: Boyne Terrace, built c 1830; Henry Maret de Veulle, b. 1847, lived here (MSS from Mr. de Veulle Twitchin, and B.S.J. 1968).

**Brabant.** the name of provinces of Belgium and Holland, giving rise to the surname de Brabant, recorded as de Braban, 1299; de Breban, 1309; de Brabant, le Braban, 1328; de Brabant, Braben, c 1340.

in T: Brabant, and La Rue de Brabant, 7A2. In this case named after a ship.  
unlocated: Feodum Philippi le Braban, 1329; BSL, 1912, p. 179.

**Bragette.** (a pair of trousers). But v. Braye.

F. bragette; JNF. bradgette; dim. of OF. braie (breeches); Icel. braekr; Lat. braciae; Bret. bragez; poss. of Celtic origin.

in lies Dirouilles: lies Bragettes, rocks; Fa. The name is found for passages through rocks in all Channel Islands and Normandy.

**Brai.** v. Brais, Braye.

**Braie, Braye.** (a breastwork or bank, strengthened with palisades and towers, in advance of the gates of a fortress or passage through rocks, F./OF. braie; Eng. bray; MIL. bracial cf. Millbraie; braie is also a spelling of braye (clay) qv. v. Bragette.

in Mtr: the new Braye . . . the outer (outer) braie (pl); outworks at Gorey Castle, prob. including "Caesar's Fort"; (BSJ, 1912, p. 193; Nicolle, Mont. Orgueil Castle, p. 127).

**Brais, Bray, Brée, Brès.** (crushed barley for making beer, brewer's grains, malt).

F. braiz; JNF. brais.

in G: Le Moulin à Brès; ment. in 1601 as le moulin à Brays; in 1649 as the Malt-Mill bye . . . the place called the Ferme in 1721 as le Moulin à Brès d'après la ferme; cf. Ferme, and le Clos de la Ferme.

in B: Le Moulin à Foulon et à Brée; w. Foulon, Moulin.

**Braqueure.** meaning uncertain.

note F. braquer (to aim a cannon); F. braque (hunting dog); Teut. brak (brackish water); Eng. brake (land overgrown with bushes); cf. brecqueuse.

in J: le Clos de la Braqueure, (V13a), Don Fm., VD; PRJ, 1907, #915.

**Bras de Fer.** (arm of iron), a surname.

on record as Bradifer 1274; Braz de Fer 1332; Petrus Masse alias Brazdefer 1368; Bras de Fer 1331; Bradefer 1309, 1342; Bradfer c 1340, 1528; Bradfiers 1607; Brasdefer 1309 to 1668.

in P: hovaia terrae, held by Robertus Bradifer, forfeiture of Ranulphus Durivat, Ext. 1274; held by Roger Brasdefer 1309; VSN; BRPT, #1598 gives, au Clos de Bras de Fer, for Viel; ment. as the tenement of Bradfiers 1607, de Bradfer 1668; cf. le tenement de Bras de Fr. bel. to the de Soulemonts (BSJ, 1898, p. 117); Bradfer, 1714; le Clos de Bas de Fer, Brief Sotel, MPlay, 1651; field Le Bras de Fer (V2½), for Esther Le Bas, PRP, #880; this area, now Bradford Fm., (P, 749), is shown in 1849 for Woolcock who, says present owner, came from Bradford.

Master Olivier Cheyvalier for the forfeiture of Bradfield, Ext. 1528.

in T: Bras de Fer House, and field Bras de Fer, (T, 1237). (OJH, 126; 7C2; once the principal home of the family.

**Brasserie.** (brew-house, and the saloon or beer-garden attached thereto).

fr. OF. bracer; ML. brasiare (to mash up, brew); fr. OF. brais, braz, brès (malt); fr. Gaulish brace (corn); v. brais.

in B: la Maison La Brasserie, Fief du Prieur, au nord des Halles, #629.

in S: La Maison de la Brasserie; part of sale of Longueville lands, Aaron Messervy to Jean Le Febvre fs. (Germain; Mess, 1602.

**Brastel.** meaning doubtful.

poss. fr. OE. brastle, OE. brastian (to crackle), as burning gorse might do.

in J: field Le Brastel, (J, 612A), 2B4.

**Bravillard.** (a man of Bréville, Normandy).

unlocated: le Clos de Bravillard, bel. to children of late Hugh Lempière, nr. le Jardin Edmond Le Lorréur; poss. nr. Diélaumont; MFBau, 1694.

**Bray.** another way of spelling Brais, Brayne or Brée, qvv.

**Braye.** is found in two senses, a passage between the rocks, and plastic clay, see below; and is also an alternative spelling of Braie or Brée, qvv.

**Braye.** (a passage between rocks, especially at low tide).

prob. a form of OF. bresche, ff. brèche, OE. breche (a breach, break, gap); cf. Breaque, GdeG. derives fr. ON. breithr (broad).

north coast: Brayes Rock, off La Coupe; called La Demie 1689; 4B5, west coast: Le Braye, coastal area, called Le Noir (Coul in Nougé 1886; with slipway; and site of martello named La Tour du Sud (Tower A in 1817), destroyed by high tide 19 Mar. 1847.

le Haut du Braye, (the sea between this and La Rocca).

1. Fond du Braye, and la Goulée du Fond du Braye, inlet opposite La Carrière.

2. Tres Eréhous: Brayes es Boeufs.

3. Les Minquiers: la Grune du Brat, a rock; BSL, 1954, p. 218.

**Braye.** (plastic clay, used for puddling mill-ponds &c); also spelt Bré, Brée, Braie, Bray.

in **B**: la Pièce au Braic, Bray, Brée, at La Partie, La Moye, above Bouilly, (B. 537), 8B3; divided in AB. 1786 into small holdings of (V1 to 2½), named la Pièce, les Champs de la Pièce, and le court Champ de la Pièce au Brée; held by Ed. Benest, Marie Le Petevin dit Le Roux, Ed. Marett of Beau Vallon, Ben. Le Geyt and Ph. Le Cornu. PRB. gives La Pièce au Braye (V2½), at Les Marettes; and les Pièces au Braye, formerly L'Abreuvoir. cf. Braie, Brais.

**Brazil, Brasille.**

this might be the name of a ship; or be fr. F. *brasiller* (to sparkle); or mean *brazil*, F. *brésil*, OF. *bresil*, JNF *brési*, OE. *brasil*, ML. *brasilium* (brazil-wood, a red dyewood imported in blocks), fr. F. *brésiller* (to break into pieces); the country Brazil was named from producing such wood.

in **O**: Le Brazil, (O. 1042), at Millais hamlet, 1C2; ment. as le Clos de Brazil, (V4½), La Robeline, VM1 for Le Gresley, 1752, PRB; , in PRO. 1904, 1907; Le Brazill, 1911.

**Bré, Bret, Brett.** meaning undetermined.

in **P**: Le Pont au bré, Bret, Brett, ment. in dispute bet. Seigneur de St Ouen and others and François de Carteret of La Hougue, 1674. MO. 6A1.

**Breakwater.**

in **Mt**: Breakwater House, St. Catherine's, 1867; 4D1.

**Brebiette.** v. Brebinette.

**Brebinette.** (a little ewe).

pres. a dim. of *Brébis* (ewe); cf. JNF. *brébillette* (a little ewe), a word used in nursery stories.

in **T**: La Brebinette, (T. 358); shown in VVEv in PRT. 1931 as le Clos de Brebiette, (V2½), Upton Fm.

**Brébis, Brébis.** (ewe).

F. *brebis*; JNF. *brébis*, *berbis*; ML. *berbix*; Lat. *vervex* (wether); in JNF. *le mouton et la brébis* are parts of a *pressoir à cidre*.

in **C**: le Côtil de Brébis Grunt, (part C. 458). le cõttil de la Brébis Greut, bel. to Bernabey Godfray, MGib. 18th. cent. appearing in AG. 1804 as un cõttil, la Brébis Greut à Verclu (V¼), for Jean de Veulle.

in **G**: le Cõttil de Brébis, (G 739A).

in **H**: Le Parc à Brébis, poss. at Havre des Pas; partage Nicolle 1841.

in **J**: Le (sic) Brébis, a large outcrop boulder, and La Fontaine de la Brébis, a spring in a stone-lined well at the foot of the falaise below La Vallette, Mont Mado, named after the boulder; 3A3.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Brébis, (Mt. 16).

Le Parc à Brébis, (V4¼), T. N. Renouf, Le Vivier, VF; PRMt. 1861; shown as in VRoz. 1865, 1965.

in **O**: le Clos de la Brébis, name of a group of four fields E of Vinchelez, (O. 162. 187. 202–3), the first two being ment. in TO. 1721; 1B3; with Le (sic) Brébis, adjoining VdcH Manor, (O. 261); this last being ment. as le Clos de la Brébis in sales of VdcH in MHag. 1754 and 1827; PRO. 1911 gives a number of fields named Brébis in VVz.

le Clos de la Brébis, (V3), MHag. 1754. (?O. 162). La Falaise à Brébis, above Le Pulec.

le Clos de Brébis, W of Puits de Léoville, (O. 287); 1D1.

in **S**: le Clos de Brébis, (S. 16); cf. le Clos à Brébis, Maufant Manor land, hers Michel L'Empriere, AS. 1671.

le Clos à Brébis, (V6½), nr. Beaulieu, VMF, PRS.

**Brèche, Brecque.** (a gap in a bank or enclosure, a field entrance).

F. *brèche*; JNF. *brecque*; OF. *bresche*; Eng. *breach*; OE. *breche*; *brecan* (to break); of Teut. origin, ult. fr. Lat. *fractus* (broken); cf. *braye*.

in **G**: le Camp de la Breche, partage Horman-Le Boutillier c 1630, MCol. cf. le Camp de la Braique à la Prevoste, partage Horman 1634, 1653; le Camp de la Breche à la Prevoste, (V¾), apprèciement Horman 1653.

in **Mt**: La Brecque du Sud, road from the village down to Rozel Bay; 4A3.

in **S**: La Brecque, modern house in corner of (S. 812).

in **T**: le Clos de la Breche du Parc, (T. 681), 3D4; PRT. 1931 in VRoz gives le petit Jardin Colombie et cõttil de la Breche du Parc, Ville Machon.

le Clos de la Breche, at Le Câtel, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: remplacement des heches à l'ancienne Breche; partage Poingdestre; MHau. 1763.

in Les Ecréhous: Grande et Petite Brèche.

**Brecqhou.** (the broken island). Possible confusion with Brehon.

MLT. derives fr. ON. *brekka* (a brink, slope) and *holmr* (island); JNF. *brecque* (a gap, breach), v. *Brèche*, is perhaps better. The well-known Brecqhou is an islet off Sark, spelt Brekehoc by Leland; cf. Swed. *braka* (a crack).

in **B**: Brèhon, a rock off La Grosse Tête, Ficquet, 8D1.

**Brecque.** v. Brèche.

**Brecquette, Brecquet.** (a small gap).

dim. of *brèche*, *qv*.

in **O**: La Brecquette fm., with les Prés Birec (O. 1262), 1C4, with Le Douet de La Brecquette, ment. in SRVdeH. c 1618, "les mielles sur ce ficu par le nord du doiet de la Brecquette"; la Tonnelle de la Brecquelle, ment. as on boundary of Fieu de Morville, 1721; de la Brecquette in 1754, when rocks, Les Dents de la Brecquelle, are also listed, also Le Chemin de la Brecquette, wrongly shown as La Route de la Saline; ment. as le Chemin Public de La Brecquette in 1749 (BSJ. 1936, p. 85); it leads to the lost Manor and lands of La Brecquette, engulfed 1356; the site has been placed just S of L'Etaquerel, but it extends to the S and W. The sandy inlet called La Brecquette, Le Plat Pè, Pais, La Vergée du Nord, du Sud, W of



Thiébaut, may mark the sites of fields of the manor. Each is exactly 40 perch; IC3.

La Forêt de la Brequette is the area of submerged neolithic tree-stumps which reappear from time to time, and are shown off-shore from L'Étac to St. Ouen's Pond by Noury 1886.

Le Douet de la Brequette: Dr. 46.

in S: Rue de Brecquet, 7D3.

**Brecqueuse.** (scummy).

JNF. brêque, brêque (scum, sediment, valueless residue); of the same origin as brèche, qv, ie. reduced to small particles; cf. Ital. breccia (gravel); cf. also braqueure.

in J: dans la Brecqueuse, VD; prob. nr. Neuf Chemin; for Dlle. Jeanne La Cloche, and Thos. Le Motais; TG. 1747.

**Brequin.** surname.

recorded as Bricquin 1607, Brekin 1668.

in H: le Clos de Brequin, poss. nr. Mont Néron; aveu of Hugh Lemprière; AMel. 1700, Philippe de Carteret 1755 and 1821 (V4<sup>1/2</sup>).

**Brée.** surname; also spelt **Bree**, **Bray**, **Braye**, qvv.

recorded as Bray 1528, 1607; Bree 1668; Brée from 1749, still current; prob. meaning a Breton; cf. les Brez for Bretons in Wace.

in M: La Ville Brée, house and hamlet, (OJH. 226); site of the home of Laurens Baudains of the Don Baudains.

in S: le Jardin d'Edmond Braye, VMf, for Thos. Richardson; AS. 1671.

**Bréharé.** (a place of pudding-stone).

JNF. bréha (conglomerate, pudding-stone); prob. akin to the word breccia; cf. brecqueuse.

in P: Le cotil du Breharey, abutting on the parcaige of St. John, below les fontaynes, Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1577.

Les Perrines et le Bréharé (V8<sup>3/4</sup>), (P. 687 NW) VCV; for P. Simon. PRP. 1880.

**Bréhou.** v. Brecqhou.

**Brélade.** pers. name.

formerly popular from association with St. Brélade, qv.

in B: P: le pont de Brélade (Alexandre), 1676; MHau. gives les Champs et le Sommier de la Pièce Brélade, at La Moie, (B. 554–555), 8B3; AB. 1786 gives portions of under (V3) held by Jean Bisson, hrs. Ph. Seloux and his mother Marguerite Le Bas, Thos. Carrel, Frs. de Lecq, Marie Néel; and le Clos de Brélade (V2<sup>3/4</sup>) held by Frs. de Lecq.

in C: le Jardin de Brélade, (V1<sup>3/4</sup>), ?nr. (C. 48A), VSam; at Maupertuis; PRC.

in M: le Clos de Brélade, (V5<sup>1/2</sup>), VS, Ph. du Feu; PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos Brélade, (O. 1514–5. 1519).

**Brequeuse.** v. Brecqueuse.

**Brequin.** v. Brecquin.

**Brès.** alternative spelling of Brais, or derived from St. Brice.

**Bretagne.** (Brittany).

F. Breton (a Breton), ML. Britones, Lat. Britanni.

at sea: La Bretagne or La Bretonne, a rock off Grève d'Azette, 10C4.

**Bret, Bretaus.** v. Breton.

**Breton, Le Breton.** surname.

recorded as Brito 1236–7; dictus Brito 1270, 1290; le Britun 1274; le Bretun 1286; le Bretoun 1309; les Bretaus 1331; le Bretton 1287, 1528; Le Breton from 1291; fem. La Bretonne; locative, **La Bretonnerie, Bretonnière**; there is also the surname Bric, prob. of similar origin, recorded as le Bret 1299, 1309; Britte 1498–9, 1508; Bric 1498–9 to 1529; the name also appears as Briton, le Briton; the family was widespread and still current.

in B: the fam. held a feodum francum, Le Franc Fieu au Breton, a dependency of Noirmont (BSJ. 1926, p. 268); Alexander Brito was provost of the Noirmont fief 1270 (Cart. 133); Philippus Brito (Bretun, dictus Brito, dictus Le Breton), hereditary prévôt of Noirmont, held the feodum francum 1283–87 (Cart. 136 et seq.); Guillaume Le Breton held it in 1368 (Cart. 155).

in C: le Pray du Breton, (V3<sup>1/2</sup>), TSAm. 1754.

in G: field Les Bretonnières, (V3<sup>1/2</sup>), VRue, for Thos. Marett; GL. 1842 and TG. 1851.

la Pièce au Breton, (V1<sup>1/2</sup>), VLv, for G. Marett (shown nr. (G. 665) in Godf. 1849), GL. 1842; and for Thos. Marett, TG. 1851.

in H: le Jardin de Breton, aveu hers Abr. Esnouf, AMel. 1700; reappearing for Ben. Bisson in aveux in MMel. 1822.

in J: field La Bretonnière, (V2<sup>1/2</sup>), at L'Abri fm.

field La Bretonnière, (J. 1037B).

in L: the fam. held the Feodum es Bretaus, ment. in Ext. 1331.

field La Bretonnerie, Bretonnière, (L. 221); in AL. 1718, les terres de la Bretonnerie (V3<sup>1/4</sup>) were held by Richard Le Cras; this item is ment. in Ext. 1749, pp. 73, 104, and in that year Les Terres de St. Germain included "La Bretonnerie, near the place called Les Six Rues"; MHau. c 1750 mentions les terres appellées la Bretonnerie, in VCT, in the King's hands par ligne estainte.

in O: le Clos Breton, de Breton, at Vau Bachi, (O. 27. 54); ment. as la terre au Breton in MChév. 1561.

le camp du Breton, in la Pièce des Fillastres, Fief VdeB; MChév. 1644.  
 le Clos du Breton, (O. 1056. 1156), the latter being ment. in MVH in purchase fr. Guillaume Le Breton.  
 in S: La Bretonnière house, with field La Bretonnerie (S. 226), 7D2; ment. in VPn, in PRS as le Clos de la Bretonnerie (V12½), at Les Arches.  
 in T: le Champ Daniel Le Breton (W portion of Les Champs Maret), (T. 19).  
 field La Grande Bretonne, (T. 236); this may be le Clos Breton, ment. in aveu of Thos. Blampied, who also has a Clos de la Forge, in SRAB. 1648.  
 le Clos Breton, (T. 346).  
 le Clos du Breton, (T. 1274).  
 le Clos du Briton, (V4), at Le Câtél fm.  
 le Grand et Petit Clos de Breton, Fief de Diélament, ERO. doc. 31. 1784.  
 le Clos Breton, (V3), Rue des Vaux, La Biarderie, VVEv, PRT. 1931.  
 unlocated: le Clos Pierre Le Breton, adjoining le Clos de la Grande Croute, partage Anthoine; MHau. 1619.

**Bretonne, Bretonnerie, Bretonnière.** v. Breton.

**Brett.** English surname: in this case stands for Les Brettes, Les Bretons.

at sea: Brett Rocks, SE of Karame or Caramé (SE of La Rocque, in map of 1867).

**Briard.** surname. fem. **La Briarde.** loc. **La Briarderie. La Brianderie.**  
 recorded as Briard from 1299; Briart 1330, 1515; a John Jenvryn Bryart occurs in RMt. c 1510; still current as Briard.

in H: le Clos de Briard, aveu of Aaron Guerdain; AMcl. 1700.  
 le Clos de Briard, aveu of Jean Le Breton, AMcl. 1700; ment. in aveu Michel Le Breton, tuteur des enfants Jean Le Breton, SRMel. 1748. Michel Roussel 1821 (V9½).  
 le Clos de Briard, (V3½), bel. to Highfield, Mont à l'Abbé; ment. in aveu of Richard Romeril, SRMel. 1748; note le Clos de Briard, Fief de Méléches, nr. Elysée, sold to Fred. Dumaresq fs. Philippe by Frs. Godfray, who had inherited it fr. Marie Romeril, MLeC. 1828.  
 in J: le Clos de Briard, Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, MRem. 1681.  
 le Clos de Briard, VN, for Richard Valpy of Les Ruettes, TJ. 1747.  
 le Clos de Briard, VHé, for Jean Le Sberil; with La Petite Briarderie, for Hellier Gruchy, TJ. 1747; PRJ. 1904 gives La Briarderie, (V2½), VHé, for P. R. de Gruchy.  
 in L: Jardin de la Brianderie (L. 253). le Clos Briard, (L. 21).  
 in O: le Clos Briard, or des Pauvres, qv. (O. 640). Bel. to La Charité.  
 le Champ Briard, (O. 1753).  
 La Mare Briard, ment. 1722 as lying on the boundary of Fief des Vingt Livres; coming after les terres de Maillefer and les Champs Pelés.  
 in P: le Clos Briard, or Biard (P. 434), ment. as Clos de la Briarde (V3½), Fief ès Nobretez, in MPay. 1784; with La Brairderie, or Biarderie (P. 435), joignant au Val au Ber (Bel.), Fief ès Nobretez, MPay. 1658, 1662; ment. as (V3½) in partage Robin in MHau. 1658.  
 in T: le Clos Briard, house nr. Les Ifs.  
 le Clos de Briard, (T. 1214).

**Briarde, Briarderie.** v. Briard.

**Bricquerie, Bricqueterie, Bricquette, Bricquisie.** (a brickfield).

F. bricquetterie; JNF. briq'usie; fr. F. OF. brique (brick), Icel. brik (a square tablet); note, un cottage en brique in PRO. 1904.

in B: Meynard's brickfield was N. of Noirmont Signal Post in 1853.  
 in G: La Bricquerie, Briguerie, Priguerie, (G. 251), 11A3; ment. in TG. 1851 in "Règlement pour service du voyage à Guernesey selon l'appariement de 1685 et 1711".  
 in H: Les Bricquies au Mont à l'Abbé, including La Bricqueterie house, with site of brick-kilns, 7C1; site of brick-fields and kiln, 7C3.  
 site of Copp's brickfield and kiln, Mont au Prêtre, 7C4.  
 Bellozanne Valley Brickworks. Owned by Bryant Brothers 1884, an English syndicate 1887, and finished by 1892.  
 in Mt: La Bricquerie, (Mt. 598, 598A), formerly a brickfield; 4C4; and La Bricquerie, (Mt. 595A), (V3), VQ; PRMt. 1861.  
 field La Bricquette, (V5½), L'Abri fm. (Mt. 598A).  
 in S: Champion's Brickworks, site of, Five Oaks; 7D3; ment. 1892 as le Clos des Buttes ou de la Bricqueterie, Fief de Grainville, (S. 528); this brickfield was inherited in 1857 by J. Champion fr. his father Abraham.  
 Brickfield Lane, W of Longueville Manor, 10B3.  
 there are sites of brickfields in (S. 686. 754), 10B1; and (S. 814), 10B3.

**Briet.** v. Breton.

**Brideaux.** surname.

in O: Les Vaux Brideaux, (nr. O. 1731), VGC, 5B1; un camp joignant les Vaulx Brideaux; Fief Haubert, MAdC. 1633.  
 named after the fam. Brideaux of L'Amiral, qv; ment. in MPer. 1679; shown in PRO. 1904 as (V1¼), for E. Le Maître.  
 le Champ des Brideaux, in a group of fields "au feutre!", Ville Abel area, MLeR.  
 le Jardin de Brideaux, (V1¼), St. Ouen's Manor lands, PRO. 1904. (O. 1765A).

**Bridge.**

in H: The Bridge, a causeway between Elizabeth Castle and West Park; site of engagement with Pero Nino, 1406; 10A3.  
 at sea: The Bridge, a sea area or shoal shown E of Gorey, 1799.

**Brie, Bris.** pers. name.

in O: the house of Bris Bichard, Fieu de Liouville, ment. in contrat of his son Collas Bichard in MAdC. 1585.

un camp au Mont Capel. nr. land of Brié Le Maistre, ment. in contrat of Nicolas Bichard, (nr. O. 393), MAdcC. 1586. in 1772 the parish of St. Ouen bought for the poor le Clos de Bris du Nord, Fieu de Léoville, from Elie Dumaresq. le Clos de Brié (Le Mètre), (O. 201), ment. in bornement of VdeH and VdeB, 1605; Bris Le Maistre was one of twelve worthy men brought as witnesses when Elie Dumaresq ceded to Jean de Carteret le Fieu de Leocq in 1603. MLB. part of le Clos de Bris, at VdeB, sold to Raulin Le Vesconte 1761; le Clos de Bris, Fief Leouville, ment. in partage 1782 between descendants of Amice de Carteret (d. 1737); le Clos Brié, d'Brié, de Brié (V814), (O. 201), E of Vinchelez, VVz, 1B3, 1D1, ment. in PRO. 1904, and in 1907 as Clos de Brix, St. Ouen and VdeB Manors. unlocated Les Courtils de Bris nr. Clos Marais MHau. 1706.

**Briharde.** meaning unknown.

there is a resemblance to breharè, qv; and to JNF. brèhaille (wild plants), brèha (charlock, sea radish); and to OE. brear, Eng. briar (blackberry); the word is prob. the fem. of a surname; eg. Brehaut, recorded 1512, or Briard (cf. Clos de la Briarde, Fief des Nobretez, MPay. 1784); or refer to a woman who, like the Briard fam., came from La Brié.

in P: field La Briharde. VAuzl., for R. Le Boutillier, living N of (P. 541): PRP. 1880.

**Brim.** meaning unknown.

perhaps fog, cf. JNF. brimer (to be foggy, misty).

in H: le camp de Brim ou la pièce de la Colomberie for André Lierrier, SRF. 1640.

**Brinne.** meaning unknown.

no recorded surname resembles this word; JNF. brinnot (a raindrop) seems inappropriate; there may be affinity with Icel. brenna, Teut. brinnan (to burn), and the particular use of this root for salt, whence Eng. brine.

in T: le petit Clos du Creux Brinne. Mr. Jeanne. PRT.

**Briqueterie.** v. Bricquerie.

**Briqu'sie.** v. Bricquerie.

**Bris.** an alternative spelling of Brié, qv.

**Brisant.** (a breaker, broken water, caused by a half-submerged rock, reef or shoal).

F. briser (to shatter): OF. bruissier; Eng. bruise; fr. bris (to break).

in Les Minquiers: Brisants du nord, sud et ouest.

**Brise-lames.** (breakwater).

F. briser (to shatter): lame (plate, wave), Lat. lamina (thin piece of metal).

in Mt: PRMz. 1889 gives Le Brise-lames, nr. une monticule appelée Le Verclut, VRoz; also, States property at St. Catherine's, aboutissant au brise-lames de l'Archirondel, VF.

**Brisière.** (the shatterer).

F. briser (to break); cf. brisant, brise-lames.

in O: La Brisière; name given in 1817 map to Petit Becquet, a cape on the N coast, E of Piémont.

**Brito, Briton, Britte, Britun.** v. Breton.

**Brochette, Broquette, Broquette.** meaning uncertain.

there is a possibility here of confusion with Les Rochettes, Rocquettes (Mt. 580–583) near by; JNF. broquette, brochette (long barbed pin for catching razor-fish) is of doubtful relevance; there is a surname Brochet, recorded 1299 as le Broket, 1309 Borket, Broket; Maximilien Brochet of Arras married Catherine Ligel of Alsace. in (S), 1783; or the word could be the fem. dim. of the surname Le Brocq.

in Mt: La Broquette, (Mt. 648), 4C4; prob. the same as le Clos de la Broquette, ERO. doc. 20. 1701; and le petit Clos de la Brochette, ment. in MBil. 1779. partage de Quetteville, and its sale in 1785 by de Quetteville to Michel Payn.

in T: La Rue du Brochet, leading to La Fosse.

**Brocq, Le Brocq.** current surname.

recorded as Le Brogue 1309; Le Broc 1309, 1515; Le Brok 1528; Le Brocque 1607; Chevalier, p. 512 refers to the Le Brocqs as "les Bros"; v. also Brocq Puce.

in B: le Clos du Brocq, (V314), for Brélade Valpy dit Janvrin; AB. 1786.

in Myt: le Clos de Pierre Le Brock, PRMy. 1801.

le Clos Broc, (Mz. 349); shown as le Clos du Broque in PRMy. 1822.

in O: le Clos de Brocq, or Clos Lucas, (O. 223); ment. as Clos de Broc in MVH. aveux 1692.

le Clos Brocq, (O. 273).

Le Fontaine au Brocq, between (O. 1740 and 1748): SB1.

Le Mont à Vaux au Brocq, or Chemin des Hanières, at Ville au Bas: SB1. Le Canne à Vaux au Brocq: Dr. 76.

le Clos que Jacques Le Brocq tient, (V934), MO. 1486; cf. Jacquet.

in P: le Clos Brocq et le Clos Maret, Maresq, Marais, (P. 347).

le Clos du Brocq, (V3), Fief de Sauvalle; partage Sir J. Dumaresq, 1820.

unlocated, prob./ P. Le Clos du Brocq tel. to Ven. Homme Thos. Le Breton; Fief des Vingt Livres; MABF. 1724.

**Brocq Puce.** v. **Brocquepiece.** meaning unknown.

either fr. the Teut. brocke, brocen, gebroc (broken) and F. pièce (a broken piece); or fr. surname *Le Brocq*, and JNF. puchot (abreuvoir, watering-trough).

in **My**: *Le Carrefour Brocq Puce*, at *La Houquette*, 2C4; written *Le Carrefour de Brocpuce* in PRMy. 1801-10, and *Brocquepièces* in 1867.

le *Jardin de Brocquepiece*, (V3), VS. J. P. Esnouf, PRMy. 1883.

**Broquette.** v. *Brochette*.

**Broqueux.** meaning unknown.

JNF. brotchi (to itch, tingle) seems irrelevant; JNF. brocque (rung step) may be connected.

in **J**: dans la partie nord (V4¾) et sud (V1¾) du *Clos de Brocqueux*, VD, for *Josué Bisson*; PRJ. 1904.

**Brook.**

in **S**: *Brook Fm.*, and *Brook Farm Lane*; 7D2.

**Brôque.** prob. the surname *Le Brocq*.

or fr. JNF. broque, brocque (rung, step); cf. brocqueux.

in **J**: partie du *Clos Brôque*, (V1¾), VD, *Elizabeth Le Couteur*; PRJ. 1904.

**Broquette.** v. *Brochette*.

**Brottin, Broutin.** appar. a surname.

but none such is recorded; if not, one of the following may be relevant: (1). F. brouter, OF. brouster, JNF. brouôter (to graze, browse on shoots and buds); cf. Bret. brous, OF. broust (bud, sprout). (2). OE. brot (newly broken ground), fr. OE. broten (broken). (3). OE. brott (leavings), fr. Icel. broti (trees felled and left lying).

in **G**: TG. 1601 gives "au dessus de la quèriere Brottin", VRue, for Frs. Amy. AG. 1708 les costils Broustin, costil de Broutin a Jon.

AG. 1804 gives le *Clos de Broutin* (V2¾), for *Elizabeth Fauvel*, later Dlle. Du Hamel; and le petit *Clos de Broutin* et le champ du passage butant par l'ouest sur la Ruelle de Ceve (sic) Coeur (V2½), for *Jean Venement*; also le *Côtil de Broutin* (V2) for *Jean Hooper*, later *Elie Quérée*, and le *Côtil de Broutin* (V½) for *Jean Venement*.

**Broude, Broudre.** surname.

it might mean an embroiderer, masc or fem; cf. F. broder, Eng. braid, OE. broud, brouder (to weave); both items below are at cross-roads.

in **O**: le *Clos du Broudre*, (O. 290), a triangle near *Ville Bagot* cross-roads, 1D1; ment. in *aveux*, MVH.

le *Clos de la Broude*, (O. 616), at *Six Boules* cross-roads, 1D4; shown in PRO. 1904 as *Clos du Broude*, (V3½).

**Brouillard.** (fog).

poss. fr. F. brouiller (to confuse); cf. Eng. embroil.

in **Mt**: le *Clos de Brouillard*, (V3½), for Frs. Fêret, AMt. 1701; in this doc., le petit *Clos de Mallet* is "au pourportant du *Clos de Brouillard* et du *Picachon*". (Mt. 401).

in **S**: le *Clos de Brouillard*, adjoining land of *Lemprière* and *Le Lorreur*; MHau. 1594; *La Maison* et le *Clos de Brouillard* on le fief de *Grainville* for *Hugh Lemprière*, 1619.

**Broutin.** v. *Brottin*.

**Brown.** English surname.

in **G**: les terres de la ferme de feu *Robt. Brown*, VMr, TG. 1851; *Godf.* 1849 shows *R. Brown* at the farm in (G. 24).

**Brûlé, Brûlée.** (burned).

F. brûler, OF. brusler (to burn); in Canada, brûlée means woodland on which the timber has been burned.

in **G**: le champ brûlé à la pièce des *Costils Maret* au dessus de la *Vallette Vicq*, *Fief du Roi*; MCol. 1754.

in **J**: field *Les Brûlées*, (J. 19), at *Sorel Fm*; shown in VD as (V3) in PRJ. 1904.

*Les Bruslez*, les *Costils des Bruslez*, poss. (J. 275); ment. in *partage Philipot Le Sueur* fs. *Gilles* fs. *Philipot*, 1612; v. *Bouillon*.

in **L**: *Les Brûlées*, (L. 429).

in **T**: field *Les Brullées*, (V2½), *Clearview Fm.* le camp brullé, fief de *Dielamen*, *Jean Esnouf*, 1709.

*La Rue des Brûlées*, S of *Mont Pellier*; 7A2. Le pray et costil des bruslez, fieu des *Aulgrez*, 1632.

**Brûlerie.** (burning).

note F. brûlerie (a brandy distillery); JNF. brûlerie, brûl'rie (a fire, burning); F. brûler, OF. brusler, Pr. bruslar, OE. brustle, ML. brustare, for Lat. per-ustulare (to burn out).

in **B**: *Les Bruleries* fm., field *Les Bruleries* (B. 131), and *La Rue des Bruleries*, at *Quennevais*; 5D4. 6C3.

**Brun, Le Brun.** current surname. fem. **La Brune.** locative, **La Brunerie.**

recorded from 1299; *Broune*, de *Broune* 1309; *Lebrun*, PLF. 1479; meaning brown-haired.

in **B**: *Le Mont à La Brune*, called *Mont Querdron* in 1817, 5D1; and *Le Ménage du Brun*; v. *BSJ.* 1908, p. 312, and *L'Amy*, p. 156.

in H: le Clos Brun, (H. 1116).

le Clos de Brun, Fief de Bellozanne, on E of Clos de Sohier, MNée. 1699; ment. as le Clos du Brun, aveu of Jn. Poingdestre ca. ux. SRMel. 1748; and as le Clos de Brun in Le Quesne partage of 1847, in MMel.

in J: le Clos Brun, (J. 461).

in L: le Jardin Brun, (L. 865), shown in PRL in VVI as (V11½), behind La Maison Charles.

in Mt: La Route Le Brun (the Pine Walk at St. Catherine's); 4C2.

in O: le Clos de la Brune, partage VdeH; MAdC. 1675; prob. the same as Clos à la Brune, (V6¼), MAdC. 1788. Identifiable with (O. 265).

le Clos de la Brune, (O. 262).

le Champ Le Brun, (O. 1760).

le Pièce au Brun, or le Clos de Philipine; sold by Poingdestre to Hérault. MO. 1674.

le Clos et Jardin de la Brune; ment. in sale of VdeH, MHag. 1827.

in P: le Clos de La Brune, (P. 154); shown in PRP. 1880 as le Clos à La Brune, (V8), at La Neuve et Vieille Presse, GV.

le Clos au Brun, (P. 135); cf. le Clos au Brun, J. Trachy of Fairfield, VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

le Clos Brun, (P. 252), N of Mont à La Brune.

La Croix ès Bruns, au Brun; ment. by DLX. 1/342, named after the fam. Le Brun who lived at Balmoral (destroyed during German occupation 1940–45) for many generations.

in S: le Clos Le Brun, for Jean Baudains; AS. 1671.

in T: La Brunerie (N), (T. 1276), 7 A2; near which is Hoaguebrune on Stead's map 1799, given as La Brunnerie, Les Croix fm., VRd. in PRT. 1928. There are houses in this field on Rich, 1795.

unlocated La Vallette et Costil du Brun (V1¼) 1629 MAdC.

**Brunet.** surname, fem. **La Brunette.**

dim. of Le Brun; Le Brunet and La Brunette recorded in RS. 1461–78; DLX. 2/108 mentions La Brunette and Guillet le Brunet.

in S: La Rue Brunet, ment. in Mess. 1608.

La Chasse Brunet Brunette, lane. 10B1.

**Bu.** v. **But.**

**Buanderie.** (laundry).

F. buanderie (laundry); fr. buer (to steam).

in J: Buanderie, at Caesarea Lodge, Eliz. Pinel. VN; PRJ. 1915.

**Buennie, Buénon.** v. **Bunon, Bunière.**

**Buesnel, Busnel.** current surname. loc. **La Buesnellerie.**

recorded from 1528; Busnell 1607, Bunell 1617.

in G: La Buesnellerie, le Clos de La Buesnellerie, (G. 196–7); 11A3; shown as (V4½), for Pierre Simon, AG. 1804; ment. as in VRue, for Fred. Mallet, TG. 1851 (there was a Chs. Malet at Home Fm. 1817).

in Mt: le Clos Buesnell, appelle les Quatre Vergées (V5½), Thos. Lempière ca. ux. AMl. 1701.

in My: Le Long Buesnel, Le Buesnel de l'est, l'ouest, (My. 224–6); shown in MArt. 1832 as le Clos du Buesnel de l'est (V3¼ and 1¼), de l'ouest (V3¼); shown in PRMy. 1883 in VN as le Clos de Buesnel (V6), for Nic. Arthur, La Falaize (My. 207) and le Clos de Buesnel (V4½), for J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms.

in O: La Fosse Buesnel, (O. 1478–9) Grantez; ment. in MPer. 1680 as La Fosse Buesnel, Fausse Bunielle; and in MPer. 1784 as La Fosse Bunei; and in c 1614–5, when le nord de la Fosse Busnel is ment. for hrs. Pierre Daurverne (BSJ. 1906, p. 47).

in S: le Jardin de Busnel, VSH, for Jean Dolbel fs. Jean de St. Estienne; and le Jardin Jean Busnel, VFn, for Jean Peigoué, AS. 1671.

**Bufre.** a contraction.

extension and meaning unknown; poss. bnfce, for bénéfice.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives les terres du Büfre, for Le Sebirel; note Terre des Boeufs (?P. 850), nr. Les Grupeaux.

**Buho, Buhol.** A buhot means a conduit or channel.

in S: . . . au suc du presbytere et du buhol . . . at Longueville Manor, 1628.

**Buis.** (box-wood, box-hedge).

F. buis; Pr. bois; Lat. buxus (the box-tree); dim. buisson, v. Bisson.

in My: Les Buis, bouse; (OJH. 126).

**Buisson, du Buisson.** v. **Bisson.**

**Buissonet.** (a little bush).

dim. of buisson; cf. Buis, Bisson.

in C: Les Buissonets, a house in Rue de la Houquette, nr. end of St. Clement's Inner Road; PRC. 10D4.

**Bumel.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded.

in P: PRPT. 1714, in VSN, gives le Clos de Bumel ou de Ganier, for Giffard.

**Bunière.** meaning unknown.

poss. related to bunion, qv; FLM. suggests that the surname Buesnel, pron. Beüné, would give a fem. form Beüniéthe, which in F. would become bunière.

in **T**: le Pré Bunière, part of (T. 866–7), 3C4; poss. the same as la pièce de terre appelée La Buennic (V1), VRd, PRT. 1928.

**Bunion, Bunon, Beunon, Buénon, Busnon.** (a mound).

F. bigne (knob); OF. bugne, bune (swelling); Eng. bunch (lump), bunion (swelling); Icel. bunga (elevation), bunki (heap).

in **L**: le Clos du Bunion, de Buno or du Buisson, between Tesson and Blanche Pierre, (L. 786), 6D3; ment. in AL. 1718 as le Mont Busnons (V8), Thos. Bertaux, and le Clos de dessus le Mont Bunon (V3½), Abr. Bertaux. Ment. as le Mont Bunion: MHau. 1594.

in **Mt**: PRMt. 1861, in VRoz, gives les cõtils du Couperon et Beunon, for G. Noel, and partie du cõtil du Bunion, aboutissant ès fontenelles; and in 1865, parties du cõtil Buénon (V1¼); and in 1889, but in VQ, le cõtil Bunion (V1½); an advt. 1972 gives le cõtil Bunion, VRoz, nr. (Mt. 182, 192).

in **O**: Les Bûnions, rocks in St. Ouen's Bay and elsewhere.

**Bunker.** a number of examples since 1945.

in **P**: le Clos du Bunker, a German bunker, (P. 523); 6A4.

**Bunouet, Busnouet.** surname.

recorded as Bunoet 1381; Bounouet 1482; Bunoet 1497; Busnoet 1528; Bosnouet 1598.

in **B**: le petit camp de la Lande Bunouet, MGib. 1616; la lande du Bunouet, Noirmont 1621 (BSJ. 1906, p. 28); there may be confusion here with La Lande Benoit (B. 696), v. Bénit.

in **H**: La maison de Busnoët in St. Helier, 1573; named after Sire Johan Bunouet, Rector of (H) 1482–1502; (BSJ. 1911, p. 83); it was on the Fief du Prieur, nr. Le Faux Bié, and is often mentioned in Mess.; eg. in 1594, partage of inheritance, Aaron and Jean Messervy; 1598, sale of land . . . les prays de Bosnouet; in 1615, Jean Messervy, who is living there, sells it to his brother Aaron.

unlocated; le Clos Busnet; MHau. 1594.

**Buotte.** meaning obscure.

JNF. bouôter (to groove) may be relevant; cf. viotte, and Boête.

in **S**: La Buotte, (S. 136), on Mont de la Rosière, S of La Boucterie; 7D1.

**Buquière.** meaning uncertain.

probably error for La Butière.

in **My**: PRMy. shows Pierre Syvret fs. Philippe living in Le Rondin area, with partie de la Buquière; also La Banque (My. 362–3) and La Touette (My. 345–6).

in **P**: PRP. 1880, in VG, gives Les Buqueres, (V7), for J. Malzard, SW of Les Bois.

**Burier.** v. Burrier.

**Burnouf, Busnouf.** surname.

fr. Frankish name Beornwulf; recorded from c 1180 to 1381; Burnofus, Burnulfus c 1180; Burnof 1234 to 1309; Burnouf 1270 to 1331; Barnuf 1299; Burnolf, Aburnolf 1309; Bunouf 1381; Ricardus Burnolfus held the Ministerium of Crapoudoit 1180.

in **B** and **L**: Feodum es Burnous, Le Fieu ès Burnous, was a petty holding from Noirmont; Feodum Burnouf (B) ment. 1284 as held by Ph. Le Breton; Feodum es Burnous (L) ment. in Ext. 1331. (v. BSJ. 1919, p. 27). (L) Les camps du mont Bunouf: partage Messervy: MHau. 1577.

in **P**: PRPT. in VAuzg, gives, in 1598, le Closet de Busnouf sur les Tiers Monts, for Le Feuvre; trois camps au Clos du Busnouf, for Le Vesconte; le Clos du Bunon, présentement appelé le Clos Penney (P. 123); Burnon 1714 (?P. 119A). le Clos de Burnouff, ment. in partage Le Vesconte 1562; MHag.

in **S**: tenementum Hugonis filii Ricardi Burnof, held from Johannes de Lepessa.

**Buron, Burron, Bûronnet, Buronière, Bure** (a small hut, or a rock resembling one); and a surname. the item under (T) seems to represent a surname; for the remainder, various derivv. have been offered: (1). OF. buron (dark brown). (2). BSJ. 1892, p. 89; fr. bur (alignment) and hou (islet), ie. rocks in a line, a long islet. (3). MLT and DJF. fr. Norm. buron (a small hut or group of huts), fr. Norm. and ON. bur (a room in a house, a hut in a village), and hou, ON. holmr (island); buron in F. means a cottage and, in Auvergne, a shepherd's hut; the word occurs in MGau. in description of a house in (J): "maison, mesnage, haye, hausgart, buron, grange, estable . . ."

in **G**: le Clos du Burron, for Henry Mallet; TG. 1601.

in **J**: le Clos de Burron, (J. 808).

in **L**: le Buron Servais Le Bailly partage Messervy; MHau. 1577.

Le Buron, nr. China Quarry Fm., bel. to Waterworks Coy; VCTN; PRL; and le Clos de Buron, (V7¾), bel. to Blanche Pierre; cf. Buno (L. 786). Ment. in 1773 SRMel for Jean Pinel.

in **Mt**: camp du Buron; ?nr. Mont Jehan; MPer. 1593.

in **P**: le Jardin, or Grand Jardin du Buron, de Burron (V6¼), part of (P. 562), for Thos. Pipon, MHau. 1827; 6A3; inherited in his partage by his dau. Elizabeth, wife of Dan. Messervy; shown in lands of late Elie Pipon 1760.

in **S**: le Clos du Buron, VMf, ment. in Le Geyt partage in Mess. 1613, and for Aaron Falle in AS. 1671.

in **T**: Feodum al Buron, Feodum de Buron, ment. 1309; and as the Fee Buron, 1528.

François Le Boutillier retained the use of various items, including Le Buron, after the sale of a house near Le Hurel. 1686. MRS.

le Jardin de Buron, (V1½), N of Greenfield Fm., VVEv, PRT. 1931.

unlocated: le Buron, et la vallette en costil par l'aest du Buron; land of Thos. Pinel and Elizabeth Lorans; AMel. 1700. at sea: Les Burons, rocks off the N coast; Dum. 1685.

Les Burons, rocks and spar buoy, E of Grouville Bay, 1867.

Le Bûronnet, Bûsonnet, Bironnet du Nord et Sud, rocks outside Le Pulec.

in Les Dirouilles: Les Burons, Buthons, Buronières; small rocky islets in maps 1843, 1867, 1894, and Fa.

**Burrard.** surname.

Lieut. Genl. Sir Harry Burrard, Jersey-born, Peninsula veteran (1755–1813).

in H: Burrard Street, 10A3; so named in 1812, when he gave the strip of land where the street is, to the parish.

**Burrier.** meaning unknown.

if a surname, not otherwise recorded; poss. connected with F. *bourrée* (a faggot), or *bourrier* (chaff).

in Mt: Le Fief Burrier, sub-fief of Samarès, in (Mt) not in (C) as sometimes stated; recorded as le fieu Burrey 1382 (BSJ, 1904, p. 306); Burrey, au lieu du Roi es Estoquez, sold to John Nicolle 1468; Burré, sold to John Dumaresq 1499; Burrier, TSam. 1608; Burrier 1619 (BSJ, 1927, p. 323); le Clos appelé le fief Beurier, AMt. 1701; Burier, DLX; field Le Fief Beurrier, (V8-), VQ, for Elie Starck, PRMt. 1865; un becquet dans le Clos appelé Le Fief Beurrier, (V1¼), PRMt. 1889. field Le Burier, Burstier, at Surville, nr. La Route des Buttes and Les Etoquets (Mt. 482, 555); 4C3.

**Busegros.** v. Bousegros.

**Bûsonnet.** v. Buron.

**Busnel.** v. Buesnel.

**Busnon.** v. Bunion.

**Busnouet.** v. Bunouet.

**Busonuf.** v. Burnouf.

**But, Bu.** (end).

an alternative spelling of Bout, qv; F. *bout*; JNF. *bu*, *but*; cf. F. *but* (mark, goal); it is also a spelling of bou, boue, qv.

in H: rochers appelés Les Buts, nr. Elizabeth Castle; where the cutter *Fanny* was wrecked in 1825; (BSJ, 1918, p. 349).

in L: Bu de la Rue, road and hamlet; and le Mont du Bu de la Rue, 6B4.

in O: Le Bu de la Rue. Cross roads at (O. 888–905).

le Clos du But, at Le Coin, (O. 1889); 5B4.

in T: PRT, 1931 gives, in VRoz, le Clos des Buts, Broadfields; and in VCr, le Clos des Courts Buts, (V3¾), au sud de la Ruette Mont Infer; and le cõil des Courts Buts, (V1¼), Le Hurel, also given with Le Clos des Longs Buts for H. M. Vatcher, 1946.

**Butée, Buttée, Pute, Putée.** (propped up; or slimy).

there are two suggested derivs., pointing perhaps to two different words: (1). F. *bouter*, JNF. *buter* (to put in position, to set on end, prop up, abut on); cf. F. *abouter*, OF. *abuter*, fr. *bout* (to abut, border on), and OF. *bouter* (to butt, thrust); cf. Eng. *buttal*, for *abuttal* (a boundary); on this theory, La Pierre Butée would mean the stone stood on end, or propped against the Tower. (2). JNF. *puté*, *pite*, fem. *putée* (slimy, muddy); cf. F. Eng. Lat. *pus* (*pus*), whence Lat. *putidus*, *putridus* (fetid), Gk. πύος: fr. Sanskrit *puy* (stink), an onomatopoeic word; JNF. *puté* especially applied to miry roads, effluent in farmyards &c.

in J: le Clos de la Pierre Putée, (J. 894); 3A3; cf. rocks named Les Nères Putes.

in O: La Pierre Butée, and La Mare de la Pierre Butée, is an area in the dunes, named from one or more stones, smaller than the *blanches pierres*; one such, moved by the Germans, is said to have been the boundary between two *cueillettes*; another marked the division between *varechs libres* and *varechs de marée*; others may have been erected for cattle to scratch on. (FLM, DJF). One of them, poss. a megalith, gave its name to a Martello built near it, successively called La Tour de la Pierre Buttée, Tower B in 1817, and Tower no. 5 in 1887; it is sometimes shown on map 5A4, but was prob. N of Le Braye, on 5C4. La Pierre Butée is shown in (O. 1542) by FLM in BSJ, 1948.

**Buths.** orthography and meaning doubtful.

poss. for Col. A. de Butts, Engineer-in-Chief, who became Deputy Governor 1818–20; or for the Eng. surnames Booth, Boot.

in G: le Clos Butts, (G. 34); 11A1.

in Mt: le Clos Butts, Boots; St. Saviour's Hospital.

**Butière.** v. Buttière.

**Butte, Buttes.** (butts, for archery, crossbow, rifle and gunnery).

recorded in all parishes except (C), (H) and (P); fr. F. JNF. *butte* (a mound, bank, a target on rising ground; OE. *fa* mark to shoot at), Eng. *butt*; cf. F. *bout*, OF. *bot* (end); F. *but* (goal), and *buter* (to hit the mark). “La Butte de 200, 300” was the phrase used for firing points on the rifle ranges at Grouville, Crabbé and Les Landes. Archery butts were sited near the parish church.

in H: La Butte, (B. 230). 8B2; S of Pont Marquet; not related to the parish church, and prob. an 18th cent. butts; fields to the N have mounds and earthworks in Rich. 1795. Les Camps des buttes, fief du Roi, contrée de la Moye, 1695.

in G: there are Rifle Butts on the beach in Grouville Bay in maps of 1887 and 1914; 11A4; cf. Target.

in J: Les Buttes house and fm. (OJH. 127); has collar from a cross-base, and Abr. de Carteret fireplace; ment. in MLeC.

1712, Edouard de Carteret and Josué Arthur; in 1720, partage, and exchange with Arthur; in 1793, sale to Sam. Coutanche by Jean Le Couteur, who the same year buys Belle Vue (B); 2D1; there is a record of an exchange of Les Buttes and La Hougue Boëte between de Carteret and Le Couteur (note-book F. G. Collas, p. 112, SJ. Library). adjoining it, S of the Church, are le Clos des Buttes (J. 374), through which the percage runs, and le Clos des Buttes (J. 525A), part of which is ment. in T.J. 1747 for Esther Le Quesne and Jean Ricard; PRJ. gives, in VN, le Clos des Buttes (V5), for Falte Le Brocq, 1904, and le grand et petit Clos des Buttes (V5½), Melbourne House, 1915.

in **L**: Les Buttes de St. Laurent, ment. 1640; land W of Les Grandes Buttes is ment., on the King's highway, 1521; AL. 1718 gives le Grand Clos des Butes, celui du nord, (V4¾), for Susanne Gibaut; in 1806, Les Grandes Buttes bel. to Le Trésor, not Le Bénéfice, (BSJ. 1917, p. 205); today, le Jardin des Buttes (L. 465) near the Church; 6B3; its E. part is Les Longues Buttes, Les Petites Buttes, N. part of churchyard.

in **Mt**: Les Buttes fm. and cross-roads, SW of the Church, 4C1; ment. as Les Buttes de St. Martin, nr. le Clos à Cornières (Mt. 390), in MHau. 1663; shown in PRMt. 1889 as Les Bûtes house, with le Clos des Bûtes (V4¾).

La Route des Buttes, between Les Buttes and Le Rué, 4C3; shown in PRMt. 1861, 1865 as La Route des Bute, Butes, bordant le Jardin de Marguet, Clos de Hubert &c; and le Clos des Buttes, bordant La Route des Bute, (V5½), VQ, J. F. Badier; and le Clos des Buttes (V1½), Ph. Ahier; also maison située ès Butes, Jane Drelaud.

AMt. 1701 gives le Grand Clos des Buttes (V5¾), and le Petit Clos des Buttes (V1¾), for Jacques Jennes, and le Jardin des Buttes (V1¾), Ph. Payn.

PRMt. 1861, 1865 gives le Clos des Buttes (V5¾), Petite Préférence.

a field La Butte, (V?13) at Cottage Fm. is recorded.

PRMt. 1861 also records, in VROz, Les Buttes (V7), Rev. W. Lemprière.

in **My**: Les Buttes fm., Haut des Butes fm. and cross-roads, and La Rue des Buttes, 2C2-4, 2D1; ment. in PRMy. 1832-43, when the road named Les Buttes was bordered (1832) by land of Rev. Jean du Pre; in 1842 the making of a main road from Le Haut des Buttes to Le Moulin Tostain was considered desirable; compensation for La Sausaie and other parcels of land claimed by Pierre du Feu (of Valley Fm.), and in 1843 by Ed. Le Couteur and Abr. Robert, and it was decided to take the necessary land from Le Couteur.

in **O**: La Butte, (V?14), at Ville Bagot, 1D1.

le champ de la butte en campagne, (V¾), VGC, for Langlois. PRO. 1904.

in **S**: Le Costil des Buttes, S of land at d'Hautrée. Bought by Michel Bree from Marie Ahier. 1734.

le Clos des Buttes ou de la Briqueterie (Champion's brickfield), (S. ?528); ment. 1892; an unexpected site for butts; Fief de Grainville. Le Jardin des Buttes nr. Le Clos du Presbytère.

in **T**: part of la pièce des Buttes, Fief de Dièlément, bought by Mychiel Lemprière 1579; in neighbourhood of la grande fontaine de Binet.

Les Butes, and le Clos des Butes, avec Jean Maret, SRAb. 1648; cf. certaines chasses et avenues nommées Les Buttes, bel. to Chs. Maret, prob. the flat stretch of road W of La Maison Maret. (v. BSJ. 1914, p. 395).

le grand Clos et Jardin des Buttes, (T. 1395, 1399); La Mare; VAugs; PRT. 1931. Note, adjacent to La Rue de Cross Bow.

le Clos de La Butte, (V3½), La Chasse, 7A2 or 7B3; remote from the Church.

unlocated; La Maison des Buttes; bel. to Méléches MMau. 1671; MHau. 1755.

**Buttée.** v. Butée.

**Buttière, Butière.** (an end patch of land left uncultivated).

JNF. butchiêthe; fr. F. bout, OF. bot, Eng. butt (an extremity; a small patch, often triangular, at the end of a field, which was left uncultivated because unmanageable, or contained an archery mound or butt); cf. bout, but, and Eng. gore.

in **B**: La Ville, et Butières, (V6), at Portelet.

in **G**: Les Buttières, (G. 180. 521. 647).

in **H**: le Clos des Buttières, avec Jean Mauger fs. Josias; AMel. 1700.

le Jardin de la Butière, avec Jn. Poingdestre, SRMel. 1748; prob. at "The Priory"; and le Petit Clos des Buttières, avec Jean Alexandre, who also has le Jardin de St. Hélier.

in **Mt**: Les Buttières, (Mt. 152).

Les Buttières est, (Mt. 244).

Les Fiefs de la Buttière, (Mt. 256).

Les Butières, opposite le Clos du Milieu; AMt. 1701.

in **My**: La Buttière, Les Buttières, (My. 328).

in **O**: La Grande Buttière, or Les Marettes, (O. 1752).

in **S**: le Clos appellé Les Buttières, Maufant, part of (S. 26); for hrs. Ph. Horman; AS. 1671.

in **T**: La Butière dedans la pièce, (V¾), La Rocque Fleurie, Fief de Dièlément; MNec. 1672.

**Byron.**

the Jersey surname Biron, unconnected with the poet.

in **H**: Byron Road and Lane, St. Helier; made on land long known as La Bironnerie; cf. Biron.



# C

## **Cabane.** (cot, cottage).

F. cabane (a hut, cabin); JNF. (an enclosed bed); Eng. cabin; ML. capanna; prob. of Celtic origin. in Mt: field La Cabane, (V1½), at La Poudrette. La Cabane, (Mt. 210A), on cliffs S of La Coupe; 4B3.

## **Cabaret, Cabarette.** (a tavern).

F. cabaret (tavern); OF. cabaret (a place enclosed with lattice work, used by Archbishop Bramhall c1661 in phrase "some cabaret or tennis-court"; cf. F. OF. cabas (basket, reticule, wicker-work carriage); AdE. 1669 gives "Taverniers et Cabaretiers... le débit de la bière dans les cabarets"; in PRMy. 1777 an innkeeper is called Cabatiez; AdE. 1778 gives "Les Cabaretiers ne pourront entretenir les Gens de Garde depuis le soleil couché; in 1782, "Ph. Thoreau n'est point une personne propre... cabatier"; in 1798, "we stopped at a little cabaret", BSJ. 1932, p. 40. The connection between taverns and tennis, or paume (fives) is seen in the Lemprière trial of 1463, the taverns being in (Mt), like the following entries. The netting was presumably to keep the ball in, and enable patrons to watch.

in Mt: le Clos des Cabarettes, près de la cache de Pierre Baudayn fs. Nicolas, 1620, and in the same year le Clos des Cabarettes, Fief du Roi, Michel Baudains, (BSJ. 1903, p. 148); again ment. 1626; cf. Les Cabarettes (V3), fossé vers le pré Vincent Maret ca. ux., Ph. Baudains, AMt. 1701; and Les Cabarettes (V3¾) in VQ, for Ann White, in PRMt. 1889, which also gives partie du Clos de devant ès Cabarettes (V1½), C. W. Binet.

Les Cabarettes, or La Rue des Cabarettes, a lane S of Croix au Maître, 7B4; ment. in VQ in PRMt. 1889.

## **Cabeldu, Gabeldu.** surname.

fr. Breton, cable (head), du (black); the corresponding name Cabelguen, guen meaning white, is also found in Brittany.

in L: Le Clos Gabeldu. (L. 408).

## **Cabot.** surname, locative, **La Cabotterie.**

the Jersey fam. Cabot, also established in America, is recorded from 1274; being apparently written Cab in 1461–78; orig. a nickname fr. F. JNF. OF. cabot, chabot (gull-fish), bull-head or miller's thumb), fr. OF. caboche, Lat. caput (head). Fields and localities named after the Cabot fam. occur in several parishes. (Note: JNF. caboche (cabbage)).

in C: field La Fosse Cabot, (V¾); TSam. 1738 & 1754.

in G: TG. 1601 gives: au pendant de son Clos des Cabots (V1), for Henry Amy: les Jardins des Cabots, for Jean Alexandre; son Jardin des Cabots, for Jean Horman; all in VLv.

GP. gives le Clos des Camps Cabot (V6¾), for Jean Le Four.

in 1617: La Greverie de Jannequin Amy en Longueville; l'usage de certain ruisseau sortant de la Fontaine ès Cabots, (G.717A).

McCol. 1634, partage Horman, gives le Jardin des Cabots (V2¾), and le camp de la Fontaine ès Cabots (V1¾).

AG. 1804 gives les Courtails de Cabot (V3½), for Chs. de la Garde.

TG. 1851 gives le Clos des Cabots, for Thos. Filleul.

today we have: Les Cabots, (G. 717); and le Champ Cabot, (G 10); 11A2.

in H: Cabot's Yard, Seaton Place, an area developed by Jean Cabot 1782, a sium by 1831. Terre appelée Le Mont Cabot, Fief de Méléches, (H. 1413); appearing in AMel. 1700 as Le Mont Cabot, avec Hélier Le Gros, and le Clos du Mont Cabot, Edouard de la Cloche; in SRMel. 1746, le Clos appelé Les Monts Cabot, avec Jean Le Gros, and le Clos des Monts Cabot, Jean Mischon; in AMel. 1822, Ph. Le Couteur fs. Ed. has Le Mont Cabot, and Arnice le V.d. Durell has la Pièce des Monts Cabot.

in J: T.J. 1747 shows le Jardin de Jean Cabot, VHé, for Jean Fleury.

in Mt: le Clos Cabot, (Mt. 495); shown as le Clos et Jardin Cabot, VQ, for J. Cabot, PRMt. 1861; also, le Champ Cabot (Mt. 666); 11B1.

in S: AS. 1671 gives le Clos de Cabot, Maufant, for Richard Falle; cf. le Clos Cabot (S. 42).

field (S. 92) is La Cabotterie.

in T: SRAb. 1648 shows Les Nouettes de Cabot, avec Thos. Bisson.

le Clos Cabot, (T. 393); Les Champs Cabot, de Cabot (T. 841); le Clos Cabot, (T. 801), at Les Câtiaux.

**Caboté, Cabotel, Cabot.** (a Jersey dry measure).

equal to 6 sixtonniers; the small cabot for wheat equalled 8-thirteenthths of an Eng. bushel; the large cabot for barley was one-third larger. The two-handled osier basket used for this measure is still called a cabot (basket).

in **O**: Le Caboté, a rock at the entrance to Les Havres at L'Étaq; so called from resemblance to a full cabot measure, or to a cabot bottom upwards.

**Cache.** v. Chasse.

**Cacheur, Le Cacheur.** surname.

recorded 1607–1749; in JNF. cacheux means a driver.

in **H**: le Clos du Cacheur, Fief de la Godelière, for Jean Le Quesne, 1813.

in **L**: le grand costil du Cacheur, Fief de St. Clair, MLau. 1726; cf. Chasseur, Shossair; shown as le Grand Côtil du Cacheur, aveu Elie Laurens fs. Elie, MMel. 1753, 1821; shown in PRL, in VCH, as le côtil au Cachour.

le Costil du Cacheur...vers l'ecluse (Fricquet?) for Abraham de Ste Croix, SRMcl. 1773.

le Clos du Cacheur, (V5½), partage Pinel, HMAu. 1748.

**Cachon.** meaning uncertain but prob. a contraction for picachon. qv.

in **L**: le Cachon for Jean de Ste Croix 1773, and Jean de la Cour 1798. SRMcl.

**Caerel.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a nickname, becoming a surname; fr. F. caqueur (a man who packs herrings in caques (kegs)); or OF. caquerel, cagarel, Eng. cackerel (a species of fish).

in **G**, or **S**: le Grand Clos Lemprière au long du chemin du Caerel, buttant le hogard Marie Amy; ERO. 15, 1605.

**Cadet.** (a younger son; or a lad in training for a commission).

F. cadet; OF. capdet; Sc. caddie (at golf); ML. capitellum (a little head).

in **Mt**: Old Cadet House, Gorey.

Naval Cadet Training Ship, erected in a field 1860; 11B1.

**Cadre.** (framework).

F. cadre (framework); Lat. quadrum (a square).

in **P**: le Costil des Cadres, abutting on the bié of Tesson Mill, 1681; (?nr. P. 835).

**Caen.** capital of Calvados, France.

Le Fieu à l'Abbesse de Caen; a donation c.1066 by William the Conqueror to L'Abbaye de la Ste. Trinité de Caen, of "terra unius carrucae" in Jersey, (Cart. 410). Of this, 24 acres were in (M1), and there was land in (S), including "en La Ville Patier" and also in (J) and (T), (now Crown land).

Ext. 1331 mentions "viginti quattuor acrea terrae que sunt in manibus tenentium Abbatisse de Cadomo", in (T); Ext. 1528 calls the fief "Mablyn" or "Thabbesse of Caen"; Ext. 1607, "abbessee of Cane". The Seigneurial book of this fief 1637–1661, combined with Avranches, both in (T), is in the library of the S.J: for most of that time the Seigneur was Amice de Carteret of (T), then his dau. Marie.

The extent of the fief in Trinity seems to have been as follows: bounded on W by stream fr. Trinity Manor up to Ebénézer, including Fontaine Collard and La Perruque; turning E on main road to Les Croix; then N to turning to La Fortunée; back to main road; S to Maison Maret; then following stream back to Trinity Manor.

**Caen, de Caen.** surname.

recorded from 1542 AdE and Extente 1528 to present day.

in **H**: La Maison de Caen, en mesure, Fief de la Rondiole, 1658.

in **J**: Caen Lodge, said to be so called because it was sold to raise funds to send a student to Caen. (J. 441).

in **Mt**: le Clos de Cayn et le talon, (V5), in le Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1553. Perhaps an error for Caen. La Rue des Caen, 4A3.

in **My**: le Clos ès de Caen, 1851, PRMy. le Clos de Caen, (My. 568. 679), le Clos du Caen (My. 631); PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Clos de Caen, for J. G. Vibert. (My. 679).

in **O**: le Clos de Caen, (O. 279).

unlocated: la maison de Caen et la pièce de la Noe, Fief du Roi, 1625; (BSJ. 1903, p. 144).

**Cafe.** v. Cave.

**Cage.** (cage).

F. Eng. cage; Lat. cavea (a hollow place).

in **H**: La Cage: an iron cage, originally in the Royal Court, then near the Market Cross, where the Hallebardiers deposited prisoners awaiting trial; AdE. 1643 gives "mettre au cep ou en la Cage"; in 1645 Chev. pp. 207, 413 gives "à la place du marchey... aux pres de la Cage, droit devant la pillory, piroilly".

**Cahagne.** v. Cocagne.

**Cahouain.** (screech-owl).

F. chat-huant (hooting-cat); JNF. cahouain, cahouan.

in **T**: le Creux au Cahouain, a cave on the N coast.

**Cahuelle, Cahuellerie.** (head, top-knot, peak), becoming a surname.

JNF. cahueüle, cahueuille, caheüle, caheule; Guerns. cahuche; F. caboche; ultimately fr. Lat. caput, all are slang words for head.

in Mt: le Clos de Cahuelle, (V3); Frs. Fêret; AMt. 1701.

in P: forisfacture (forfeiture) de Kahull, held by Vason and Pollard in AR. 1309, p. 250; this might be an echo of the Irish name Cahill (mighty in battle).

PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives La Cahuelerie du presbytère, for Hamptonne.

in T: les camps de kahuelle, lieu de la franche mauvelerie, for Jean Dumeresq, 1581, MO (Elie Dumeresq); at or nr. (T. 774).

**Caille.** (quail).

take no notice of Le Champ des Cailles, a name chosen, we are told, by an owner who was having quail for dinner.

**Caillette.** (small pebble, flint or stony area).

F. caillette can mean a stormy petrel, or a chatterbox; in the context below, it seems to be a local dim. of caillou, qv, and suggests a flint-chipping area.

in Mt: le Clos des Caillettes. Two cabots wheat rente due on it to the Trésor of St Saviour. MRS. 1675. PRMt. 1861, in VF, gives le Clos des Caillettes, Cayettes, (Mt. 675), for F. N. de Quetteville, Springside, 7D2.

in VQ, le Clos des Calaitte, (V6). Champ Colin; le Clos des Caillettes, (V4), Surville; and le Clos de Caillettes, Jean Godfray.

in S: le Clos des Caillettes.

**Caillou.** (pebble, flint).

fr. Lat. calculus (a pebble).

in O: le cötül à geon et Cailloux, at La Place, (O. 67); this field is near the Plémont flint-chipping area.

**Caïne.** (a chain).

F. chaîne; JNF. caïne; Eng. chain; fr. Lat. catena (a fetter); Tourt. derives fr. OF. caine, Bret. kein (a ledge).

at sea: Les Caïnes, a string of rocks off the St. Brelade coast; this name also occurs in Guernsey.

**Cainnevais.** v. Cannevière.

**Cainvais.** v. Cannevière.

**Caisse.** Hogweed or Cowparsnip in Gy & Norm.

but there is F. caisse (a chest), D. kas, Pr. caissa, Lat. capsa (a box) whence Eng. cash; there is also F. caisse (a drum); and Gael. coisich, OE. cash (a corduroy road, a path made of tree-trunks). v. Quaisse, Quesse.

in P: Les Réages et les Riages des Caisses. nr. the top of Mont de la Mare AVL. c. 1775.

le champ des Caisses, (V1½). Mary du Val; VSN; PRP. 1880.

**Calais.** surname.

this word could stand for the French seaport, and a surname derived from it; or mean a hamper, or (Harrap) a "twelve-head" of cabbage; the surname occurs as de Caleis 1292; de Caleys, de Cales, le Caleys 1309; de Calles, PLF. 1479.

in J: dans les grands jardins Calais par le nord, VHé, for Clément Romeril, TJ. 1747; cf. Rogerus de Caleis (J), ment. in DLX:2:301.

in P: le champ de Calais, (P. 236); appearing in PRP. 1880, VG, as le Champ de Calais, J. Le Marquand; and le champ de Callais (V½), P. Helleur. L'Heritage des Calleys. unlocated. MAdC 1632.

**Caldwell.** name in the Littler Jones family.

in C: Caldwell Hall, the old parish hail, restored by Mr Littler Jones as a community centre. The new parish hall is near Le Hocq Tower.

**Calée.** meaning ambiguous. cf. Calais.

F. offers cale d'un quai (a slipway); calé (well-to-do); F. JNF. have caler (to prop up).

La Maison Calée, Callée; given, among numerous sea-marks, by SD. 1600-50; meaning either the house with a slipway, the wealthy house, or the shored-up house.

**Calfeatur.** (a caulker).

F. calfeutrer, calfater (to caulk) JNF. calfêteur; Pr. calafatar; ML. calafatare; prob. of Arabic origin: the Eng. caulk is fr. Lat. calcare (to tread in); Chev. 1645-6, p. 272, writes: "ils les y faisois callefester".

in Les Minquiers: Le Passage des Calfeateurs, a channel E of Maîtresse Ile; named after some caulkers wrecked there; (BSJ. 1969. p. 347).

**Callinerie.** meaning doubtful.

F. has calinerie (wheedling, cajolery); JNF. has calinette (heat-haze lying over the fields); the termination suggests the home of a fam. Callin, none such is recorded in Jersey but it appears in Normandy.

in O: La Callinerie, ment. in TO. p. 12; PRO. 1904-11 gives, in VGC, La Calinerie, Callinerie (V8¼), E of chemin pub., for J. Syvret; and La Callinerie (V½); cf. (O. 1637) Calloneret.

in P: part of fief Haubert de St. Ouen, nr. Le Moulin de la Mare, for Ph. Syvret, La Calinerie, poss. (O. 1637) on O/P boundary; partage 1780.

**Callioterie.** poss. (a place of pebbles, or stone-breaking or a surname).  
no fam. Calliot recorded in Jersey: F. callot can mean an unhewn block in a quarry; calotte can mean a tumulus; prob. for cailloterie, a local form fr. F. caillouteur (a stone-breaker, road-mender); cailloutis (a heap of broken stone for road-mending); caillouteux (pebbly, flinty); cf. JNF. cailloter (to make a dent in).

in **B:** La Callioterie; Seale rente book of 1733-46, MHau. Also Prê de la Calloterie in 1803.

in **H:** le pray de la caloterie, prê du Prieur, Fief du Prieur. MAdeC. 1628; prê de la Caloterie en haut de la Rue du Huc, Daniel Poingdestre, 1803.

in **Mt:** La Callioterie, (V3), Ph. Renouf; VF. PRMt. 1861.

**Callité.** v. Qualité.

**Calloneret.** meaning unknown.

poss. a corruption of F. calonière (a pop-gun); or of F. canonnier (an artilleryman).

in **O:** Le Calloneret, (O. 1637), E of St. Ouen's Pond; 5B3.

**Cambrai.** surname. cf. Cambert.

prob. fr. Cambrai nr. Valenciennes; recorded 1225 to 1309, one Egidius Cambray is ment. in I.C. 1225 as a serviens (sergent) of the King; Kamberes 1274; Cambrees, Cambreis, Cambraes 1299; Cambreys 1309; Cambraes 1331; note also surname Le Cambier, Lecambier 1302-09; Le Caunber, Kaunber, Gaunber 1309; (v. BSJ. 1913, p. 366, and L'Amy, p. 151).

in **J:** le Clos and le petit Clos de Cambrez, Fief Chesnel, ment. 1612 and MLeC. 1650.

PRJ. 1904, 1915 give, in VN, le Clos de Canbrée (V3), Hélier Remon; le Clos de Canbrai, Cambrai, nr. St. Blaize, (V3), (J. 658-9); and le Clos Cambrés (V2½), John Sarre, Beau Séjour.

in **L:** Feodum ès Cambraes, Ext. 1331.

Mont Cambrai, hill and road. 6D3.

AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de Cambrée (V4½), Jean Snow; le Grand (V4½) et Petit (V3) Clos de Cambrée, Jean Le Maistre.

in **T:** Cambrai, fm., La Rue de Cambrai and Clos de Cambrai (T. 144-145), nr. Les Mauves, 3C2.

La Croix Cambraye, sur ou près de Fief de Triguel, 1625; shown as La Croix Cambre, Fief de Petit Rozel, (?T. 280), 1633.

**Cambrette.** (curved).

poss. connected with the surname Cambrai, qv; or fr. OF. cambre (a weapon for throwing); or fr. F. cambre (a curve), cambré (bent, cambered), fr. Lat. camera (a vault); cf. Eng. camber (the convex surface of a road, or of a ship's planks; or a small dock protected by a jetty); with which cf. Gael. camag (a bay), and Eng. cam (something bent, a harbour); cf. also W. Ir. Gael. cam (crooked), and the Eng. phrase clean-cam, or kim-kam (awry).

in **C:** La Cambrette, a curved rock at Grève d'Azette.

in **J:** La Cambrette. Point E. of Ronez. 2B1.

in **O:** le costil de la Cambrette, (V2), MHag. 1754. Quarried curve in cliff west of Grève de Lecq.

in **P:** le Clos de Cambrette, (V4½), bel. to Home Fm., advt. 1962; cf. le Clos Cambrette, (V4¾), E. Bisson, Highland Fm., VCV, PRP. 1880.

at sea: Cambrette, a rock off Grève d'Azette; also called Triple (Tripple 1904) Peak Rock, also at Le Pulec & Grève de Lecq.

**Camion.** (a wagon, or surname Camille).

F. camion (dray, low wagon, lorry); Eng. camion (truck for transporting cannon). FLM. says error for Camillon.

in **J:** le Clos de Camion, VD, for Clement Hamon; T.J. 1747 at Ville Guyon.

**Camp, Champ.** (a field).

camp in F. means a camp; in OF. and JNF. a field; fr. Lat. campus (a flat space), Gk. κῆπος. Kepos (a garden, orchard). The Jersey camp is a field unenclosed by hedges, or one giving on to moorland. It is often part of a larger unit, the Clos. Thus, Champs in AB. 1786 tend to be under (V2), anything above that being a Clos; in T.J. 1747 we have "dans son clos, le champ du sud; les deux champs du nord dans le même clos", and many other examples. It is occasionally a surname, eg. Jean de Camps, (O), MHau. 1756, perhaps an error for surname de Caen.

in **B:** Le Mont des Longs Champs, a lane, 9A1. Les Longs Champs, franc fief, 1605.

Les Longs Camps, Champs appear in: partage Poingdestre, MHau. 1753, as dans les Longs Champs (V3¾); in MHau. 1757, les Longs Camps; AB. 1786, terre dans les Longs Champs, (V2¾), Jean Le Bas; terre dans le Clos appelé Les Longs Champs, (V3), Jacques Le Cras; le petit Clos des Longs Champs, (V1½), Thos. Pipon.

Les Courts Camps, W of Clos de la Hurette, (V3¼), Thos. Pipon, AB. 1786.

Le Camp, (B. 413A), and le Camp de Dimanche, (B. 413B), at La Sergenté; 8A4.

in **C:** ès Longs Camp, (V1); TSam. 1608.

les Champs du Prê, (V5½); advt. 1963.

in **G:** Le Long Champ (G. 240); Le Court Champ (G. 240A).

Les Champs, (G. 555).

le Clos des Champs (V3¼), for Jn. Pèpin; AG. 1804.

in **H:** Pierre Renouf sells to Jean Chevalier fs. Nicolas le petit Clos des Longs Camps, Fief à l'Abbé de Bellozanne.

in **H:** La Rue des Petits Camps. Now reverted to its real name, having been called Blenheim Lodge Lane. Mont au Prêtre.

in **J:** les Longs et Courts Champs, (J. 255-6), for Clém. Richardson, T.J. 1747.

Longchamp now Beauverd, (OJH. 122); has a ship's bell; flints arrow-heads and gun-flint found here.

La Rue des Courts Champs, 2D1.

in **L:** AL. 1718 gives, Le Long Champ (V1½), Pierre Benest; le Clos des Longchamps (V2¼), hrs. Jean Corbel; le Jardin des Longs Champs (V3¾). Nic. Le Gros.

in **Mt**: Les Champs, fm. 4B3; with fields Les Cocberts and Clos de Henry, 1904.  
 La Rue du Camp, at Ville ès Nouaux; 4A3.  
 le Long Champ, (V8½), bel. to Waverley Fm., advt. 1963.  
 le Clos des Camps, (V4¾), Elie Le Maistre; AMt.  
 les Camps de dessus la Ruette et Commune (V2¼); Thos. Beaugié; AMt. le Camp et le Cosnet, (V1½); Jean Collas; AMt. 1701.  
 in **My**: La Maison de Longs Champs, Fief du Roi, for Pierre Bellée fs. Clément, 1620.  
 le camp à geon, Fief ès Craquevilles; MArt. 1661.  
 le Cour Camp du Pray; MCol. 1704.  
 MArt. 1832, Fief de l'Aumone, gives: Les Longs Champs, with le Picachon (V3½); les Champs de la Mer, costils de l'est et l'ouest, (V26).  
 in **O**: la Pièce des Longs Champs (O. 112), Le Long Champ, (O. 113); Les Longs Champs, (O. 104).  
 les Courts Camps, (O. 294); le Court Clos or Les Courts Camps (O. 1838).  
 le Clos des Camps, nr. Water Lane, (V7); bel. to St. Ouen's Church; advt. 1963.  
 Champ Vert, fm., Vinchelez.  
 Le Camp Donné House, (OJH. 132). Le Petit Clos du Champ Donné (O. 718) les Camps de Syvret.  
 in **P**: Les Longs Champs, aveu Marie Gallie, veuve Jacques de la Rocque, and Pierre Mauger, tuteur enfants Edo. Luce, (?P. 627); MHag. 1749.  
 in **S**: les Longs et Courts Camps, (S. 225-4); ment. (as Champs) in AS. 1671, for Nicolas Falle. Camp Colin, Champ Colin and Rue du Camp Colin running north from La Hougue Bie.  
 in **T**: Les Champs, fm.  
 Champs Clairs, fm., and field, (T. 1288); 7A1. 2. 4.  
 les Camps au Vrai; ment. as deux camps, la pièce au vrec, campagne du Petit Porcq (sic); Fief de Diélement; MNee. 1744.  
 les Grans Champs, les Cours Camps, each (V¾), La Garenne, fm. la Maison des Champs (T. 675).

**Campagne.** (flat, open country).

**F.** campagne; **OF.** campagne; **JNF.** campangne; **Eng.** campaign, champaign; **ML.** campania (level country); **Lat.** Campania (the plains near Naples); **fr. Lat.** campus (flat space, field); also a surname, eg. Galfridus de la Champeyne (Ext. 1274), recurring as de Campania 1286.

in **G**: La Campagne.

in **Mt**: la Campagne, and le Clos de la Campagne (Mt. 252).  
 PRMT. gives, in VRoz, le Clos de la Campagne (V2½), for J. J. Nicolle, La Paloterie, 1861, Josué Nicolle 1865; and le champ de la Campagne (V1¾), for Hélière Nicolle.

in **O**: La Campagne; open heath-land with many long narrow fields or camps, each camp in the campagne being held by different owners; evidence of early open-field or strip cultivation; 5B1; fields (O. 1727. 1783. 1789. 1791) are called La Campagne; (O. 1721. 1725. 1726) are les Champs en Campagne; (O. 1671A) is le Clos de la Campagne; (O. 1786) is Les Campagnes.

La Rue de la Campagne runs fr. Rue du Couvent to the top of Mont Mathieu; Le Chemin de la Campagne, fr. Mont Mathieu over to Mont Rossignol; 5B1.

Le Moulin de la Campagne is Grantez windmill, v. moulin.

in **P**: la partie ouest et la partie est d'un champ de terre en Campagne (V4), at Les Monts de la Mare, advt. 1973.

in **T**: La Campagne du Petit Porcq, Fief de Diélement; v. camp.

in Les Dirouilles: La Campagne, a rock, Fa.

**Campraille, Camraille, Canraille.** v. Raille.

**Camraille.** v. Campraille.

**Can.** form and meaning ambiguous.

there is **F.** cane (duck, as opposed to drake) and **F.** canne (a reed), **OF.** cane; **Eng.** Sc. cane, cain; **ML.** cana (a tax or rent paid by yardstick or cane, in eggs, poultry etc.)

in **J**: La Can, (J. 1096A); 7A1.

**Canal, Canné.** (channel, canal).

**F.** canal; **Lat.** canalis (channel); canal is of comparatively recent introduction; **JNF.** canné is older, meaning a small stream across a field, or ditch along a lane, smaller and slower than a brook; it can also be stagnant; cf. chenal.

in **C**: Le Grand Canal, between Samarès Manor and Grève d'Azette; Le Petit Canal; and Le Canal au travers la closure d'Abr. Fauvel, TSam. 1754.

in **L**: Les Canneaux (leats) serving Quétilvel, Gargate and Tesson, to be cleaned and emptied by all having preries (meadows) thereon; MHag. 1779.

in **O**: Le Canal du Squez. a stream-bed nr. Le Pinnacle; v. Squez.

Le Canné Vibert, in the dunes.

Le Caneau, leading to the lavoir at Vinchelez; MO. c1700-1730.

La Tihelle du Canal, (O. 669).

Le Canné de la Rineree, Rivierée, a point on the N coast with two raised beaches, E of Creux Gabourel; 1B1.

Les Canals, dug by the Germans as defensive works to the N and S of St. Ouen's Pond; also called North and South Canals (now filled); 5A4. 5D1.

Le Canal de la Pompe, the outlet from St. Ouen's Pond westward to the sea, (O. 1543). PRO. 1680.

Five streams or channels are listed as having dried out in the great drought of 1976, viz: Le Canné des Charrieres, du Valet, des Vaux, des Vaux de Carteret et des Vaux Cuissin.

in **P**: Le Canné des Moulins, or Douët du Canard; the St. Peter's Valley stream; 6C2.

Le Canal Sir Edward; a diversion of the St. Peter's Valley stream at Beaumont; so named after Sir Edouard de Carteret, who was granted all the perquages and terres vacantes in Jersey in 1663; in 1667 there were complaints that the canal of Sir Edward across the Marais was drying out the pastures on common land and letting in sand from the shore. MHau. Le Canal ou Estang dudit Sr. de Carteret, 1672; tout son canal et tous ses caneaux et étangs... au marais des paroisses de St. Pierre et St. Laurent, MHau. 1695; ment. as Le Canal Sir Edward 1728, 1763.  
 dans le Pray (P. 542)... depuis le Canau, in land of late Elie Pipon 1760.

canal qui sépare les Paroisses de St. Pierre et St. Ouen, VG, PRP. 1880.  
at sea: Carré du Cané, or Flat Rock, off Grève d'Azette.  
le Cané de l'Anglaise, and Cané de l'Orgion, channels SE of La Rocque.

**Canard** (duck); **Canardièrre** (duck-pond).

in **P**: Le Douet du Canard, or Le Canné des Moulins; the St. Peter's Valley stream, forming the boundary between Sts. Peter and Lawrence.  
at sea: Les Canardières, rocks off St. Clement's Bay, where duck congregate.

**Canbert.** surname cf. Cambrai.

recorded 1302-1309 as Le Canbier, Lecanbier, Le Caumber, Gaumber, Kaumber.

in **G**: le Pré de Canbert, gisant le long des Hommets, (?G. 110), for Jean le Masurier fs. Jean, later C. Durell; AG. 1804, the bank between le Clos de Canbert and Le Homet de Bas, noted as in need of repair, 1749.

**Cancorlais.** (a man of Cancale, Brittany).

this word might be related to F. cancoillotte (a kind of cheese); but is more likely a mis-spelling of Cancalais (a man of Cancale, a town E of St. Malo); there was an oyster fishery on the rock of Cancale; in 1759 there was an unsuccessful attack on this coast by the English.

in **P**: Le Cancorlais, (V¾); P. Gavey; VG; PRP. 1880.  
in Les Minquiers: shoals named Basse nord et sud des Cancalais.

**Candaret.** meaning unknown.

a surname Cadoret occurs today. The ML. cantaredus, Eng. cantred (a division of the country in Wales, a hundred), fr. Lat. centum, approximates, but does not seem likely.

in **My**: La Rue du Candaret, between (My. 253 and 254); PRMy.

**Canett.** meaning uncertain.

F. canette and cannette have a variety of meanings. La Croix Kannet occurs, appar. for Jehannet, in 1463. There is a surname Cannet in Ext. 1607.

in **G** or **S**: es Parays Canett, (VI¾). MHau. 1545.

**Canevière.** v. Cannevière.

**Canibut.** (meaning undetermined).

St. John's Church was called, c1150, the Church of Sanctus Johannes de Caisnibus (of the oaks), F. chesnaie, ML. casnetum (an oak grove), (Cart. 287), and this word might be a corruption of it; less likely is JNF. cannibotte (the dry stalk of hemp), F. chènevotte; F. chanvre (hemp); Ir. canaib; Bret. canib; Lat. cannabis; Gk. κάνναβις, cannabis.

in **J**: Le Canibut, road, and three fields forming a rectangle, nr. Century House; Le Canibut (J. 148. 270), Le Long Canibut (J. 263); appearing in TJ. 1747, VD, as Canibus, for Jean Robert and Jean Le Moignan; and "dans les bas Canibus", for Edouard Luce, Clos appété le Canibus, D. Bisson, 1858.

in **O**: Le Canibut, Combat or Becquet Carré, (O. 1717); a small square field opposite La Rocque Onvoi; 5B1.

**Canivet.** surname.

recorded from 1586; this word could also be a local dim. of F. canal; cf. F. caniveau (channel-stone; stone grooved to carry water); it might also be a variant for Quennevais, Cannevière.

in **S**: le Jardin de Canivet et Clos de Haut, (V3½), bordering Friquet Lane; VPn; PRS. 1956.

**Canne.** (reed).

F. canne (cane, bamboo); Eng. cane; Pr. cana; Lat. canna (reed).

in **B**: es Cannes, iii vergies; in La Haule lands 1430; BSJ. 1939, p. 373.

**Canné.** v. Canal.

**Cannevière, Quennevais.** (a field or place where hemp is grown).

F. chanvre (hemp); JNF. canvre; Ir. canaib; Bret. canib; Lat. cannabis; Gk. κάνναβις, kannabis; F. chènevis (hemp-seed), JNF. cannevi; JNF. cannibotte (the dry stalk of hemp), F. chènevotte; cf. canibut; hence Eng. canvas; v. also chanvre. Quayle, p. 138 gives canevière, and DJF. cannevière, as a pear of Norman origin. v. also OJH. p. 40.

At least 23 spellings are recorded: *Cainnevais, Cainvais, Camnibres, Canevets, Cannevière, Cannebière, Cannevez, Cannevière, Cannevièthe, Cannivièthe, Cannvés, Canveti, Canvière, Convie, Convière, Quanevetz, Quenevais, Quenevets, Quennevais, Quenvais, Quenves, Tchennevais.*

An early mention of hemp is in AR. 1309, when Johannes Lynchun encroached on the King's highway in (G), "et ibidem seminavit canabum".

in **B**: and **P**: Les Quennevais, district, with La Ville ès Quennevais, La Route des Quennevais, La Petite Route des Mielles des Quennevais, La Tête des Quennevais (flint-chipping area); Vingtaine des Quennevais (B). This district is partly on the Fief of the Prior of St. Peter. It is often mentioned in documents; eg. Canveti, Cainvais, in the legend of 1495 in MSS of Ph. de Carteret in Les Chroniques; DLX. 1. 20; "solum... quod Canvetos appellant"; quoted by Falle, p. 98.

certain land "ès Cannués en St. Broulade", MChév. 1490.

"the King's fee of Canvès", c1500; BSJ. 1883, p. 396.

"partie des Cannevez, sur le fieu du Prieur St. Pierre", 1612.

champs ès Quenevets, Fiefs de la Hougue Dirvault, Vingt Livres et Luce de Carteret, (P), 1617.

ès Quanevetz, fief Hougue Dirvault, 1620; v. Corneille.

un camp de terre es Canevets, fief du Roi (B); MRoz. 1623.  
 Fief de Son Altesse es Quennevais; MChv. 1657.  
 deux petits champs es Quennevais, au réage des Longues Rées contract of sale of La Chasse (P), acquired by Elie Balleine 1681.  
 une pièce de terre es Quennevais, au Riage du Belguic; MPay. 1684.  
 un champ es cannevais, Fief de Nobretz (P); MPay. 1784.  
 les deux champs de la Croute ou de la Vieille Maison es Quennevais, for Jean Du Pré, ca. ux. Jeanne Le Brun; AB. 1786.  
 La Cannevière, N of (B. 380); 8B3.  
 le Clos des Quennevais, (B. 979).  
 in C: La Quannevière, Fieu au Prieur; MHau. 1562. PRC. gives le Grand Vivier et la Canevière, bel. to Slate House (in C. 190).  
 la Cannevière à Jean Pirouet, (C. 255. 255A).  
 Conviè, Convière, (C. 275), at Le Bourg; 11C3.  
 La Cannevière, (V5½), VGde, bel. to The Glen, PRC.  
 in G: le Jardin de la Canevière, Fief du Roi, or grèverie, (V½), bel. to La Profonde Arène; MCol. 1792.  
 La Cannevière, (G. 664-5); 10D1-2.  
 in H: La Canvière, avec Jacques Guillaume. Jean Le Boutillier, AMel. 1700, and for Le Boutillier in SRMel. 1748, and in 1822.  
 La Cannevière, avec Geo. Touzel; SRMel. 1746.  
 Le Jardin de la Cannivière, (H. 1134A).  
 Frequent references of this widespread name occur in the Mêtêches records, for St. Helier.  
 in J: Le Clos du Cannibres, (V7½), for Joseph Bisson at La Croix. VD. PRJ. 1904. la Canvière et le jardin des Vaux, (VI¼), J. R. Tourgis, Les Chasses, VHé, PRJ. 1904.  
 in L: le Jardin de la Caunvert, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers, MHam. 1605; repeated in MHam. 1654 as le Jardin de la Cauerière.  
 partie de la Canevière, (V1), Ph. Anley; AL. 1718. La Canevière, Abm. Pithon 1739.  
 in M: La Cannevière et le Jardin de Néel, Fief des Augrès, 1619. PRMt. 1861 gives, in VF, La Cannevière, Ed. Payn, prob. of La Chênaie; and La Caneière, (VI½), Chênaie des Bois; and in VRoz, La Canvière, (VI¼), Math. Noël, La Paloterie.  
 Cannevière Cottage, 4C2.  
 in P: PRP. 1880 gives, in VCV, le Pré de la Cannevière, (V1), P. Simon, Oak Fm.  
 in S: AS. 1671 gives La Cannevière, VMf, for Damian Poingdestre; and, in Pigneaux area, La Cannevière, for Jean Giffard.  
 le Clos du Cannavière, (S. 77); 7B4.  
 in T: PRT. 1931 gives, in VAugs, le Jardin de la Cannevière, (nr. T. 134B), Beau Désert; and in VRoz, La Cannevière, (V2¼), given as le Jardin de la Canevier for Noel Cautance, 1626.

### Canon. (cannon).

F. JNF. canon (gun); Eng. cannon; OF. canon (pipe); ML. canon (tube); fr. canna (reed); "cannons, couleuvrines, pouldre" occur in orders for guarding Gorey Castle 1462, Nicolle, Mont Orgueil Castle, p. 32.

in H: Cannon Street, 10A1; at the corner is a building in which Militia artillery were once stored.  
 La Route des Canons, more correctly La Ruette au Canon, on Mont à l'Abbé; 7C3; but this appears in 1663 as La Ruette de Canu.

in T: La Rue des Canons, 7A1-2.

Le Canon de Vicart, the head of a cliff, 3B3; named fr. resemblance to the muzzle of a gun pointing out to sea, or because a cannon was once mounted there.

in Les Îles Chausey; a rock named Le Canon.

at sea: Le Canon des Îles, though not the name of a place, is the traditional name of a phenomenon occurring in a particular sea area; Camden in 1607 knew of it as "a rumbling and roaring noise of waters... that is heard afar off"; dwellers near the N coast have long been aware of it as a distant boom or explosion to the NW of Jersey, occurring on calm summer days; it is thought to be caused by water violently entering a submarine canyon; v. Evening Post, 24 Feb. 1961, and BSJ. 1963, p. 338.

### Canraille. v. Campraille.

### Cantraine. (prob. horse-driven).

OE. canterine; ML. canterinus, fr. canterius (a gelding) hence canterine barley (horse or winter barley).

in T: le Moulin de Cantraine ou de Bas, the seignorial mill of Trinity. MHau. 1722.

### Canté, Cantel, Quanté. (tilted or the surname).

this might be the pers. or surname cantell, recorded as Cauntel 1299; but could be the JNF. canté, Eng. canted (leaning to one side); fr. Teut. kanten (to tilt, list), a root appearing in the tilted menhir Hércanty, qv.

in H: Le Mont Cantel, 10A2; occurring in un petit jardin et mesures situés au Mont Cantel, avec Marie Fiott, AMel. 1700; also in le Champ du Mont Quanté (V¾), partage Ph. Le Moigne, MHau. 1734; and la Pelle du Mont Canté, avec Daniel Martin, SRMel. 1748. House called Le Mont Cantel now Jersey College for Girls Preparatory.

### Cantille. (corner).

F. chanteau; OF. Pr. cantel; OE. cantel, cantil; ML. cantellus, dim. of cantus (side, corner).

in M: Les Cantilles de la Loge et Fontaines, (V4); Clem. Richardson; VF; PRMt. 1861.

### Canton. (a small district).

F. canton (a small district), esp. in Switzerland and France; ML. canto, cantonum; fr. OF. cant (corner), Eng. cant (angle), Teut. kant (edge), ML. cantus (side, corner); cf. cantille; cf. also Eng. cantonment (a group of quarters for the military in India).

in **H**: Le Canton du Rouge Bouillon, 1774; BSJ. 1905, p. 364. Le Canton de Haut de la Vingtaine de la Ville, Le Canton de Bas de la Vingtaine de la Ville.

in **O**: Le Canton de Plémont; MVH. 1774.

**Canut.** v. Quenu, Quesnel.

**Canvière.** v. Cannevière.

**Capçon.** v. Capson.

**Capé.** v. Cappel, Capel.

**Capée.** (a coastal promontory, cape).

F. cap; JNF. capée, fr. Lat. caput (head).

in **J**: La Capée de Sorel.

in **O**: la Capée et La Capée Nant, coastal area at Les Landes.

Les D'cos (a small rock in the shape of a crest) de La Capée, Les Landes.

**Capelle.** v. Chapelle.

**Cappel, Capel, Câpel, Capé.** plural Capieaux or Capaux (headland or promontory); and poss. a surname Capel.

in some cases, a corruption of camps pellés (fields stumped and cleared); the form Capaux below hints at a surname Capel.

in **O**: Le Mont Cappel, Capel; a lane, spur and group of fields; FLM. records a MS reference to Le Mont Camps Pellés; fields, le Clos or Commune du Mont Cappel (O. 371), la Pièce du Mont Cappel (O. 376), and le Clos du Mont Capel (O. 393), ment. in TO. 1721 and SROR. 1800 for Ph. Le Cerf; and le Grand Clos du Mont Capel (O. 398); also La Rue du Mont Capel, Capé, fr. Mont de la Grève de Lecq to Mont Capé; all on 1D3. PRO. 1904-11 gives, in VVz. deux pièces sur Les Monts Capaux (V3), for J. Le Cerf; and in VLeo. partie du Clos du Mont Capel, for E. J. Le Blancq, Léoville; and le Clos du Mont Capé (V1), Rue du Mont Capé, for Mrs. Benest. Fief de Léoville.

**Capitaine.** (The Captain).

ML. capitaneus, fr. Lat. caput (head); in the Middle Ages, the Knight commanding Mont Orgueil Castle was known variously as the Keeper, Constable or Governor of the Castle; by 1495, if not earlier, he was called The Captain.

in **G**: le camp du Capitaine et la Butière, (V1¼), for Thos. Dolbel; GV. 1685-1711 in MHau.

**Le Capitre.** (meaning undetermined).

in **B**: Le Capitre, fief du Roi es quevenais, Th. Quesnel, 1671. Can this be the site of the menhir? v. Quesnel.

**Cappelain, Le Cappelain.** surname, still current.

recorded from 1309; up to 1340 it was written Le Chapelley, Le Chapelein, Capelain, fr. Lat. capellanus (the man in the chapel, chaplain), v. chapelle; the phrase "terra capellaniae" of 1200 (Cart. 418) is translated "de la chapelle", but prob. means the land attached to the chaplain's quarters.

in **P**: le Clos de Cappelain, (P. 888).

dans les Côtills Cappelain, (V12½ and V6); MHau.

les Prays de Capelain, partage Suzanne Dumaresq 1692.

**Cap'son, Capçon.** meaning undetermined.

suggestions: (1). a dim. of F. cap (a small cape). (2). in the orig. sense of F. cap (the head or bows of a ship), seen in "mettre le cap au nord" (bear north); Eng. cape (to head the ship for); in this sense it could mean a minor point to steer for. (3). F. cabestan, Eng. dial. capsal (a capstan), fr. Lat. capistrare (to tie by the neck or head); cf. capée.

at sea: Les Capsons, or Le Capçon du Nord et Sud; and La Hèche (barrier) des Capsons; rocks W of La Pulente, 8A1.

**Capuchez.** (hooded men).

F. capucin; Eng. capuchin; It. cappuccino (a hooded friar; fr. F. capuche, capuchon); Eng. capouch; It. cappuccio; F. JNF. capuchon (a cowl); fr. Lat. caputium (an ecclesiastical or academic hood); hence Capuchin, a mendicant order of Franciscan monks, founded 1528. Note also the JNF. capuchi, capuch'chie, capucheux (to hit, beating, beater). F. words resembling this indicate a hood or cowl as worn by Capuchin friars, and objects looking like one; so do JNF. words, which include plants, birds and small animals.

in **J**: le mesnage es Capuchez, ment. 1400. (Cart. 265). These people, whoever they were, antedated Capuchin monks, and must have been men hooded in some other capacity, or engaged in a trade involving hammering or beating; they were hardly nasturtiums. (JNF. capuchinne). Prob. the same as le chemyn des Capucheries, Rue Clucart, ment. MO. 1629. 2B2.

**Cap Verd.** the name of a ship.

named in turn after the Cape Verde Islands off the W coast of Africa.

in **L**: Cap Verd, house, formerly La Vallée, now Chantry Cottage; has two bénitiers; was Gibaut home to mid-17th cent. then Bichard; poss. the site of chapel of St. Christophe, qv; OJH. 128; 6D1.

**Car, Cart, Quart.** v. Garde.



**Caramé, Caramière.** (grim, menacing, rugged).

a word stemming from many kindred roots; eg. Swed. krama (to press, strain); Dan. kramme (to crush, crumple); OE. crammian (to cram); Icel. kremja (to squeeze), and kramr (bruised); JNF. caramièthe (a rocky road or place).

in T: Les Caramières, Garamières du Boulay, d'Égypte; rough, or rugged roads or areas.

at sea: Le Grand et Petit Caramé, enormous menacing rocks SE of Seymour Tower; shown as Karamé 1867, and Le Grand et Petit Caramé 1894; cf. Querème.

**Caraquet, Caraquette.** (a small argosy).

dim. of F. caraque; OF. carraque; Eng. carrack; ML. carrica (a deep, round-built Portuguese or Spanish vessel). Caraquette the form used in Gaspé.

in H: house called Caraquet, at Mont à l'Abbé.

in My: Ph. Gallichan of Caraquette; PRMy. 1867.

**Cardin.** male pers. name.

cf. Cardine; a surname Cardon occurs c1340.

in My: le Clos de Cardin, Fief Auvesque; MArt. 1678.

in P: au Val de la Mare, le Clos de Pattier et la pièce du sud de la Pierre, joignant le champ Cardin; N of road leading to the meadows of the Seigneur de St. Ouen (P. 8-10); Clos de la Pierre is (P. 11); partage Anley, MHag. 1730.

**Cardine.** meaning uncertain.

this could be a fem. pers. name, cf. Cardin; or poss. fr. F. chardon (thistle), Eng. cardoon, ML. cardo, Lat. carduus; cf. JNF. cardrinnette (thistle-seed); or perhaps akin to OE. ceart (heath land covered with gorse and bracken), appearing in place-names Chard, Chart.

in Mt: le Clos des Cardines (V11¾), Wrentham Hall, VE; PRMt. 1889.

**Cardon, Gardon.** form and meaning doubtful.

poss. for F. chardon, JNF. tchêrdon, tcheurdron (thistle), cf. Cardine; or the surname Cardon, cf. Cardin; or poss. a corruption of the surname Guerdain; v. below; a loc. form cardonnerie occurs.

in B: de Monte Cardun, Monte Gardonis, translated du Mont Gardon, Ext. 1274; AR. 1309 gives "terra de Monte Cardon", with the footnote "?Mont au Guerdain (Portelet)"; SD. 1600-50, in fixing the position of La Petite Fourchée rock, aligns la maison de Bastien carré with "the edge of Garden" (par le lis au Garden); DJF, p. 362 mentions the sheep-walks at Le Mont Tchêrdon (Cardon); note Ile au Guerdain near by; and cf. Cardoyt.

in O: La Cardonniere. (O. 1671).

**Cardoyt.** prob. (thistle-stream).

the second syllable is douet (stream); the first, car-, suggests cardon, cardine (thistle), qvv.

in G: Cardoyt medowe, between the gret medowe in the hondis of the Captayne, and Maletis medowe, Ext. 1528, p. 47; this suggests Grouville Common, but the old name for the stream there seems to have been Ruequal, Ruaval, qvv.

**Carel, Carelerie.** v. Carrel.

**Carmel.** the Mount Carmel in Palestine.

in T: Carmel Chapel and Fm., 4A1.

**Carnère.** v. Carrière.

**Caroline.** pers. name.

the fem. of ML. carolus (Charles), Caroline was the name of the Queens of George II and IV; is the name chosen for a group of Pacific islands in honour of Carlos II of Spain, and for North and South Carolina, USA, which were settled c1660 and 1670 and named in honour of Charles II. No special reason is known for the occurrence of this name in Jersey, unless it was the name of a ship, called after a person or after Carolina; or denotes houses where Charles II received hospitality.

in My: le Prê de la Caroline, for Ed. Gulliaume; VS; PRMy. 1818.

in O: La Caroline, house, adjoining St. Ouen's Church on the W, (OJH. 128): 5B1; one of the "20 de Carteret houses"; home of Pierre, 4th son of Sir Ph. de Carteret and Margaret Harliston. In this case said to have been named after the Carolinas in USA by a de Carteret pioneer.

in P: La Caroline, homestead, nr. Carrefour à Cendre, 6A1; with le petit Prê de la Caroline (My. 524) near by; ruins of the orig. house were in (P. 344), 2C3; ment. as bel. to T. Le Breton; agreement re dower rights between Alice, veuve de feu Thos. Le Breton and heiress of her bro. P. Anley of Les Aix; she retained one third of the revenues of Tostain Mill and the Colombier; her eldest son Thomas owned La Caroline 1800; (BSJ. 1906, p. 30). Named after La Caroline at St. Ouen.

**Carpentier, Charpentier, Querpentier.** (carpenter, wheelwright); also a surname.

F. charpentier; JNF. tcherpentchi; OF. carpentier; ML. carpentarius (carriage-maker); Lat. carpentarius (wagon-maker, wheelwright, coachman); fr. Lat. carpentum (two-wheeled cart), a word of Celtic origin, cf. Ir. carbad (chariot). This shows that formerly the carpenter was, par excellence, a coach-builder. As a surname we have Le Carpentier in various forms from 1200; Carpentarius 1200; Jean Sergent dit Charpentier 1489; Le Carpentier 1309; le Carpentier 1363, 1381; Carpentier 1363, 1381, 1490; Carpenter 1528.

in **C**: Des Carpentiers, AR. 1309; masura es Carpentiers 1363; es Carpentiers 1381 (Cart. 71-77); le pray de Carpanthiers, abutting on La Vallonnerie (C.61, 64), lieu de Sausmaresq; MHau. 1578. Same as le pray Carpentier in MHau. 1596. Le Clos à Charpentier (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), TSam. 1734 and 1754.  
 in **G**: Le Seigneur de Sausmarez au Clos de Carpentier, ce qu'il y en a dessus Grouville, VLV; TG. 1601.  
 in **H**: tenementum Carpentarii, Fief Bellozanne, nr. Mont de la Ville, 1200; AR. 1309, p. 236; Cart. 418.  
 in **O**: Le Querpentier, le Clos de Querpentier, (O. 1175), N of Mont Pinel, (OJH. 202); bel. to Frs. Richard in TO. 1721. Fief de Morville le Clos Charpentier, (V1); J. Béchelet, La Robeline; PRO. 1904-11.

**Carre.** (corner, angle).

poss. related to Gael. carr (the projecting part of a rock).

in **Mt**: Les Trois Carres, towards the Catholic Church.

in **O**: La Carre des Lyits, name of an expanse of rock at low tide opposite Kempt Tower, 5A2; sometimes written La Carré des Lits.

in **P**: Les Trois Carres, (P. 244A); 5D1.

le champ des Trois Carres, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), partage Eliz. Michel née Laell 1815; at the farm immediately E of Les Bois, now under the Airport, 5D2.

**Carré.** (square); and the surnames **Carré** and **Carrel.** (poss. the same as Carey in Guernsey).

F. carré, cadrat; Eng. quadrate; Lat. quadratus; cf. the noun, F. carré; OF. quarre, carre, esquarre; It. squadra; Eng. square; Lat. quadra; all fr. Lat. quattuor (four). The surname Carre, Carré, Carrel is reflected in some of the items below.

in **B**: La Rue Carrée (for Carrel) is the top part of Mont à la Brune; AB. 1786 gives, un champ à la Rue Carrée (V1), Jean Le Manquais; le champ de la Rue Carée es Quenevais (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Thos. Carrel; le Clos de la Rue Carrée ou de Mal Appareillé (V4), Thos. Roze. la maison de Bastien Carré (Sebastian Carrel), ment. as a seamark in SD. 1600-50. v. Saint Sebastian.

in **C**: Le Carré du Cané or Flat Rock, off Grève d'Azette; v. Cané.

in **G**: la pièce de la Mare Carré, VRQ, AG. 1685, 1711 in MHau.

in **L**: le Clos de Carré, (V1); Susanne Deslandes; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le Clos Carré, (V9<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), (?Mt. 315), Richard Baal; VE; PRM. 1865.

in **My**: Le Carré, (My. 516).

in **O**: La Tour Carrée, or Square Tower; built 1778.

in **P**: Le Petit Carré, (P. 71B); 5D1.

in **S**: Le Carré, (V9), Fief de Grainville; partage Poingdestre; ERO. doc. 36. 1800; (S. 341-3).

unlocated: le Clos Carré, (V5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>); partage Suzanne Dumaresq 1692.

in Les Minquiers: La Carrée, a rock.

**Carrefour.** (cross-roads).

the intersection of from three to six roads, including a T-junction; F. carrefour; OF. carrefourgs; OE. carfoukes (appearing as Carfax at Oxford and Horsham); ML. quadrifurcus, fr. Lat. quattuor (four), furca (fork).

in **G**: AG. 1804 gives le Clos du Carrefour, (V4), sur le Fief de la Blanche Pierre en St. Sauveur, for Jean Hooper; le champ du Carrefour des Chemins, for Ph. Godfray; le Clos du Carrefour des Chemins, (V4), for Thos. Filleul, tuteur de Frs. Averty, MHau. 1751 gives le Clos du Carrefour des Chemins de la Rocque, for Frs. Journeaux. Ment. in MRS. 1627 as Le Carrefour des Chemins.

in **J**: Le Carrefour, fm.; field Le Carrefour (V3) at Les Noyers, fm.; and le Carrefour des Froutchets.

in **L**: Le Carrefour Jenkins, Jinkins, Jennequin, 6B1; v. Jenkins.

Le Carrefour Selous; 6B1.

Le Carrefour des Six Rues; 6B1.

in **Mt**: Le Carrefour, fm., and Rue du Carrefour; 7B4.

Les Quatre Carrefours, and le Clos des Quatre Carrefours.

in **My**: le Clos du Carrefour, Fief de la Reine, (My. 450); MArt. 1711.

Le Carrefour Brocq Puce, at (My. 850).

Le Carrefour des Buttes.

Le Carrefour Froutchi, (the fork of three roads).

PRMy. 1883 gives, in VN, le Clos du Carrefour, (V6), Jn. Arthur, La Pompe from 1611, and parti, Clos du Carrefour, (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), P. J. Blampied.

in **O**: Le Carrefour des Cinq Verges.

in **P**: Le Carrefour à Cendre; 6A1; le Clos du Carrefour, (P. 500), (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Fief de La Hague; nr. "Bentlif's Corner".

in **S**: Le Carrefour au Clercq; 11A1 on border with Grouville.

in **T**: Le Carrefour au Receveur, Recepveur, at (T. 770).

**Carrel.** (a small square). v. Carré.

dim. of carre, carré; Lat. quadra (a square).

in **P**: un petit Carrel en son pendant, for Le Bas; VG; PRPT. 1598; repeated 1714 as Quarré de terre.

**Carrel.** (surname); pl. **Les Carreaux, Carrieaux**; loc. **Carelerie, Carrelerie, Carrellerie.**

recorded from 1402; spelt Quarell 1607; cf. Carré.

in **B**: le Clos de Carrel, (B. 34); 5D4.

le cõtil Carrel, (B. 463); 8A4.

petite maison et ménage appellés La Carrellerie, au Coin, Fief du Roi, au nord du pré d'égoutte-pluie; N of the stream, prob. nr. (B. 795).

le Champ de Carrel, (B. 987).

in **C**: Le Clos des Carreaux, fief de Samares, 1623.

in **G**: le Clos de la Mare Carrel, (?G. 546); 11C2; AG. 1708 and 1804, the latter also gives le jardin Les Carreaux (V2), for John Journeaux fs. Ph; GV. gives la Pièce de la Mare Carré, (V3), for Jean Le Rougetel, 1685, 1711.

in **H**: Le Clos de Carrel, fief de Méléches, Vingtaine du Mont au Prêtre. MRS. 1776.

Les Carreaux, nr. (H. 1220A); *MMeL*.

Les Carreaux, or Le Carrel, for Ph. Le Boutillier fs. Elie, *MMeL*, 1822. La Petite Carrel, avec Jean La Cluche, *AMeL*, 1700; and Le Quarrel prob. the same, for Jean Le Boutillier; also Le Petit Carrel, for Jean Tieschier ca. 18x. heiress of Jeanne Le Geyt; cf. Quarrel.

les Jardins des Carreaux, NE of Chestnut Fm., 7C3.

in **Mt**: le Clos Carrel et les Essards, (W12v); Chs. Binet, *WRc*; *PRMt*, 1865.

in **G**: le Champ de Carrel, (O. 1784); cf. le Clos de Carrel et de Maillefer 1619.

la Pièce de Carrel, *MCol* (My), 1609, (O. 1784); cf. la pièce de Carrel, Fief Haubert, *MPer* 1770; and Les Têtes de la Pièce de Carrel, (V2 1/2), Amelia Le Cerf, *VGC*; *PRO*, 1904-11, (O. 1671a).

in **P**: Le Carrel, (P. 258), on Mont au Guet; *SDH*. La Carrellerie, Carrellerie, (P. 242), adjoining Clos des Pigneaux (P. 243), below Mont au Guet, Fief Haubert, *Wal* de la Mare; *MCol* (My), 1765.

La Carrellerie, nr. Les Nièmes; 5B4.

field La Carrellerie, (VT), A. Alexandre, *WGr*; *PRP*, 1880.

unlocated: la Maison de la Carrellerie; partage Suzanne Dumaresq, 1692.

**Carrey**, poss. surname Carey as in Guernsey.

in **H**: Le Clos de Carrey, lieu de Bellozanne, for Pierre Le Ruez, 1839.

**Carrière**, **Querière**. (a quarry), poss. confusion in some cases with Charrière. *qv*.

**F.** carrière; **OF.** quarryère; **OE.** quarrer; **ML.** quadraria (a place where stones are cut square); **fr.** Lat. quadratus.

in **B**: la Carrière, a promontory on W coast, with a quarry, SE of La Rocca; also called La Tête du Noir Côté; shown as La Carrière in Dum. 1687; a mound is shown in Rich. 1795; 8A2.

in **C**: la pièce des Carrières, Fief du Prieur; *MGib*, 1798.

le Jardin des Carrières, (C. 212).

la Grande et Petite Carrière, (C. 223).

La Carrière, a reef at Havre des Pas.

in **G**: Le Fief de la Carrière, ment. 1962, including farm La Carrière at (G. 720).

le grand Camp des Hureaux depuis la Querière, *VNr*; *IG*, 1601.

le Clos des Carrières, (V 5), at Câtillon de Haut, for Jean Poingdestre; *AG*, 1804.

le Jardin de la Carrière, nr. La Hougue Bie.

le Clos des Carrières et le Clos de dessus les vaux réunis, (G. 818).

in **J**: La Grande Carrière, Fief Chesnel, nr. La Couchette à Nonnes; *MHau*.

le Clos des Carrières, *VHè*, for Guillaume Laurens, who also has le Clos de Luc Gruchy; also for Nic. Bisson; prob. nr. (J. 1022), nr. Beech Fm. now Beau Pré.

in **L**: Les Querières, Fief du Roy ou Aubres; *MES*, 1548.

la Carrière, wallstone and ossil planté de pommiers.... Paul Honnan et Marguerite Benest sa femme y feront batir une maison; Fief du Roi; *MESn*, 1607, 1609.

les petits jardins au long de la verte Querière, Fief du Roi; partage filles Le Boutillier; *MCol*, 1688.

Les Carrières, now Oak Fm; (OJH, 1888); home of Biquenel fam., then Nicolle.

in **Mt**: Les Carrières house, (OJH, 129); with le grand Jardin des Carrières, F. C. Gruchy, *VQ*; *PRMt*, 1865.

Jean Pallot fs. Jean, du Pont Querière, 1635.

le Clos de la Carrière, (V1), Haute Entrée fm; 4A3.

field La Carrière, (W36), La Franchise fm.

La Carrière de Fer, on coast between Le Hougillon and Gibraltar. 4D1. Map of 1810 shows it as Carrière de Fer.

les querières de Rossel, *MRS*, 1591, poss. in Trinity.

in **G**: le camp des Querières, hrs. Pierre Dauvenne, (1614); *BSJ*, 1906, p. 47.

le Clos de la Carrière, (O. 659), La Carrière Mollet, JA, SW of Grosnez.

in **P**: le Clos Carrière, Haut du Mont fm.

in **S**: Les Carrières fm. 7B4.

fields, Les Carrières (S. 202A); le Clos des Carrières (S. 258); le Jardin de la Carrière ou de la Fosse (S. 266B); le cōtil et carrière (S. 266A); la Carrière (S. 530A, 728).

in **T**: le Clos de la Carrière, poss. site of earthwork, (T. 25).

La Carrière du Mireux, approx. (T. 601); v. Mireux.

**Carrosserie**. (coach-house or coach builder's yard).

in **B**: La Carrosserie, house built on land which Ph. Dumaresq acquired in 1685 at the foot of Le Mont de la Ville. *MESm*, 1742. Appears in *SRF* for Wm. Dolbel, 1787 and for Ed. Anley 1790.

**Carteret**, **de Carteret**, surname of the Seigneurs de St. Ouen and their descendants; with footnotes on La Fille de Carteret, and Luce de Carteret.

the surname is taken fr. Carteret in the Cotentin; recorded as de Chartnai 1156; de Kartraio c1218; de Kartret 1274; de Quantroit 1271; de Carthoret 1461-78; today, de Carteret, with many intermediate spellings;

in **B**: le Carteret, a point or inlet on the S coast below Le Coleron, in 1844 map; 8B4.

La Maison Carteret, Bulwark Hill, St. Aubin, (OJH, 225); ment. 1785; sold 1813 by Jean de Carteret of the *Vdel* branch.

le Clos de Carteret, (V2 1/2), nr. (B. 850); for Eliz. Balleine; *AB*, 1786. Le Costil Carteret, lieu du Roi, Nic. Pinon 1696.

in **G**: Carteret Fm., at junction of La Rue Juize and La Rue de Grouville, 11A3; named after Hélier de Carteret, La *Magne* branch, Constable of (G), who m. Marie Juize and was living here 1668; the house "Carteret", or Maison de la Rue, bel. to Amice de Carteret 1717; *BSJ*, 1908, p. 269.

le Cōtil de Carteret, (G. 255); 11A3. Bought by Hilgrove Turner from P. Simonet 1848.

in **H**: le pravy de Carteret, among the lands of the Prieur de Fisset in the valley, sold by the Royal Commissioners to Nic. de Soulemon, *MHau*, 1862.

in **J**: T1, 747, gives, le Clos de Carteret, *VHè*, for Clém. Romezil; and les Petits Carterets, rompu dans les Grands Carterets, for Ph. Anley; in the Sts. Germain area.

le Clos de Carteret, N of La Tête du Fief, (J. 352);

le Clos Carteret, (J. 515).

PRJ: 1904 gives le Clos de Carteret, for Josué Sarre, Mare Ballam fm; VD.

in Mt: a branch of the family established before 1331 in (G), where a Regnaud de Carteret erected a colombier on the "Fief of Faleodoit" (Ext. 1331), acquired prob. by marriage between c. 1300 and 1349 a manor in the parish, ment. in 1463 as Carteret, or le lieu, la maison, l'ostel de Carteret, nr. St. Martin's Church; v. Fille de Carteret, this manor was at or near La Croix, now Wrentham Hall.

in My: le Clos de Carteret, W of La Hougue Mauger, (My. 300).

le Clos de Carteret, (V2½), at Le Rondin, for Jean Arthur, VS; PRMy. 1883.

in O: Carteret Pond, a name for La Mare au Seigneur in old maps.

the "Twenty de Carteret Houses", v. OJH. 65.

le Clos de Carteret, nr. La Chasse, (O. 563-4); prob. the same as le Clos de Carteret du Nord, Fief ès Vingt Livres; MCol. (My) 1794.

le Clos des Quatre Vergées et de Carteret, (O. 1909).

le Camp de Carteret, part of estate of Thos. Godfray, from Jeanne Héroult, wife of Josué de Carteret; MO. 1634.

PRO. 1904-11, in VGC, gives Les Vaux Carteret en Campagne, (V10½), South of the church, for G. Le Bouillier; Les Vaux Carteret (V5), and un champ sur les Vaux Carteret, joignant à J. Bauche; above L'Amiral; for Jane Le Cornu.

in T: le Prey de Carteret, avec Jean Nicolle; SRAb. 1648.

### Luce de Carteret.

Lucia, Lucie, Lucy, Luce de Carteret was prob. dau. of Philippe de Carteret (c1274-c1328); her green overcoat was burgled by her uncle Geoffroi de Carteret, Dean of Jersey, at Val de la Mare, (AR. 1299, pp. 79. 81); she appears in 1331 as one of four heirs of "feodum quod fuit Philippi de Carteret" in (P), the others being Jacques de Vinchelez, Roger Horman and Jeanne Malzard; in 1274 this fief was called "feodum Philippi de Kertreto". Lucy married the Seigneur de Montaigu in France during the Hundred Years War, and prob. forfeited her Jersey lands, but left her name in the Fief Luce de Carteret, W of the Airport, in (B), (O), (P); in 1448 Guillaume de Hamptonne is ment. as seigneur of part of it; from 1585 onwards it is recorded as Le Fieu Luce de Carteret.

### La Fille de Carteret.

This name, and variants of it (la fille carteret in PLF. 1479 and MO. 1486; File Cartret, Carteret in Ext. 1528; the Daughter of Carteret in Ext. 1607) is applied, for reasons not fully clear, to a large estate in land and rentes all over the Island, in the hands of the Crown since the 14th century: it included the manor at Les Hommets (G) on which Regnaud de Carteret had built a colombier in 1331, and the manor and lands nr. St. Martin's Church ment. above under (Mt), also an unidentified landholding in (My), and a fief in (S), south of the church; DLX adds property in (T). This estate belonged c. 1350 to a Philippe de Carteret who probably later seceded to France and forfeited his property in Jersey, part of which is noticed in Ext. 1374-76 as les terres de Philippe de Cartheret, Alyen, laissées à ferme (between St. Martin and Ville à l'Evêque), and les Colombiers de Cartheret (DLX 1/113, 2/87). Chevalier, p. 735, speaks of "la fille de carteret, qui estoit marie en france, la quelle fut mandez de ce temps la de sen venir en Jersey, ce que elle refussa et ne vint point, donc elle forfit aussy"; this is obviously the same tradition attributed to Lucie de Carteret (see above), and 2 cabots de forment were owed by Suzanne Dumaresq (d. 1682) "pour la Fillie Luce de Carteret", so it is possible the two forfeitures were confused in popular memory and the name Fille de Carteret became attached to the wrong one. Research on this subject is in progress by P. Bisson and C. Aubin, 1985.

The estate in (G), the Manor and lands of Le Hommet, ment. in 1349 as "manerium... vocatum le Hommets"; in 1531, le Homet; after Le Hommet, in VMr, TG. 1601 gives "le Manoir de la Fille Carteret; item le Pré au petit... Guillet du Parc". The site of this manor is ment. 1607, and located in le Petit Clos de Gourey 1668; le Clos de Gorey 1749, or a patch adjoining Les Hommets; now called Gorey Field (G. 77). Land attached to the manor was the meadow Le Hommet 1607; called Le Pray du Hommet, le Hommet, terre ès homets, les Hommets 1668; Les Hommets 1749. It is now two fields (G. 111-2) called Les Houmets, Hommets; v. Hommet, is also known as Le Pré du Roy.

The estate in (Mt), (V120), consisted of: (1). "the manor of Cartret with the londis apperteyning" 1528; ment. 1539; "Manoir de la Fille de Carteret", Câtél 5,1540; "Manor and Lands of the daughter of Carteret", (V53¾), 1607; "les fermes du nord" 1668, including three fields, le Clos Fourné, le Clos de la Héche and le Parc. (2). "the cloce of Carteret which gret Edmond dothe occupy", (V4), 1528, ie. Edmond Laurens, who seems to have renounced it by 1607, when it had the name La Renonciation (Mt. 422); cf. le Clos Laurens (Mt. 420), nr. Devon Villa. The field was at Ville ès Gaudins, and (V1½) of it was named La Fayounnerie. (3). "Cloce file Cartret", (V25), 1528; called Park of the daughter of Carteret or Bertram Park 1607; le Parc aux Bertrams 1668; very possibly the lands of the present Park Farm, Vingtaine de Faldouet.

in S: a house on le ficu de la Fille de Carteret suest de l'église de St. Sauveur, and E. of a house of Benjamin La Cloche appears in MAdC. 1632. La Cloche had a house in the Frederue which may be the Rue du Froid Vent (Bagatelle Lane) which could be this.

### Caruée, Quéruée. (a carucate, hide of land).

JNF. carruée; OF. carue; Eng. carue, carucate; ML. carucata; fr. ML. caruca (plough); F. charrue; JNF. tchéthue; Lat. carruca (4-wheeled carriage); prob. fr. a Celtic word meaning a 2-wheeled handcart or forecarriage of a plough (indicating that forecarriages were in use in this part of Europe at a remote period). The carucate is called "terra ad unum aratrum" 1160-70 (Cart. 250); it was equal to 10 bovates or bouvées, 60 old Jersey acres, or 240 vergées, and signified the amount of land which a 10-ox plough could keep under cultivation through the year. The word caruée survives only in the carucate granted to the Dirvault family, who had branches in (H) and (P), but were

mainly established in (Mt), where their carucate eventually became a vingtaine. Their holdings in (P) appear in the name of le Fieu de la Hougue Dirvaud; those in (H), in tenementum Hugonis de Dirowaldi, Fief de Bellozanne, (Cart. 161), 1200.

in **H**: "... la pouquellée de la queruée des pas ..." MHau. 1536. "la franche queruée des pas au pres du Long Bouet. MHau. 1561. "a leissue de la Ville un camp a la Queruée MHau. 1562.

le Clos de la Queruée (V1-2), MEsn. 1606; and le Clos de la Queruée, près la Chapelle des Pas, 1633.

SRE gives in 1640, le Jardin de la Queruée (V3), for Zacarie du Hamel, in 1788 for Pierre Amiraux, prob. nr. La Chapelle des Pas. For Pierre Le Geyt.

in **Mt**: Carucata de Direvas, 1274; es Dyrvaus 1309, 1331; le Fieu de la Caruée (P), in R.Mt. cl 510; in which a John Nycolle de la Caruée is ment.; carue of Dyrvaux, 1528; La Queruée Franche, 1648; caruée es Dirvaux, 1668; la franche queruée, MHau. 1670; la franche Queruée es Dirvaux, 1680; DLX. gives le Fieu de la Queruée, coinciding with the Vingtaine de la Queruée; there is a field le petit Queruée (Mt. 682C) at Green Fin, 4C3.

in **S**: Philippus Falle de la Quénée was buried in St. Saviour's Church 1475, (DLX. 2/106).

It is not clear whether the above entries under (H), (P) and (S) show that the Dirvaux carucate was spread over several parishes, or that they refer to other carucates, or that the well-known Dirvaux carucate in (Mt) earned them the cognomen de la Quénée, which was applied to land they held elsewhere.

Caserne. v. Baraque.

Caserne, La Longue. The Long Barracks.

in **H**: Ordinance Yard. Prob. the same as Gosset's Barracks in c.1800. BSJ. 1968, p. 329.

Casnet. prob. for Cosnet (corner), qv.

in **B**: le Clos du Casnet, C. Simon. V.Hé; PRJ. 1901.

Cassot. not a Jersey place-name.

the owner of the farm below brought this name from his house in Guernsey; cf. Beaupré, the name of a house in Wales.

in **E**: Le Pré-Cassot, above Moulin de Bas; 7A2.

Cast. Cas. meaning unknown.

Red or white cat-worm, used as bait, has been suggested but is not appropriate for this inland site.

in **C**: Land NE of La Rocque es Casts, fief de Samarès, nr. Le Mont du Presbytere, MHau. 1502

in demy Viege au dessus de la Rocque es Cas. TSam. 1608.

Castel. v. Câté.

Castel. surname.

meaning of the castle; recorded 1291 to 1668; de Castro 1291-2; de Castello, du Chastel 1331; Castell 1607; Castel c1340-1668.

in **B**: le Clos de la Croix Castell, prob. nr. Le Câtelet; 1623.

in **Mt**: le message de Castel, WS; TMy.

in **O**: le Champ de Castel, Rue de l'Étaq, Fief VdeH; sold by Jacques Bailhache to Ed. Du Heaume; MOCri. 1756.

Castinet. meaning unknown.

in **G**: or **Mt**: Les Castinets. Partage Mallet. MRS. 1687.

Cast. v. Chat.

Câtelain, Le Câtelain. surname.

meaning castle-keeper; castle-dweller; constable or governor of a castle; F. châtelain; OF. chasteleain; Eng. castellan, chatelain; OE. casteleyn; ML. castellanus; fr. Lat. castellum ((fort); recorded 1295 to c1340; Robertus de Chasteleyn, priest of Chapel of St. Mary in Gorey Castle 1295; Chastelain, Castellein 1299; escheat of the priest Chasteleyn 1309; Castelain 1331; Castelein c1340.

in **G**: La Croix Câtelain, fm. and cross-roads S of Le Boulivot, 10B2. Le Grand Clos de la Morqueterie, VLx, is ment. as butant sur La Croix Castelain, MHau. 1619.

Câté. pl. Câtélieux; Câtel, pl. Câteaux; Castel; Chastel; Château.

(an ancient earthwork, a medieval castle, a fortified farm-house or other stronghold).

F. châtauc; OF. câtel, castel, castell, chastel; JNF. câté, châte; Eng. castle; OE. castel; Lat. castellum (stronghold), dim. of castrum (fort); note the dims. Câtelet, Câtillon; and the surnames Castel, Câtelain, Cateinet, and du Chastel (recorded 1309, 1331).

(O). earthworks, especially promontory forts, hitherto dated to the Iron Age, but latterly placed at any date between the Late Bronze Age (800-700 BC) and early medieval.

in **Mt**: Le Câté, Câtel de Lecq; a tribal refuge with earthwork; marked as Caste Delets by Pop. 1563; fields S of it named Le Câté (90y. 29, 48-9); 1-B; Robertus de Castello of (90y) appears in 1331; le Champ du Castel (V1 ¼) ment. in MArt. 1764; it has a fort named La Vieille Garde, built 1779-89, shown as Castel Battery in 1811 map; AdE. 1786 gives le Corps de Gaste du Câté a la Gueve de Lecq; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives: Le Câté (V15), Cns. Le Sneur, les champs du Câté (V1 ½),

Geo. Skellern; and (93y. 1, Nic. Arthur, le Rondin, who also has le Petit Câté.

in **E**: Le Câté, Câtel de Rozel; an oppidum or camp of refuge for continental Gauls fleeing from the Roman advance, 1st

cent. BC; also called *Le Vallet*, *Le Haut Mur*, *Le Mu*, *La Petite Césarée*; field *La Fosse* (T. 1451) marks the line of trench on the S side; the orig. entrance was on the SE; three hoards of Armorican coins, and a flint-chipping area, found here; 3D2. 4A1, note *Le Câtél*, fm. and *Rue du Câtél*; *le Clos du Castel*, *Fief de Gruchie*, ment. in MHau. 1633.

(2). **Medieval Castles:**

in **H**: *Le Neuf Château*, Elizabeth Castle.

in **Mt**: *Le Vier Châté*, *Mont Orgueil* Castle.

in **O**: *Le Châté de Gros Nez*, *Grosnez* Castle; *Le Chemin du Château*, fr. *Les Landes to Grosnez*; 1A1.

(3). **Stronghold of undetermined age.**

in **T**: earthwork at *Les Câteaux*, *Câchieux* fm; 3D3. 7B1; known as *Le Chastel Sedement* (v. *Sedement*); QJH. 129; believed to have been manned for the *Pero Nino* raid of 1406; the farm is in (T. 916), and adjacent to it are fields *La Dune* (T. 785. 791), *La Fosse*, and *La Rue des Câteaux*; *le Clos du Cattel*, les *buttières du Haut et du Bas Castel*, in 1609 partage of *Rich. Hamon* and his wife *Jeanne Lemprière* of *Dièlment*, (BSJ. 1907, p. 149); N of *Les Câteaux*, and named after it or representing another fortification, is *Le Câtél* (OJH. 130), in (T. 799), with *La Rue du Câtél*, and fields *Le Câtél* (T. 801A. 802-3. 883). *Le Long Câtél et Grand Jardin*, and *Le Petit Câtél*, (T. 799. 799SE), at *Les Câtiaux*.

(4). **other occurrences of the name Câtél, Chastel etc.**

in **J**: house *Le Câtél*, at field (J. 231), opposite the *Rectory*. PRJ, in VD, gives: *La Maison du Castel*, with *Jardin* and *Clos de la Croix*, and *Clos du Grand Castelet*, J. E. Pinel, 1904; also *le Clos Castel* (V4¼), C. J. *Le Quesne*, *Perruque Quarry*, 1909.

in **L**: *le Clos du Château*, (V2½), at *Ville ès Gros*, *Le Couvent*; VCH; PRL. (L. 350).

There is much stone débris in this field. The adjacent field (L. 349) is *Le Clos de la Vieille Maison* and these may suggest the stronghold built by *Walsh* in 14th cent.

*Château Bel au Vent*. *Jandron* family. (L. 189).

in **S**: *Château Clairval*. (S. 279).

in **T**: field *Le Château*, *Bloomfield* Fm.

*le Clos du Câtél*, (V4¼), *Hillside* Fm., VRoz; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: *le Camp de Chastel Touzel*, ment. in partage *Le Moignan* in MCol. 1597, implies a fortified *Touzel* house, prob. in (C).

**Câtelet.** (a small fort).

F. *châtelet*; OF. *câtelet*, *castelet*; JNF. *cât'let*; cf. *Câté*.

in **C**: *Le Castelet de Jean Collas* ca ux, MSam, 1753. nr. *La Baudrette*. cf. H. and S. below.

in **J**: there is reason to think that the large field in front of *La Maison de St. Jean* (J. 249) was a fortification; to its west is a bank dividing it from *La Fosse* (J. 323), and near by are three farms, *Le Câtelet* (OJH. 130). *Le Petit Câtelet* and *Le Câtelet*, 2C2. 2D1; note also field names *Grand et Petit Câtelet* (J. 318. 321), *Le Câtelet* (J. 354), *Jardin du Câtelet* (J. 327); MHau. shows (J. 318) as (V6¼), and (J. 321) as (V4) in land of the late *Ph. de Carteret*. *Le Câtelet House*, once a *Journeaux* home, (BSJ. 1901, p. 396), is shown in PRJ. 1904-06 for *Frs. Lucas*, with field *Le Grand Castelet* (V6), this field being ment. in partage *Trachy* in MRom. 1818. *Le Petit Câtelet House* is shown for *P. J. Romeril*, and *le Clos du Petit Câtelet* (V3¼) for *Frs. Romeril*, in PRJ. 1904-06.

N of *Le Câtelet*, on 2B3, the names indicate more fortifications, perhaps *outliers* of *Le Câtelet*: *La Grande et Petite Dune* (J. 276-7), *L'Etoquet* (J. 154. 172-3); cf. also *Equerrière*; field *Le Câtél* (J. 231); note also *Le Câtél* and *Le Petit Câtél* fms.

The area became *Le Fieu du Castelet*, *Câtelet*, sub-fief of *Boutvilain*; field (J. 323) is on the border between *Boutvilain* and *Câtelet*; the fief passed to *Mélèches*; it is spelt *Catell* 1528; *du Castellet* 1536, 1668; *Castellet* 1607. ment. in MHau. 1761.

in **H**: or **S**: in 1607 the house of *Susanne Le Demptu*, *Fief de Grainville* had lands adjacent named *Le Castelet*, *le Clos Cattel* and *le Haut et Bas Castel*, indicating some fortification at this point.

*le chastelet de frère Ascher*, ment. among the possessions of *St. Helier's Abbey*, 1187; GdeG.

**Catherine.** pers. name.

spelt *Katherine*, *Qatherine* in MHau. 1576, 1578; *Catelinne*, *Quaterinne* in 17th c. MSS; a ship named the *Katherine* is ment. in *Ancient Petitions* c1342.

in **G**: son *Jardin de Catherine*, VMr, for *Nicolas Mallet*; TG. 1601.

in **H**: *le Clos de Catherine*, for *Jean Mauger*, fs. *Josias*, AMel. 1700; and in *aveu* of *Richard Romeril*, SRMel. 1748, for *Ph. de Carteret*, 1837 and 1821.

in **J**: *le Clos de Catherine*, *Fief ès Hammonets*; MNee 1752. (J. 1086).

in **L**: *le Clos de Catherine*, (L. 466), (V6¼), *Oaklands* (which has a cross-base and a poss. *bénitier*); VCM; PRL.

in **Mt**: *le Clos de Catherine*, (Mt. 489), ment. as (V7¾), for *Mathieu Nicolle*, AMt. 1701, and shown in VQ. in PRMt. 1889, which also gives *le Clos de Catherine*, (V8), at *Surville*.

PRMt. 1865 gives a *Clos de Catherine*, (V10¼), for *Nicolle*, *Wrentham Hall*, VE.

**Catholique.** (Roman Catholic).

in **T**: *La Catholique* is the name of the area round the RC Church at *Ville à l'Evêque*.

**Câtillon.** (a small fort).

OF. *castillon*; a double dim.; cf. *Houguillon*; v. *Câté*, *Câtelet*.

in **B**: *le Clos Bisson* ou *Le Câtillon*, S of *Franc Fief*, (B. 971); 6C3; but cf. *Cattilier*.

in **G**: *Le Câtillon de Haut*, house and fm. (OJH. 132); VRue; 10B2; with *La Route du Câtillon*, 7D4. 11A3; an *Amy* home; has the base of *La Croix du Câtillon* (DLX. 1/342); cf. *la Pièce du Castillon*, partage *Amy*, VRue, undated.

*Le Câtillon de Bas*, house and fm. (OJH. 131); VRue; with field *Le Câtillon* (G. 183), 11A1; an *Amy* home; *Armorican coin* hoard found in (G. 176A); 11A3.

Note *François Amy* fs. *Clément* fs. *Richard 'of Castillon of the Parish of Grovill'*. Ext. 1607, p. 2.

*Le Petit Câtillon*, in (G. 197); 10B2. 11A3; MHau. 1579-80 records sale by *Pain* to *Le Gros* of (V2) on *Fief du Roi* at *Petit Câtillon*, below les *Vaulx du Petit Catillon*, nr. (G. 801); cf. son *côtil* du *Castillon*, VLv, for *Jean Aulbin*; TG. 1601.

in **Mt**: *Le Câtillon* fm. (OJH. 131), 4C2; a de *Quetteville* home, then *Gaudin*; cf. *le petit Castillon*, (V¾), hers *Jean de Quetteville*; AMt. 1701; PRMt. gives, in VF, *Le Castillon* fm., with field *Le Castillon* (V14½).

in **My**: *L'Aumône* in 1669 had a large and small house, with *hogard*, *jardins*, *croute* etc. and in 1771 *maison*, *belle*, *hogard* et *castillon*, for *Nicollas William junr*.

in **P**: PRP. 1880 gives, in VD, *le Clos du Catillon*, (V2½), for *G. Badier*: and in VG, les *Catillons*, ?nr. (P. 64), for *J. Syvret*.

**Catte.** (a female cat).

F. chatte; JNF. caitte; OF. cat; Bret. kaz; Teut. katte; Icel. ketta; ML. catta; cf. chat. **But v. cast** and quote.

in C: PRC gives le petit Jardin des Cattes, prob. (C. 130); but note Clos de la Cotte (C. 106A).

**Cattilier.** meaning unknown.

cf. Câtillon, Courtil, Courtiliets.

in B: Le Cattilier. (V3), Franc Fief fm; prob. the same as le Clos Bisson ou Le Câtillon, (B. 971); 6C3.

**Cattle.**

OF. catel; OE. chattel; ML. vivum capitale (live capital, ie. live-stock).

in H: Cattle Market, and Cattle Street; 10A4; ment. as La Nouvelle Foire à Bétail in advt. for sale of houses opposite, in "Le Jersiais" 25 July 1846.

**Caubert.** prob. surname.

in G: La Maison de Caubert en Gorey, AG. 1708.

**Cauchais, Cauchers, Cauchez.** (a man of Caux).

written Le Cauchais, Caucher, Cauchez, Le Feuvre dit Cauchais; perhaps for Le Cauchois (a man of Caux); or JNF. cauche, F. chausse (hose), fr. Lat. calceus (shoe).

in H: La Cauchie St. Jaume. At Elizabeth Castle, v. St. James.

in O: La Rue des Cauchers, La Rue de la Mare des Cauchers, nr. La Botellerie; 1D4.

in P: le Clos du Cauchez. (P. 549). ment. in SRN. 1644; repeated in 1783 as le Clos des Cauchées; AVL. 1775 has le Clos du Cauchez. These may be several different places. le Clos du Cauchais, (V5½), partage Robin; MHau. 1658. le Clos des Cauchez, for Frs. Becquet; VAuzg; PRP. 1880. Note Collas le Feuvre alias le Cauches. MHau. 1571.

**Caude.** (warm).

F. chaud; JNF. caud; lat. calidus (hot).

in L: Les Caudes Terres, (L. 429A).

**Caudey, Le Caudey.** surname.

recorded as Lescauld 1607; Le Caudey, Lescaudey later; also Legody, Lagody, Lecodie; survives in USA as Cody; the original Philippe L'Escaudey arrived at Beverly, Mass. in 1698, having emigrated from St. Ouen; there are now many descendants, and a "Cody Family Association of America"; FLM. Buffalo Bill Cody was of this descent.

in L: la fontaine de Lescaudey, fief du Ray, Mathieu du Pont, 1630.

in O: le Prê de bas Le Caudey, (V4); E. Le Maistre; PRO. 1905.

**Caudret.** v. Codret.

**Cauf, Le Cauf.** surname.

recorded as Lecauf 1331; Le Cauf 1461-1536; Cauf 1515; Le Caulf 1607.

in O: les camps du Cauf, L'Étaq, 1615; BSJ. 1906, p. 47.

**Caumais, Le Caumais.** surname.

recorded as La Cameyse (fem) 1309; Le Caamoys 1331; Lecaameis c1340; Le Caumes, Le Caumez 1461-78, with fem. La Caumaise, La Caumese; Le Caumais 1461-1668; Le Cammes 1528; Le Cames 1607; poss. meaning from Caen, orig. spelt Catham, and in ML. Cadomus, but this gives Caenais; or from Caulnes, S of Dinan; the great-great-grandmother of the late Col. L. Anthoine was the last of the Le Caumais family.

in S: Le Caumais house, (S. 696); and field Le Caumais, (S. 756); note Gilles Le Caumais, in VPLv, in MO. 1671.

**Caumine.** (a thatched cottage).

F. chaumière; OF. chaumine; JNF. cauminne, caûmiêthe; Lat. calamus (a reed).

in My: La Caumine, P. Lemprière, 1849. (My. 844).

**Caunet.** meaning unknown.

poss. for Cornet, Cosnet, qvv; a surname Le Caun, fem. La Kaune, occurs in 1309.

in P: le Clos de Caunet, (V2); Frs. Becquet; VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

**Caunvert.** v. Cannevière.

**Caunille.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for JNF. cosnille (wild rabbits); or OF. cornille (dogwood tree); cf. cornil.

in J: Le Caunille. (V½), for J. J. Gartrell, Ville Guyon; VN: PRJ. 1904-15; cf. Le Cornil, (J. 634).

**Caquetere.** surname.

prob. in L: Two fields named Cauque Terre; 19th cent. map, MHau. This name suggests Caudes Terres (L. 429) but is more likely to be a lost surname. An Oliver Caketerte is in the muster roll of archers at Gorey Castle c.1340. BSJ. 1891. p. 28. 30.

**Causey.** v. Causie.

**Causie, Causié.** (causeway).

F. chaussée (dyke or embankment to hold back water; raised highway); OF. caucie; JNF. caüchie (quay); Eng. causeway (raised and paved footpath across a marsh); OE. cawcy, cauci, causey; ML. calceata via (road paved with broken limestone).

in C: La Rue de Causie, or Causie Lane, 11C1-3; from Les Puits hamlet to the sea; a fragment of a paved path survived in the NE corner of (C. 249); the adjoining fields are named: le Clos de Causie, or La Pacie (?ML. passaticum (right of way)), (Lat. passus (a narrow path)) or Pacie Causie, (C. 257. 279); le Clos de Causie, Causey, or Les Charrières, (C. 263), (V3½), Les Nouettes, VG, PRC; Le Pittain (JNF. pité, puté (muddy); cf. Butée, Pitoy) Causie, (C. 259. 279); cf. trois camps du Causey, buttant sur le plein (cf. La Plaine (C. 260-62)) de mer, Fief du Prieur et Damereyne, 1612; and le Prê de Causier, Fief du Prieur, inherited by Ph. Journeaux fr. the Héralts of Samarès area and owned by him 1720-21, (BSJ. 1901, p. 402). La Fontaine de Causié, 1766, PRC. Le Jardin de Causé, west of (C. 279) J. Journeaux, 1834.

**Caux.** (limestone, chalk).

F. chaux; JNF. caux; Pr. caus; Sp. cal; Eng. chalk; Lat. calx (limestone, chalk); hence Le Pays de Caux, limestone plateau in Normandy, centred round Yvetot at mouth of Seine; hence Jersey surname de Caux, recorded from 1668. GdeG. suggests deriv. fr. ON. kalfr (calf, ie. a small island); cf. Minquiers.

in O: le Clos de Caux, des Caux, (O. 692. 730). MHau. 1741.

in Les Minquiers: Caux des Minquiers, and Basse nord-est des Caux.

**Cavalaie.** v. Cavalerie.

**Cavalerie, Cavallerie, Cavalaie.** (cavalry).

OF. chevalerie; JNF. caval'lie; Eng. cavalry, chivalry; Span. caballeria; ML. caballus (horse); AdE. 1696 records a proposal to form deux troupes de Cavalerie; La Cavalerie ment. 1744 (BSJ. 1888, p. 361); Jean Renouf and Jean Pipon sr. each to provide un cheval à la cavalerie (militia horse), PRMy. 1777.

in H: fields La Cavalerie, Cavallerie (V3), (H. 1464); and La Cavalaie, (H. 1460); St. Clair fm; 6D2; perhaps where horses were kept or exercised, or a reference to Militia cavalry.

**Cavalle.** meaning obscure, but probably a feminine form of cheval.

there is F. cavalle (a mare), cf. cavalerie; or F. cabale, Eng. cabal (a secret, plot); or OE. cavalot (an old type of cannon); in the example below, coste may stand for F. côte (rib, slope, coast).

Coste de la Cavalle; bel. to Frs. Laffoley, 1746.

**Cave.** (cave or cellar); also a surname.

F. JNF. cave (cavern, cellar, vault); lat. cavea (cave); the Pirates' and Smugglers' Caves on some maps are mainly a Victorian tourist attraction, but such caves may have been useful to members of those professions; the word can also be a surname, eg. Edouard des Caves, VMr. TG. 1601.

in B: Les Caves, a cliff area E of La Rosière; 8C2.

in G: Contrée de la Ville ès Descaves, Fief du Roi, 1638.

AG. 1804 gives le Clos des Caves (?surname) or Hannières, (G. 528), 11C2; le Clos des Caves (V3½), for Ph. Le Noble; and le Jardin de la Cave (V1½), for Thos. Labey. Le Clos des Caves, VMr, appears for Jn. Geo. Touzel in TG. 1851, Godf. 1849 showing a Touzel nr. (G. 528). Jardin de la Cave, Clos des Caves, AG. 1708.

in J: Les Caves au Loup, commonly known as Wolf Caves. 2B2.

in L: Le Cafe, Cave, (L. 571), 6A4, ment. in sale of Terres Vacantes by Ed. de Carteret 1674; le Jardin de la Cave (V1½) shown for Thos. Bertaux in AL. 1718, nr. Malorey Manor.

in My: Les Caves, at Crabbé; 2A3.

La Pointe ès Caves, at Rouge Nez; 1B4.

La Cave de la Vieille Eglise. nr. Les Mouriers. 2A2.

Le Jardin de la Cave (My. 601).

in O: La Cave ès Fraudeurs, a high-level cave at Le Grand Becquet, 1B1.

Le Moulin de la Cave, sur ou près Fief des St. Helières, sub-fief of Vingt Livres, 1670.

in P: le Clos de la Cave at Les Aix, ment. in partage Anley, MHag. 1730; again, with la pepinière within it, (V3½), in partage Le Breton, MHag. 1796; again, for Ph. Le Sueur of Les Aix, PRP. 1880.

site of Le Moulin de la Cave, at Sandybrook, S of Tesson, on line of perage, (P. 986), on (P)-(L) boundary, 6C4; ment. in MGib. 1574; in 1609 and c1630 Le Moulin et Maison de la Cave bel. to hrs. Jean le François; Ext. 1668 in MHau. gives pain et poulage dus au Propre, pour Le Moulin de la Cave, by Jn. Hamon; Le Moulin de la Cave and canal flowing from it, ment. 1674 in MHau. (BSJ. 1923, p. 49); AL. 1718 gives Jean Pipon, pour sa Maison de la Cave, avec le jardin et le pray devant la maison Edouard Herbellus, (V3).

in T: La Cave du Rouge Creux, the cave at Belle Hougue; corresponds in age to the gap in human occupation at La Cotte de St. Brelade.

**Cayette.** v. Caillette.

**Ceinture.** (belt).

poss. for narrow strip of land.

in G: le Clos de la Ceinture, AG. 1708.

**Celier.** (cellar).

F. cellier; OF. Pr. celier; OE. celer; Lat. cellarium (pantry).



in **B**: Les Celiers de St. Aubin; ment. in partage of Nic. Lemprière of La Motte, 1611.  
an old House or Cellar called Le Cellier du Roy or King's Cellar in St. Aubin's Town; Ext. 1749; South of the Old Court House Hotel.

**Cendre.** (cinders, ash); also an abbreviation for Alexandre. Some seigneurial dues were paid in cendres de vralc.

F. cendre; JNF. chendre; Lat. cinis.

in **J**: le Clos à Cendre, VN. nr. Highcliff, for Josué Hotton.

le Clos à Cendres et Clos de Morin, (V14), (J. 542), at La Ruette, Mare Ballam; v. Morin; land in le Clos à Cendre is ment. in an Estur contract of 1737.

in **P**: Le Carrefour à Cendre, for Alexandre, 6A1; cf. Sandre Regon 1627; and Sanders (BSJ. 1908, p. 311; L'Amy, p. 155).

in **T**: le Champ à Cendre, (T. 793); 3D3.

**Cendrier.** (ash-house) where ash was stored to be used as fertiliser or to be strewn in the hen-run for dryness.

in **H**: les deux jardins joignant au Cendrier; aveu Chs. de Carteret; MMel. 1822.

#### **Cenobolium.**

a small monastery, a term used in connection with local priories. The word cenobium comes straight from the Greek *κοινός βίος* meaning 'common life', taken over into Latin, at an early period, to distinguish monks who lived a common life together from solitaries or anchorites, who lived alone.

**Cent.** (One hundred).

Lat. centum.

in **L**: Les Cent Vergées: the fields round Handois, now bel. to the Crown, add up to the legendary 99 vergées; v. BSJ. 1962, p. 191.

**Centaine.** (a hundred).

centaine does not occur in our place-names, except in the translation of the Lat. entry below, which does not refer to any particular locality; but centenier (a parish official, originally in charge of a hundred) is still in use; unlike the vingtenier, he has no defined geographical area; F. Eng. centenier, Lat. centenarius, was head of his hundred in early Teutonic history; the hundred was either a court, a posse of warriors, or a group of 100 families, and still exists in southern England and America. *secta comitatuum et hundredorum (impôts des comtés et des centaines)*; LC. 1224.

**Centre.** (the centre of the Island).

F. OF. Pr. Eng. centre; Lat. centrum (centre).

in **J**: Centre House, named fr. Centre Stone, a megalith with a cup-mark; with a possible "site" to the W, in Rich. 1795; 7A1.

**Cep. Ceps.** (the stocks).

F. cep (vine-stock, plough-frame; in pl. prisoner's fetters); ML. ceppus (the stocks); prob. fr. Lat. *capere* (to capture).

in **G**: The King had 15 perch of land where he kept ceppos suos (his stocks), but it was too near the Church; AR. 1309; p. 297.

in **H**: Le Cep was the public stocks in St. Helier.

in **Mt**: tenants of La Caruée Dauneville were required to provide a prison, and compedes (fetters); Ext. 1331, p. 13.

in **Mt**: the Parish of St. Mary bought "un cep paroissiale", 1802.

in **T**: tenants of Feodum ès Grouchees to provide a building in which the King has unum ceppum (one pair of stocks) for prisoners from (**H**), (**J**), (**L**) and (**T**). (MLT).

**Cepe. Ceps.** (an edible fungus).

F. cèpe; do not confuse with ceps (the stocks).

in **O**: field named Cepe, or Ceps, (O. 61), at La Place.

**Cerf. Le Cerf.** surname.

recorded from 1299, as Le Cherf, Lecherf, Le Ché, Le Chër, Chers; F. cerf, Lat. cervus (stag).

in **Mt**: le Clos du Cerf, (My. 856); ment. as on Fief du Roi in MCol. (My) 1743; and in PRMj. 1837 for Jean Collas junr; and in VS, in PRMj. 1883, as (V3<sup>3/4</sup>) for John Collas, La Frontière.

La Rue du Cerf, or La Rue au Chè; 2C2-4.

in **O**: Le Cerf home and lands, ment. as Le Fieu es Chers in MO. 1486; prob. at Léoville, where is La Rue au Chè, and le Clos du Cher, nr. (O. 427). Fief de St. Ouen, Mess. 1595;

le Clos du Cerf, (O. 267), ment. as le Clos du Cerf, for Magdolain Le Cerf, in bornement VdeH. and B. 1605; and as le Clos du Chers, Fief des Vingt Livres, MAri. 1619, and le C. de Chersf, MAdeC. 1632.

le Côtil du Cerf, (O. 330).

le Clos du Chersf, (O. 627); MAdeC. 152 and 1675.

le Clos du Cerf, house. Mont Félard (L), named after a field in (O) owned by Mrs. Lumley-Brown née Le Cornu.

**Cerrier.** prob. a surname.

in **Mt**: François Pallot du Pont Cerrier, 1658.

**Cervais.**

poss. for the surname Le Cerf, or Gervaise, which appears as Cervoise 1309; or more likely for the pers. name Servais. qv.

in **My**: le Cervais du milieu (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), de bas (V $\frac{2}{5}$ ) and de haut (V $\frac{3}{5}$ ) at Perry and Prospering Fms.

**César.** (Julius Caesar).

evidence of a Roman presence in Jersey is scanty, apart from the possible place-names Sedement and Diélament, and two legends: recorded by: (1). J. Partriarche Ahier: "un lieutenant de César serait venu conquérir Jersey dans un bateau d'osier recouvert de cuir". (2). L' Amy; that Caesar gave Jersey to 12 of his officers, who divided it into 12 curiae or parishes. Caesarea being then accepted as the Roman name for Jersey, as it still is, a foundling was christened Sophie Césarée; AdE. 1794. v. "Caesar and Jersey" B.S.J. 1979 p. 281. Among place-names we find:

Caesar's Tower, a small feature at Gorey Castle; ment. by Plee, p. 140 as Le Fort de César; and in B.S.J. 1877, p. 113 as La Tour de César.

La Petite Césarée, a name for Le Câtél de Rozel; B.S.J. 1884, p. 443. César; the traditional name for the earthwork at Les Câtieaux in T, qv; v. also Sedement.

**Cesson, Sesson.** surname.

recorded as Sessou 1309; Sesson 1381, 1402, 1528; Cesson 1479-1668.

in **G**: au Côtil de Cesson (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ); les jardins des Cabots et le Hurrel Cesson, for Jean Alexandre; VLv; TG. 1601.

**Ceux.** v. Seuc.**Chaîne.** (chain, boom to close a harbour; or an oak tree).

F. chaîne; OF. OE. chaine; Pr. cadena; Lat. catena (chain); chêne, qv, can be spelt chaîne.

in **H**: le Clos dugrand Chaîne; François Touzel SRMel. 1774. Clearly meaning on oak tree in this case.

in **O**: it is stated in B.S.J. 1908, p. 344 that a point La Chaîne is shown in Mercator's 1585 map of Jersey; the headland Le Chêne at the W end of Grève au Lançon is prob. meant.

**Chair.** form and meaning obscure.

F. chair, Lat. caro, means flesh.

in **C**: field Le Chair, (C. 103A), nr. Rocque Berg; 10D3.

**Chaire.** (seat).

F. chaire (seat, throne, professorial chair, pulpit); fr. Lat. cathedra (throne). cf. Quaire.

in **Mt**: La Chaire House, 4A3, for Harriet Fothergill, (daughter of S. Curtis); VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

La Chaire du Ministre. Headland at Le Couperon. 4B.

Les Chaires du Mont Creveu, (Mt. 76.), W of Rozel Harbour, ment. in 1625. The house took its name from the large rock over-hanging the hillside which was demolished during the Napoleonic wars to make room for a 24 pounder battery.

in **S**: La Chaise au Diable, a bluff in a cõtîl below La Fosse à L'Ecrivain house, (OJH. 149).

in **T**: La Chaise au Diable. FLM.

**Chambellan.** surname.

F. chambellan (chamberlain); OF. chambrelein; OE. chamberlayne, chamberling; ML. cambellanus, camerlingus; fr. Lat. camera (chamber), with the Teut. dim. suffix -ling (a manager of rooms or chambers).

in **Mt**: Carucata ès Chambellens, Ext. 1331; carue es Chambelons, Chambellans, Ext. 1607.

**Chaisnée.** v. Chênaic.**Chambre.** (chamber, room).

F. chambre; OF. cambre; Pr. cambra; ML. camera (chamber); Lat. camera (vault); occurring also as a surname, hrs. Jean Averty de la Chambre, ment. 1521-3.

in **B**: La Chambre du Mal des Portes; a point on the coast E of La Rosière, shown in 1844 map; 8C2.

in **L**: le Clos de la Chambre, (V2), Les Noyers fm.

in **H**: La Chambre ès Dames et Rocqueuse; points in proposed fortifications of Mont de la Ville, 1591; B.S.J. 1931, p. 415. Site now commercial buildings.

**Chambrier, Le Chambrier.** surname.

recorded as Le Chambrier 1461-1668; Le Chamberier 1475; Le Chambre 1528; Le Chambrye 1607.

in **S**: La Maison du Chambrier, Fief de Bagot, 1644; cf. John Chambrier and late Phlot. Le Chambrye in Ext. 1607, pp. 50, 125, 128-9.

**Champ.** v. Camp.**Champart.** (field rent paid in kind to a landlord).

F. champart (the payment of every twelfth sheaf of corn or twelfth bunch of flax, as a rent or due); ML. campipars; Lat. campi pars (part of the field); it is used for the King's share of revenue from a piece of land, v. AR. 1299, p. 93.

in **Mt**: house and land, terre champartière; Miss Malvina Messervy; VRoz; PRMt. 1865, amongst other examples.

**Champ Donné.** v. Camp.

**Champelé, Champlai.** (land cleared for cultivation).

not for F. *champlé* (frostbitten, of vines), but for champs pelés (skinned fields); v. pelle.

in O: Lest Chanplais, (V6), Ph. Luce; VLco; PRO. 1911.

Les Champs Plaies, (V1½), P. Hacquoil, La Botellerie; VPC; PRO. 1907.

in P: le Clos des Champelés, Frs. Becquet; VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

**Champtonet.** (a little field).

dim. of champ, cf. jardin, jardinet; unless it stands for Champ Donné, qv.

in O: Le Champtonet fm., with fields Le Champtonnet or le Clos Charlot, (O. 224–5); 1A4. 1B3.

**Chan, Chien, Ching.** (dog), and a surname.

there is some confusion between F. *chien*, JNF. *tchian*, Lat. *canis* (a dog); and one of several surnames, Chinn, Ching; Le Canu, Chanu recorded in 1274; and Le Chanuz, 1292, cf. Arras.

in G: Jean Le Bourdon, un côiil à Verclu; item son Clos ès Chiens, tel qu'il est; VLv; TG. 1601.

le Becquet du Chan, and le Becquet aux Chiens, (G. 530, 550) adjacent; 11C2.

le Clos aux Chiens, (G. 635), 11C4; prob. the same (v. Godf. 1849, where Ching occurs W of the slipway) as Les Terres de

M. Ching, VRq, for Jn. Le Templier, TG. 185f; shown as le Clos à Chiens, (V1½), at Beechwood, now Rock View, 1949.

in O: Le Lit ès Chiens et l'Enfant Bellis or Bèni in the rocks W of la Thiébaud, 1C3.

**Chancelier.** (Chancellor).

ie. Edward Hyde, 1st Earl of Clarendon (1608–74), Chancellor of the Exchequer 1643; chief adviser of Charles I in the Civil War, and of Charles II during his exile; Lord Chancellor of England 1660–67.

in H: La Maison du Chancelier, built 1646 at Elizabeth Castle, adjoining the Abbey Church. (OJH. 55). Still so named by Stead p. 107. 1809.

**Chânicotte.** (the place of the corkwing wrasse).

JNF. *chânicotte*, *chânitchiêthe* (a place where the *chânaise* (corkwing wrasse) a small rock fish, is caught; fr. *chânaise* and *cotte*).

in O: La Chânicotte, an area outside Le Pulec.

**Chanoterie.** v. Chênot.

**Chantepié.** meaning uncertain.

poss. meaning the call of the magpie; or the surname Chantepie, occurring in MCol. 1786 in business dealings between Dr. P. C. de Vaumorel of Jersey and a Norman émigré named Jean Charles de Chantepie de Boiviers, or de la Soussaye.

in T: le Jardin de Chand de Puie, La Fontaine, VVEv; PRT. 1931.

unlocated; le Jardin de Chantepié, (V2), owned by Rev. Frs. Le Couteur ca-ux. SRAV. 1752; le Jardin de Chante Pis, et La Croute, aveu Chs. Marett, SRAV. 1769.

**Chanvre.** (hemp).

deriv. as for cannevière qv.

in G: le Jardin à Chanvre autrefois les buttières de la Couture. AG. 1708.

in H: le Jardin à Chanvre, aveu Helier Lemprière, Amel. 1700, Jean Lemprière 1774, Jean Lemprière fs. Daniel 1822.

in L: le Clos au canvre, at Les Arbres. MHau. 1538.

in O: le Clos à Chanvre, (V½), 1649.

**Chapeau.** (hat).

F. *chapeau*; OF. *chapel*; Pr. *capel*; ML. *capellus* (headdress); dim. of *capa* (hood).

in O: Le Chapeau, part of (O. 1626).

**Chapelle, Capelle.** (a chapel).

F. JNF. *chapelle*; OF. *chapele*, *capele*; It. *capella*; Icel. *kapella*; fr. ML. *capella*, dim. of *capa*, *cappa* (a hood or canopy placed over the altar while mass was said; hence a sanctuary for relics, esp. that in which St. Martin's cloak, which he divided with the beggar, was preserved). The word became a surname; Henricus de Capella, a *serviens* (sergent) of the King, LC. 1225; Robertus Le Cras de Capellabus (des Chapelles), AR. 1309. Not to be confused with Capé, Capel, Cappel, a different word; v. Cappel. For the history of the many chapels existing in Jersey before the Reformation, see entries in this dictionary under the names of Saints to whom they were dedicated.

ii. B: La Chapelle ès Pêcheurs, dedication unknown, adjoining the Parish Church. No Chapel of St. Aubin survives to account for the name of St. Aubin's town and harbour; the reason perhaps being that St. Aubin's Fort was built over the remains of a hermitage, (corresponding with that of St. Helier across the bay), obliterating the site, but not the name. Remains of La Chapelle de Ste. Barbe at L'Ancieneté (B. 490), removed to Trinity Manor.

La Fosse devant La Chapelle (manorial chapel of La Haule, dedication unknown), ment. 1498; BSJ. 1939, p. 369.

La Chapelle de la Maison de Gargan, the chapel of the Priory of St. Michel de Monte Gargano, at Noirmont; ment. as *cenobiolum S. Michaelis* 1540; site not yet traced.

Trois camps aux Sts. Samsons aux Quenevais, and le petit camp Capell, ment. in partage Richard Orange, MHau. 1725; various fields named le champ or la pièce des Sts. Samsons (always in the plural) are listed in AB. 1786, and approximate to (B. 98. 104).

in C: the Chapel of St. Clement's Priory, founded at Petrivilla or Pierreville c. 1150 and ment. 1172, was in the SW corner of the churchyard nr. the house now named The Priory.  
 The manorial Chapelle de Ste. Marthe, Samarès; crypt and dedication in doubt.  
 Site of La Chapelle de St. Jean l'Evangeliste, in le Jardin de la Chapelle, (C. 118), 10D4, VRqr, with La Rue de la Chapelle beside it, (V1½), ment. 1495; noticed in le grant clos SW de la Chapelle Laurens Costil, sold to Hamptonne 1503; ment. in Dumaresq partage in MO. 1608; le Jardin de la Chapelle ment. in VRqr, nr. a Clos de Collas (V8¾), ?(C. 132), in PRC.  
 La Chapelle de St. Jean (Evangeliste) in front of the house of John Costil; MHau. 1549.  
 Le Clos de la Chapelle, Fieu de Damme Royné; MHau. 1562.  
 in G: there were two chapels, Notre Dame and Ste. Marguerite, to the N and W of Grouville Church, but it is not certain where each stood, nor to which the place-names and documents refer; there is clausum de Capella, 14th–15th cent. La Chapelle de Notre Dame à Grouville, 1499–1576; le Clos au dessus la Chapelle, TG. 1601, AG. 1804, poss. (G. 374); au Clos de la Chapelle sur La Rue des Alleurs, (V¾), for Ph. Amy, VRue; TG. 1601; le Jardin de Jean Amy au dessus de la Chapelle de Grouville, Fief du Roi, 1619; St. Margaret's Chapel in ruins, SW of the Church, Ples 1817: La Chapelle, name of house where a nun's ghost was seen, (OJH. 132).  
 La Chapelle de Notre Dame de la Clarté, and the Oratory of Jerusalem, still standing on La Hougue Bie.  
 Manorial chapel at La Malletière (Maison des Prés), dedication unrecorded but poss. Ste. Susanne, qv; ment. 1516; site marked by Jardin de la Chapelle, (G. 208); v. OJH. 179; BSJ. 1907 p. 214; poss. the same as le Jardin de la Chapelle, VMr, for Jn. Cook, GL. 1841.  
 Site of a Chapel of St. Samson seen in le corps de garde et magasin de St. Samson at La Rocque Point, ment. 1786; a building which may have been the chapel is shown on Rich. 1795; note the possibility of a hermitage of St. Sampson at L'Avarison, qv, and Les Settes Samson near by; 11D3.  
 Site of a lost chapel nr. Hercanty, in le Clos de la Chapelle (G. 641); the same as le Clos de dessus la Chapelle, (V4¾), for Ph. Touzel, 1708, 1821 and AG. 1804.  
 in H: La Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas, ment. as Capella de Passibus in Will of Ph. de Carteret 1471, and Capella de Alto Passu in 1495–6, BSJ. 1970; les deux camps de la Chapelle des Pas ment. in MHau. 1569. 1619, and MEsn. 1606; AdE. 1715 gives le Chemin ou Rue de la Chapelle, tel qu'il est, allant au Havre des Pas.  
 La Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas; MHau. 1536; la Chapelle des Pas, or de N.D. des Pas sold avecques ses yessues by the Commissioners to Nicolas de Soulemont; MHau. 1563.  
 La Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas; many mentions in SRF: le Clos de la Chapelle, 1636; le camp de la Chapelle dessus, (V¾), Jacques Pipon, 1640; les 2 champs de la Chapelle, (V2¾), Estienne Laffetere, 1640; près la Chapelle des Pas, (V1), Jean le V. d. Durel, 1640; le camp de la pièce de la Chapelle, (V1), and les buttières de la Chapelle avec la lande vers le chemin, (V1), Jacques Jennes, 1641; a house and corderie in la pièce de la Chapelle, Brélade Janvrin, 1773; les champs de la Chapelle des Pas, 1774; la pièce de la Chapelle des Pats, 1778; un certain bâtiment appelé la Chapelle des Pas, avec le terrain qui en appartient, appelé la Cimetiére, ci-devant pris de Mr. Geo. Hamon, (V1), 1784.  
 There may have been a chapel of Ste. Anne; v. St. Anne's house and farm, and Mont de Ste. Anne road and lane, 7C3. It has been claimed that there was another at the house long known as The Priory, Mont au Prêtre.  
 in J: the chapel of Bonne Nuit Priory appears as Capella de Bona Nocte 1150, Capella Sancte Marie de Bona Nocte 1160–70, in land held by Anschettillus Mosiz juxta capellam Sancte Marie de Mala Nocte c. 1170, and in Sancte Marie de Bona nocte et de Sella Suavi capellae 1250.  
 St. Blaize fm. and hamlet, called La Place de St. Blaize, and in 1607 "the ground of St. Blasee", marks the site of La Chapelle des Sts. Blaize et Marguérite, ment. 1507; some masonry survives; prob. built after the suppression of Bonne Nuit Priory 1413.  
 La Chapelle de St. Etienne, prob. built at the same time, may have been at Chestnut Grove, which has a bénitier and a Clos de St. Etienne, (J. 899); 3A3.  
 Note Les Capelles, Walter Falla, VN; PRJ. 1904, name imported from Guernsey by the Falla family.  
 in L: La Chapelle de St. Christophe, poss. at Cap Verd.  
 La Chapelle St. Clair, Fief St. Clair, ment. 1628; a shed in the garden of St. Clair house was called La Chapelle.  
 La Chapelle de St. Eutrope was at Manor Farm where there is a Jardin de la Chapelle (L. 757A), ment. in SRHas. and MMel.; and a bénitier in an outhouse; 6D1–2.  
 There was a wedding in 1541 in La Chapelle de St. Germain, prob. at Handois where there was a manorial chapel, dedication unknown; an arch survives.  
 There seems to have been a cult of St. Martin at La Fontaine St. Martin, La Fontaine with Clos de la Fontaine (L. 451), and La Rue de la Fontaine St. Martin; 6B1.  
 The echo of a chapel opposite Les Arbres, in fields La Grande et Petite Capelle, (L. 435–435A); 6A4; PRL. gives La Petite Chapelle, (V2¼), in VCTS, nr. Leda House. Les cotils de la Chapelle, Fieu du Roy, (L. 435), at Les Arbres; MHau. 1566.  
 Le Clos de la Chapelle du nort, (V8) S of le Clos du Bailly, Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1578.  
 in Mt: La Chapelle Mabon in St. Martin's Church, 1640; la Cloche, BSJ. 1890, p. 484.  
 La Chapelle de Ste. Agathe, at house named St. Agatha (OJH. 207); 4D3; in decay 1531–32; held by Gallichans to 1668; Gaudin 1749.  
 La Chapelle de Ste. Barbe, or de Grafford, at Grasfort, Faldouet, 4C4.  
 Site of La Chapelle de Ste. Catherine, at cottage named La Vieille Chapelle; ment. in PRMt. 1889, VRE, as maison appelée La Chapelle, bel. to the States.  
 Site of La Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains, in (Mt. 392); 4C1; (OJH. 209); v. Baudains.  
 Site of La Chapelle de La Croix, at Wrentham Hall; the head of the cross is built into the roadside wall; La Rue de La Chapelle, and Clos de La Chapelle (Mt. 304), near by; 4C1; carved bowl from this site now in St. Quen's Manor Chapel. Poss. site of a Chapelle de St. Etienne, Fief Dirvaux, in le Clos d'Etienne, or d'Etelier (Mt. 717), 7B4; between Croix au Maître and Les Carrières; the chapel is ment. as in VQ, 1533; a Clos de St. Etienne ment. 1613, on Fief de la Quéruée, poss. nr. Les Carrières; 7B4.  
 La Chapelle de St. Etienne; sold by the Commissioners; MHau. 1549.  
 La Chapelle du Hardy recorded for Amice Alexandre, 1658, nr. and west of cemetery.  
 Site of La Chapelle de St. Julien, in Clos de La Chapelle (Mt. 625) nr. La Fontaine St. Julien at Le Côtill, PRMt. 1865, in VQ, gives le Clos de la Chapelle (V4¾), Haut du Rué and le Jardin de la Chapelle (V4), between Le Rué and La Bachauderie, for P. G. Gaudin, Haut du Rué.  
 La Clos de la Chapelle (Mt. 625) at Haut de Rue MRS. 1847.  
 La Chapelle des Mauves – rock S. of M.O. Castle.  
 Manorial chapel of Rozel, still standing; ment. 1382 as La Chapelle de Rossel, BSJ. 1904, p. 304; poss. dedicated to Ste. Marguérite or Marie cf. le Mont St. Marguérite, ment. 1770 as site of new Manor house.  
 Chapel and leper-house on Mont St. Nicholas opposite Gorey Castle; ment. 1234 as leprosi Sancti Nichilai de Grauntport.

- N.B. **Le Clos de la Chapelle** (Mt. 410) refers to an R.C. Chapel.
- le Clos de la Chapelle** (Mt. 469) refers to Les Landes Methodist Chapel.
- in **My**: poss. site of a Chapel of St. Simon or Simeon nr. The Elms; Mont Simon and le Jardin de St. Symeon ment. here 1663; and Les Monts Simon 1787; fields (My. 810–813) similarly named.
- in **O**: the Chapel of the Priory of Ste. Marie de Lecq; called Capella Sancte Marie 1167–68; ecclesia de capella 1178; with a mansio for monks 1167; and magnum clausum monachorum 1215, when it was called Capella Sancte Marie de la Wik; prioratus de la Wik 1286; the land with which the de Carterets endowed this chapel was called Le Fieu de la Chapelle, sometimes wrongly called Chapelle d'Aval, a sub-fief of VdeH; le Fieu de la Capelle ment. as bought by John de Vinchelez [221]. (BSJ. 1931 p. 343); the site of the Priory is described in SRVdeH. c. 1610 as "l'est du Moulin Drouet", i.e. at Spring Valley. Creux Baillot, 1D4; to the S. runs La Ruelle du Prieur, with le Clos de la Chapelle (O. 579) on it; to the W. are three fields. La Capelle (O. 443). and Le Camp de la Capelle, Chapelle (O. 441–2); PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VLeo, le Champ Capelle, at Creux Baillot, for F. Hacquoil; le champ de la Capelle (V1), for F. Le Brocq, Fosse au Bois; and le Clos de Clément et de Drouet par le sud de La Rue de la Capelle (V93), for Rev. E. F. d'Auvergne.
- When the priory was dissolved in 1413, someone may have built a chapel to St. Anne at Léoville fm., nr. which is le Clos de la Capelle (O. 437), with le Chemin du Presbytère running S. and La Rue de la Capelle running E. to the priory; 1D2; PRO. 1911, in VLeo, gives le Clos de la Chapelle (V434), for J. Le Brocq, Les Châtaigniers.
- La Chapelle de Ste. Anne, still standing at St. Ouen's Manor.
- La Chapelle de St. George, manorial chapel shared between VdeH and VdeB; ment. 1156, 1467, and its murailles in MO. 1700–30; the site is marked by le Clos et le Jardin de St. George, (O. 210. 235); 1B3.
- La Chapelle et cimetière de St. Georges, bel. to VdeH; MAdeC. 1675.
- La Chapelle de St. Etienne is ment. as a dependance of St. Ouen's Manor, and may have been at L'Amiral; a priest named Sire Jehan Le Cornu dit L'Amiral is ment. c. 1550.
- Le Fieu de la Chapelle, dependance of VdeH; MAdeC. 1675.
- La Chapelle de Laicq; rente due MHau. 1583.
- N.B. La Vieille Chapelle, (O. 744). 1D1, refers to a Wesleyan Chapel.
- in **P**: the Chapel of the Priory of St. Peter, ment. 1274, on a site called Flocktree in 1607, nr. the Parish Church; v. Floquetterie.
- The Chapel and the School of St. Anastase, nr. L'Aleval, (OJH. 207); the house on this site is still called St. Anastase. La petite maison appelée la Chapelle de St. Nicolas, ment. 1547, 1611, nr. Oak Walk; it had a leper house attached; the name survives in the Vingtaine and Carrefour St. Nicolas, and le Clos de St. Nicolas, (P. 743); 6C1; PRP1. 1598, in VSN, gives terre de la Chapelle, for Viel family.
- Another Chapelle St. Nicolas, nr. L'Aleval, is ment. 1630. BSJ. 1907, p. 177.
- La Chapelle de St. Nicolas des Camps, MHau. 1551; un petit planitrel de terre, with la Chappelle de St. Nicollas des Camps upon it, Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1567. Poss. site of a Chapel of St. Marc, nr. La Mare Mill, 5B3, where are le Clos de la Chapelle (P. 29, 30), and le Clos et Pré de St. Marc (P. 27–28); le Pray de St. Marc is ment. as being on the boundary of Fief des Vingt Livres 1722, 1843.
- La Ferme de la Chapelle, at The Garth, (OJH. 150); 5D2; one of the few cruciform buildings in Rich. 1795; has a small building with a round arch called the chapel, which may have been the priest's house but the orientation is wrong for an ecclesiastical building.
- N.B. le Clos de La Chapelle, (P. 554, 555A), refers to Philadelphia Chapel.
- in **S**: La Chapelle de St. André, Bagot Manor, with le Clos de la Chapelle du nord, (S. 810); 10B3. (BSJ. 1890. p. 411).
- La Chapelle de St. Magnely (Maglorius), ment. 1477; appears as St. Mannelier 1660; un Clos appelé la Chapelle de St. Mannelier 1664, nr. 1S. 303; 7D1. v. also DLX. 2. 101.
- The manorial chapel of Maufant Manor, ment. as La Chapelle de Malfanc 1488, la Chapelle de Notre Dame de Maufanc 1537; here there is a Clos de la Chapelle (S. 12), with a mound in the S. of the field; a Jardin de la Chapelle is ment. 1732, shown in PRS. 1956 as Le Jardin de la Chapel. (V334); ment. also in AS. 1671; (OJH. 181); 7B2. DLX. 2. 101.
- Land nr. la Chapelle de Malfanc, sold by Collette Vallon to Philipot Gallichan, MHau; 1488; land nr. la Chapelle de Malfanc, MHau. 1491; le Clos de Maulfancq, nr. la Chappelle de Maulfancq, Fieu du Roy, MHau. 1574.
- The manorial Chapel and Presbytère de St. Thomas at Longueville Manor; with La Rue de St. Thomas beside it; 10B3; parsona Capelle de Loungeville ment. 1309; la Chapelle de St. Thomas, RS. 1461–78; la Presbytère de St. Thomas, Mess. 1610. DLX. 2. 101. It was owed a rente on a field in (Mt.) MHau. 1563.
- La Chapelle de St. Maur, has been suggested at Ponterrin Villa but no proof exists, 7D1.
- Possibility of a chapel of St. Michael at Vieux Ménage; 7B4; where a lintel survives showing the saint "terrassant le demon", and another of St. Marculf rescuing a man from drowning.
- in **T**: the manorial chapel at Augres Manor, recorded in the name of two fields, le Clos de la Chapelle, (T. 774, 777), 3D3; PRT. 1931 has dans le Clos de la Chapelle, VRoz, for Brookvale, and a Clos de la Chapelle (V5) in VAugs. Le Clos de la Chapelle (T. 1229), refers to Augres Methodist Chapel.
- Site of the manorial Chapelle de St. Maurice, Trinity Manor, on the old manor site E. of the road, shown by le Grand et Petit Parcq, le Pré and le Jardin de St. Maurice, (T. 1070. 1069. 1065. 1064).
- Site of La Chapelle de St. Maur, at Rose Cottage, (T. 436) formerly called La Chapelle, with Jardin de la Chapelle adjoining; Fief de Diélament; ment. as la Chapelle de St. Mor. 1615. South of it are la Fontaine et Pré St. Maur, (T. 474); 3C2.
- Maison appelée la Chapelle de St. Cosme, sold by Nic. de Soulemont to Thos. Briard, MHau. 1549, an example of a chapel being converted into a dwelling house, La Chapelle de St. Cosme ment. in le Jardin de la Chapelle, Fief de Diélament. 1611; appears as le jardin Cosme 1702. Prob. the same as le Jardin et Clos de la Chapelle, (T. 881), at Haute Vue, SE of Trinity Church; 3D3. Note here La Rue de St. Cosme.
- Les terres de St. Simphorian ment. c. 1515; cf. S. Cephorian, 1464.
- Le Clos de la Chapelle, avenue Aron Guerdain, SRAb. 1648; poss. connected with Les Croix, or Clos de la Croix, (T. 528); 3C4. PRT. 1931, in VRd, gives le Clos de la Chapelle, (V1), at Blanche Maison; and in VRoz, le Clos de la Chapelle, (V2), Longfield fm. where field (T. 967) is Haute Croix; in VVEv le jardin de la Fosse ou de la Chapelle (V3), Maison de Bas, Egypt, and Le Mont Cappelé at La Fontaine.
- Ment. of Chapelle Maître John Larbaestier, priest, fief du petit rosé es hautes vallées, MO. (Elié Dumaresq) 1537, at Les Augres. v. Clos de la Chapelle (T. 774, 777).
- Maison appelée la Chapelle de St. Maurice, sold by Nic. de Soulemont to J. Lemprière, MHau. 1552 and Trinity Manor does at S J; another example of immediate conversion to secular use of a suppressed chapel.
- In Les Écurehous; capella beatae Mariae de Ekerho, ment. 1329; called a basilica in anticipation 1203; ment. in 15 cent. rentier of Guillaume de Lomey, Delommet, 'por la capelle et meson', Carr. 421 & BSJ. 1892, p. 169.
- In Les Iles Chaisey; a feature named la Chapelle.

**Chaque.** probably an error for craque (cleft).

in **O**: La Chaque, a headland, part of which is also called Le Désert, on the N coast between Creux Gros and Creux Gabourel; 1B1.

**Charbon.** (charcoal).

F. charbon; Pr. Lat. carbo (coal, charcoal).

in **T**: le Clos à Charbon, en face le Pot du Rocher, (V5), Fief de la Franche Mauvellerie, VRoZ, PRT. 1931; and le Clos de Charbon, Mr. Jeanne.

**Chardon.** (thistle); **Chardonnerie, Chardonnière.** (a place of thistles).

F. chardon; OF. cardon; JNF. tcheurdron; ML. cardo; Lat. carduus (a thistle); loc. F. chardonnière; JNF. tcheurdronniéthe, cardonniéthe (a place where thistles grow); cf. Cardon, Jardon.

in **G**: le Clos de la Chardonnerie, (V5¼), VMr, for Thos. Filleul; also le Jardin dit La Chardonnière, (V1¼), for Richard Canivet (Canivet shown in Godf. 1849 on road from Church to Fauvic); le Jardin "La Chardonnière", (V2), for Clem. Pirouet; and La Grande Chardonnerie, for Ph. Pepin in GL. 1841, for Ph. Labey in TG. 1851.

in **L**: le Clos des Chardons, (V4¼), Fief du Roi; partage filles Le Boutillier; MCol. 1618.

le Clos à Jardons, (V7); Raulin Gibaut; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le Clos des Chardons, (V5¼); Clément Richardson; AMT. 1701.

in **O**: ?le Clos des Chardons, poss. nr. (O. 1034); Fief de St. Ouen; MVH. 1753.

les champs de la Chardonnerie; cf. L'Amiral.

La Chardonnière; prob. nr. Le Coin; VGC; E. J. Le Blancq; PRO. 1904–11.

in **S**: le Clos des Chardons, VSH, for Jean Messervy fs. Edouard, AS. 1671.

**Charing Cross.**

named after Charing Cross, London, which is thought to have been erected 1290 by King Edward I in memory of Queen Eleanor.

in **B**: Charing Cross, St. Aubin; 9A1.

in **H**: Charing Cross, St. Helier; 10A3. ment. in SRMel. 1821.

**Charité, Cherté.** (charity).

in Jersey La Charité means a fund, arising from lands and rentes, administered by the Surveillants (churchwardens) for the benefit of the poor.

in **L**: La Cherté, (L. 287), (V4), at Six Roads, VCTN; PRL.

in **O**: La Charité de St. Ouen. (O. 912. 1012).

**Charles.** pers. and surname.

recorded as surname Karoli 1299; Charles 1607.

in **G**: le Clos de Charles, (V4), for Jean Mallet; AG. 1804.

in **H**: Charls Fort, Charles Fort, built 1649 in the N part of Elizabeth Castle; ment. by Dum. 1685; (BSJ. 1893, p. 251; 1937, p. 244).

le Clos de Dom Charles, aveu Hélier Lemprière, AMel. 1700; Jean Lemprière fs. Daniel, AMel. 1822.

Charles Street, named after son of Clement Hemery v. BSJ. 1983.

in **J**: le Clos de Charles de bas et hault, (J. 780); partage Jean Le Sebirel, 1632.

PRJ. 1904, in VN, gives, partie est du Clos de Charles, (V2¼), for Peter Falla, Les Issues; and dans le Clos de Charles, (V1½), for Ed. Le Couteur.

in **L**: La Maison Charles and Le Bel Royal, traditionally associated with Charles II and les cheminés de La Maison Charles Le Roux, which were a sea-mark fixing the position of Le Four rock in SD. 1600–50, which may be the house in question.

in **O**: le Clos Charles, (O. 105), at La Gabourellerie, 1B1–3.

le Clos Charles, (O. 706).

in **S**: Le Clos de Charles, fief de Longueville. ment. in a contract, 1726, re building restrictions and referring to the moulin à vent commencé.

**Charlot.** pers. name, (Little Charles).

dim. of Charles; F. charlot can also mean an executioner; cf. the London Charley (a patrol watchman, a service named after Charles I, who improved it); and also a curlew, F. courlieu, charlot (words formed in imitation of its cry). In Jersey, Charlot has a special meaning; though now mercifully free from party political strife, the Island has suffered twice in the past from this menace, viz: (1). 1770–1790; the Charlots (Conservative, anti-democratic followers of Charles Lemprière), versus the Jeanots, later Magots or cheese-mites (Liberal, democratic followers of Jean Dumaresq). (2). 1820–1850; the Laurel (Conservative) party, versus the Rose (Liberal, progressive) party.

in **O**: le Clos Charlot, de Charlot, or Le Champtonet, (O. 224–5); perhaps the same as le Clos de Charlot, ment. in MO. c. 1660 and 1681, and in partage de Carteret of VdeB, 1754 (v. Payne, p. 95), and as (V7½), for P. Hacquoil, PRO. 1904–11.

**Charolle.** v. Chenolle.

**Charpentier.** v. Carpentier.

**Charpin.** meaning uncertain.

poss. fr. F. charpente, ML. carpentum (timber framing). Eng. carpent, Lat. fr. Celtic carpentum (a

cart); or fr. F. carpe, JNF. tchèrpe (a carp); in 1795 there was a pond below the field quoted here. in L: Les Grands Charpins, (L. 635), SE of La Chasserie, above Bellozanne Valley; 6D2; shown in VCH, in PRL, as Les Grands Cherpins.

**Charrière.** (cart-track). Possible confusion with carrière *qv.* in some instances.

F. charrière; Norm. quèrière; JNF. tchèthièthe; fr. F. charrier (to carry), ML. carricare (to transport by vehicle); fr. Lat. carrus (a cart); also applied to tracks made for vrac-carts in the rocks, some of them by Louis Hamptonne, Rector of (L) in the first half of the 16th cent.

in B: La Blanche Charriere at La Moye 8B.

La Charrière du Mercq ou à l'ancre. nr. La Pulente. 8a.

in C: La Grande Charrière, track and slipway at Grève d'Azette, 10C2.

in J: Les Neuves et Vieilles Charrières de Bonne Nuit, 3A3. 2B4.

in L: le Clos de la Charière, (V3), for Jean Snow; AL. 1718.

in Mt: la Chaerrière, (V¼), nr. (Mt. 368); MPer. 1559.

Charrière de Fer Battery, shown in 1811 map in St. Catherine's Bay, S of Le Houguillon.

in My: le Jardin de la Charrière, (My. 259), at La Falaise.

Les Charrières with lane alongside to Le Rondin.

le Clos des Charrières etc., (V11), for Horatio Hubert, VS; PRMy. 1883.

in O: La Charrière Cappelain, fr. L'Étaqc Hotel to beach; 1C1.

La Profonde Charrière, below Ville Abel; 5B1.

La Charrière Huët, (O. 324), nr. Grève de Lecq

Les Tchéthièthes du Coin, district and lanes.

La Tchéthièthe au Montais, at Les Havres.

La Tchéthièthe de Forva, at Le Pulec.

Les Charrières. (O. 1852. 1856).

Le Val, Vau de la, de, des Charrière, Charrières; scene of Ph. de Carteret's famous jump when escaping from a French patrol, c1463; ment. as Le Val de la Charière in Les Chroniques, p. 14; and as Val de la Quèrière in MVH. c1685; there are two possible sites for this episode on 5B3, and a third in Val es Roues, Reux on 1C4; Le Chemin du Vau de Charrière runs fr. Rue du Val de la Mare up to La Campagne.

in P: Les Charrières fm. and field, (P. 390), (V4¼).

La Verte Charrière. (N. of P. 238/233) 5D. La Charrière Jurée en la campagne des cannevais for Anne Le Gresby, 1827.

in T: Les Chèrieres du havre du Bouley, Fief de Dièllement, 1611.

La Vieille Tchéthièthe, fr. Le Tas de Geon to Bouley; and Les Charrières Battery (Bouley), shown in 1811 map; 3D1.

La Verte Charrière, Fief de Petit Rozel; MVau. 1848.

**Charterie.** coach house and cart shed.

in G: T.G. 1601 gives: le Clos Jean Du Parcq, celui au dessous de la Charterie, VMr; deux vergées au Clos de la Charterie, VRue, for Jean Aubin; and le Jardin de la Charterie, VRue.

in J: le Jardin de la Charterie; Hérupe main road; VHé; PRJ. 1907.

in Mt: le Jardin de la Charterie, W of les Costils Ferrel et Guilmine, Fief du Roi; 1822.

le Clos à la Charterie et à l'Avoine, (Mt. 545), at La Chesnaie des Bois; 4C4.

le Jardin de la Charterie, for Ed. Payn. ?La Chenée; VF; PRMt. 1861.

in My: le Jardin de la Charterie, (V1½), for Jane Le Gresley, Le Pont; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in O: Plan of Trodez house, 1805, the cart-shed is shown as Charterie.

unlocated: le chemin depuis la Charterie; partage Poingdestre; MHau. 1735.

**Chasier.** (a hunting-ground).

an interesting local form of chasse, *qv.*, approximating closely to the Lat. *chacia cuniculorum*.

in J: le Chasier en avenues; at La Hougue Boète Manor; VD; PRJ. 1904.

**Chasse, Chasserie, Cache.** (a hunting-ground for rabbits; a drove-way for cattle; an avenue for carriages, carts and farm animals).

One of the commonest names for houses, farms and their environs. F. chasse (hunting, the hunt, a chase or preserve for hunting); OF. chace, cace; JNF. cache; OE. chase, chace (eg. Cannock Chase); fr. OF. cacier, cachier, chacier, cachier (to chase, hunt); OE. chasen; fr. ML. caciare, for captiare, fr. Lat. capere (to catch).

Originally the chasse was open ground, privately owned, reserved for rabbit-hunting by the King or his minions, and was jealously guarded from unauthorised intruders. Warrens and "cunnigeræ" are ment. in LC. 1253. The preamble to Ext. 1274 makes it clear that catching rabbits was a perquisite of the Crown, as were the places where rabbits were found. Warena (warren) and *chacia* (chase) *cuniculorum* (of rabbits) are mentioned, and the Commissioners are charged to examine cases of poachers notorious for "capcione *cuniculorum* Regis, destruccione Warrenie et Chacie eiusdem" (catching the King's rabbits, damaging his warren and his chase). They reported that the Abbot of Mont St. Michel had usurped the *Chacia Cuniculorum* at St. Clement's Priory, and that Regnaud de Carteret had appropriated the *Chacia Cuniculorum* in his manor of St. Ouen. In LC. 1282 there is a ban on entry into the "liberæ warennæ ad fugandum (pour y chasser)". In AR. 1309 the King has his *chacea* in (G), where only Hamon de Hoga and his associates may hunt, with dog and stick, but not with ingenium (engine, net, trap). The King's *varena* outside Gorey Castle includes a *fuga cuniculorum* (rabbit-chasing ground), which extended to the Castle walls, hunting being conducted at night with nets. The King (or his licensees) also has a "chacia *cuniculorum* in landis de Lestac". Royal *varennæ* and *chaciae* are ment. in 1319, (Cart. 37). *Droit de chasse* on the Fief of Méléches in (L), following a right of 1582, is ment. in MHag. 1730.

These chasses often lay between a country house and the high-road, the owner herding his cattle in and out across them, and driving his carts and carriages through them to the nearest point on the road. A lane or "drive" was thus created through the chasse, and the JNF. cache took on the special meaning of an avenue across the chasse to the house, the ML. chacea, chacia being capable of meaning a drove-way for animals, and by extension a drive-way for vehicles (SB). A house with one avenue was called La Chasse, or with two, Les Chasses. In Normandy, but not in the rest of France, chasse means lane, as testified by Le Marquis Chartier de Sedouy; when asked if the narrow lane in which he was walking was a ruelle or sentier, he replied: "En français, oui, mais ici en La Manche on l'appellerait une chasse, mais seulement un Norman vous comprendrait". In Jersey, the distinction between Chasse (rabbiting-ground) and Avenue (drive) was still being observed in 1718 (AL); but in some of the examples below the two words are synonymous. The office of Le Maître des Chasses (Master of Hunting) was formerly of significance; in AdE. 1600, Chs. Hamelin was appointed Maître de la Chasse en toute ceste Isle, and AdE. 1673 mentions les Maîtres des Chasses; C. J. d'Auvergne was noted in 1820 as having been le dernier Maître des Chasses de Jersey, (BSJ. 1906, p. 60).

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives: le Clos de la Chasse (V4), Thos. Pipon; and le petit Clos le long de la Chasse, Ph. Dumaresq.  
in **C**: le Plaintret de la Cache, TSam. 1608; les chasses et issues, et la carrosserie (carriage-drive) à la Ville, at Samarès; TSam. 1754.

in **G**: le Grand Clos de la Fosse Astelle, la Cache et le Clos de la Cache, nr. (G. 39); sale Nicolle to Nicolle, MHau. 1622.  
le Jardin de la Chasse, (G. 215); 11A3.  
field La Chasse, (G. 508): 11C2.

le Clos de la Chasse, nr. La Hougue Bic.

le Clos de la Longue Chasse, (V10½), for Jean Poingdestre fs. Jean; AG. 1804.

in **H**: pour la chasse de Méléches... 2 capons, pour Jacques Guillaume; AMel. 1700.

La Chasse, once the home of Dean Corbet Hue; (BSJ. 1911, p. 96).

La Chasse, street linking Colomberie with Green Street.

Le Clos de la Chasse, Fief de Bellozanne, for Mathieu Le Gallais in 1813 (V1¼).

Similar for Charles de Carteret (V6¾).

in **J**: La Chasse, fm., (OJH. 132).

La Cache, avenue, (J. 449).

le Clos de la Cache, part of (J. 966); v. Rich. 1795.

La Cache du Nord.

La Chasse, Sion; with Dallain date-stones 16-18th c. (OJH. 231).

Les Chasses, fm. and La Rue des Chasses, nr. La Tête du Fief, 2D1; VD; (OJH. 133); bel. to Clem. Le Boutillier on Godf. 1849, who inherited it in 1844 partage, with lands including le Clos du bout de la Chasse (?J. 347), and le Clos du Hardy (J. 380).

in **L**: La Cache (V½) et le Camp des Caches (V1¼), Fief des Arbres; at Badier, or nr. La Qualité; MGib. 1629. 1661.  
La Cache de l'est; prob. at Les Routeurs, which has a chasse on the east; MGib. 1637.

"de faire son chemin... de dedans la chasse du mesnage de la Rue; MO. 1670.

la chasse du sud de la maison (V¾), et la chasse d'alentour du neuf jardin nord-ouest de la maison (V¼); Marett, Avranches; MHau. 1662.

AL. 1718 gives: Ed. Le Gros owning le Jardin de la Chasse (V1), et le chemin de l'Avenue de la maison (V¼); also, la chasse et avenue de la maison, Diles. Charlotte et Eliz. Collier; also, la maison, belle, le chemin de l'Avenue etc. at site of Magnolia House, Bel Royal.

le Clos de la Cache, (L. 552); 6A4.

Les Chasses, fm.; 6B4.

La Chasserie, fm.; 6D2.

in **Mt**: La Chasse, fm. (OJH. 133); arch keystone 1625; 4C1.

La Chasse, fm.; 4C4.

Les Chasses, fm., N of Grasfort; 4C4.

La Chasse Mallet, lane, W of Grasfort; 4C4.

le Clos de la Cache, (Mt. 7); 3D4.

AMt. 1701 gives: le Jardin de la Chasse (V3¼), Abr. Horman, and (V1¾), Elie Le Maistre; le Champ de la Chasse (V2¼), Jean Badier; le Grand Clos de la Croix, fossés et reliefs tout autour, y comprenant la Chasse, le chemin rabattu, (V7¼), Elie Le Maistre; la fosse à conils etc., hrs. Jean de Queteville; le Closetel, chasse et issues ou passage, Ph. Baudains; La Cache ès Demoiselles, E of the Church (v. Demoiselle).

PRMt. 1865 gives La Rue de la Chasse, ?E of Houguemont, 11A2; and in VRoz, le Jardin de la Chasse (V3¼), D. Anley, and le Jardin de la Chasse (V1), J. G. Becquet; PRMt. 1889 gives, in VE, le Champ de la Chasse (V¼), J. H. Nicolle, Le Vivier.

in **My**: Les Chasses, fm; 6A2; dolmen stones reputed to be here, and another in La Pouquelaye (My. 941) near by.

le Clos de la Chasse, (My. 606), and le Jardin des Chasses (My. 602); 2C2.

le Clos de la Chasse, (V4¾), Ph. Blampied, VS; PRMy. 1883.

le grand Jardin de la Chasse, Fief de la Hougue Boète; MJdr. 1806.

l'entrée de la Chasse, et les deux côtés de la Chasse; partage Le Bailly; MHau. 1715.

in **O**: La Cache ès Fresnes, road.

La Cache des Coupes, 1B3.

La Cache de Neu Tours, (the width of nine turns of the plough).

Les Doubles Caches, west of VdeH.

La Chasse, fm., named fr. La Chasse de l'Eglise; (OJH. 133).

field La Chasse, (O. 1166).

la chasse sus les terres, VdeB; PLF. 1479.

in **P**: le Clos de la Chasse, autrement appelé le Clos des Nièmes, aveu Elie Le Grand 1802, (?P. 147); and le Jardin de la Chasse, Les Nièmes, (?P. 112A); MLeF. 1840.

in **S**: La Chasse, fm., Maufant, (OJH. 134); arch 1619; Le Geyt home; 7B3.

le Clos de la Cache, avec la cache jusqu'au grand chemin, Fieu ou Guenetier; sale Nicolle-Payn; MHau. 1666.



le Jardin de la Chasse, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Fief de Grainville; partage Poingdestre; ERO. doc. 24. 1729; repeated in doc. 36. 1800 as (V<sup>5</sup>/<sub>4</sub>).

le Jardin de la Chasse, (V<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>); partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. doc. 35. 1799.

le Clos de la Chasse, (S. 457A); 11A1.

La Chasse Breunette, lane, Patier Road to St. Saviour's Hill.

in T: La Chasse, fm., nr. Augrès Fm; 7A2.

Les Chasses, fm., nr. La Profonde Rue; 3D3.

le Clos de la Chasse, (T. 450); no avenue here now.

le becquet de la Chasse, (T. 1187). VCr, PRT. 1931; perhaps the approach to Le Vallon.

La Cache de Jean Gibaut, the lane descending to the main farm at Egypt.

at sea: Les Caches, a rock off the SW coast, ment. in SD. 1600–50; this might be F. cache (a hiding-place) a word used by the Hudson's Bay voyageurs for stores concealed under a cairn.

**Chasserie.** v. Chasse.

**Chasseur.** (hunter, gamekeeper).

cf. Chasse, Cacheur, Shossair.

in L: PRL. gives, le Clos du Chasseur (given to us as Shossair), (L. 504); VCH; and le Côtil du Chasseur (V2), at St. Clair; the latter is shown in Fief St. Clair in MLau. 1839. 1864.

**Chastel.** v. Câté.

**Chat, Cat.** (cat).

OF. JNF. Ir. OE. cat; Norw. katt; Bret. kaz; ML. cattus, catta (tame cat); JNF. catte (female cat),

qV.

in T: Le Becquet des Chats, 3A3; named from legend that the Devil, attended by black cats, held meetings here; DJF. p. 502 mentions le tchésiaud, tchéthaud (chief sorcerer) du Bêchet ès Cats.

**Châtaignier, Châtenée.** (sweet chestnut).

F. chataignier; JNF. châ't'ny; fr. F. châtaigne (the nut); OF. chastaigne; OE. chasteyn, chesten; ML. castania; Lat. castanea; all fr. Gk. *κάστανος* (chestnut tree), named fr. Castana, a city of Pontus where they abounded.

in H: field Le Châtaignier, (H. 1134C).

in J: le Jardin de Châtenée, part of (J. 383).

La Rue des Châtaigniers, at Chestnut Grove; 3C1.

in L: le Côtil Châtaigner, ?nr. Le Couvent; VCH; PRL.

in S: le Clos de la Châtenée, at Croix ès Mottes; 7D2.

in T: La Châtaignerie, fm.; 3D4.

côteaux appelés Les Chataigneraië, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Belwood; VCr; PRT. 1931.

La Chatenais; unlocated; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Châté.** v. Câté.

**Château.** v. Câté.

**Châteaubriand.**

F. R. A. de Châteaubriand (1768–1848), French author and statesman, joined his uncle Le Comte de Bédée as a refugee from the French Revolution, in Jersey, and stayed four months in a house in La Rue des Mielles (Parade Place) in 1793, (BSJ. 1969, p. 76). A cousin of his was also a refugee in St. Martin's; BSJ. 1940, p. 37.

in Mt: Châteaubriand Fm., above Anne Port, 4D3; at (Mt. 661); it is shown in VF in PRMt. 1861 as house and land, (V22 :), for Ph. Poingdestre, lessee Miss Ingouville 1865. Godf. 1849 shows Mme. de Châteaubriand living there. OJH. II. p. 111. (BSJ. 1977. p. 61).

**Châtenée.** v. Châtaignier.

**Chaudrée.**

All related words appearing in dictionaries have some connection with warmth. This is a small marshy area in a field Les Prés, to the east. It may refer to boiling, as with bouillon q.v. if a spring moves the surface there.

in G: La Chaudrée. (G. 252).

**Chaudrette.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a dim. of F. chaudière (boiler); or of chaudron.

in J: Petite maison appelée La Chaudiète, fief Chesnel, nr. Mont Mado, for Josué Simon, 1858. (J. 852) was J. Simon on Godtray. Prob. same as maison appelée La Chaudrette, nr. Mont Mado; J. H. Néel; VN. PRJ. 1904, 1915.

**Chaumière.** (a thatched cottage).

F. chaume (stubble, thatch); OE. healm (straw); Lat. calamus; Gk. *κάλamos* Kalamos (a reed).

in Mt: La Chaumière de l'Orme, now called La Côte de la Pallière; (OJH. 135); 4C2.

in P: La Chaumière du Chêne, (OJH. 134); connected with Sir Geo. Carteret; crocketed arch copied from St. Ouen's *Manoir*: a Le Montais home; 6C3.

**Chausey.** a group of rocky islets between Les Minquiers and the French coast. given in DJF. as Chausé, Chausey, Chausy, Chauis; and formerly pronounced Caüsé, Caüsié; this group may have been called Sicdelis in Roman times, though Pliny seems to call it Siambis or Amnis. In the early Dark Age it may have taken the name Sessiacum, later Scissy, from a forest so named on the adjacent coast of Normandy. In the later Dark Age the group took on a Norse name, Calsoy or Cosoy, which could mean an island of rocks, a calf (ie. small) island, or the island of a man named Causius. In the Middle Ages the group appears as Calsoi, Cause, and in Latinised forms Causeum or Insula Chausonensis; and gave rise to a surname de Chausye, 1309, appearing in Jersey place-names, perhaps

in P: as masura es Chausies, 1363; masura ez Chausiez, 1381; note (Cart. 71–77); note that Guillaume and Pierre Le Caulses owned land in VSN in PRPT. 1598.

**Chausie.** v. Chausey.

**Chaussée.** (a submarine shoal, raised road, embankment, pier, jetty). for deriv., cf. causie; appearing as a nickname in Nicolas Fauvel dit La Chaussée, 1692.

in B: a site chosen for La Chaussée at St. Aubin, at Le Rocher aux Ancres, and between two other Rochers du Crocquet; ADE. 1669.

in G: Gorey Harbour is shown as "La Chaussée H." by Mariette in 1689; and Havre La Chaussée by Le Rouge in 1756.

in H: la chaussee de lyslet; ADE. 1597.

le chemin appelé de la Chaussée; Pier Road. SRF. 1828.

in Mt: la chaussée, chausey du Vieux Château de Gorey; VF; PRMt. 1865.

**Chaux.** (warm).

for chauds (pl. of chaud, warm).

at sea: le passage des Chaux Sablons 1747; an area nr. L'Avarison; (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).

**Chauval.** surname.

Le Rocher de Chauval, nr. Rozel. Site of a shipwreck in 1685. (OJH. Vol. II p. 245).

**Ché, Le Ché.** v. Cerf.

**Cheapside.** a London thoroughfare.

OE. chepe, cheap (a market).

in H: Cheapside, 10A1; ment. in SRMeI. 1821.

**Chénés.** v. Chênaie.

**Chemin.** (road).

F. OF. chemin; Celt. camen (road); AR. 1309 mentions encroachments supra chimum, in chimino Regis; appearing also as a surname, Guilloty Du chemyn, RMt. 1510. Some examples are given:

in B: la Pièce des Chemins, Thos. Roze; AB. 1786.

in C: le Camp des Chemyns, Fieu Helyee; MHau. 1578.

in G: le Clos du Petit Chemin, Fief du Roi; sale Nicolle-Houper; MHau. 1683.

in H: Le Chemin du Roi, Fief du Prieur de Mont Cochon, for Jean Deslandes, 1814.

in J: le Clos du Chemin, nr. Sion, VHé, Fief ès Cras, for Ph. Le Cornu 1713 and 1747; bought by Jean Le Sueur by 1777.

in Mt: la moitié du Chemin Clos, AMt. 1701, refers to la chasse ès Bandinelles 4C1.

in P: 'un chemin de huit pieds' passing in front of certain houses, was 'prejudiciable' to them and not 'proffuytable pour le voisiné', and it was accordingly realigned behind them. MHau. 1575.

in S: Les Grands Chemins, cross-roads and hamlet; 7D2.

in T: Les Champs du Chemin, fm., hamlet and road; 3A4; MHau. 1615 gives deux camps, Les Camps du Chemin, Fief de Diélament, E of land of Timothy Masson, bought by Thos. de Ste. Croix.

**Cheminant, Le Cheminant.** surname. fem. **La Cheminante.**

meaning wayfarer, pilgrim, fr. F. cheminer (to go on the road), cf. chemin; recorded from 1607.

in L: La Fosse au Cheminant, (V3), Abr. Bisson; AL. 1718.

le Clos du Cheminant, Fief du Roi; MGib. 1751.

le petit Clos du Cheminant, for Servais Le Bailly, who also has a house; AL. 1656.

le Clos de bas de devant, le champ Hugh Le Cheminant, (V6½), at Les Vaux; MGib. 17th c.

in P: sa pièce de la Cheminante ès Landes, (V4), (?P. 910), for Martel; PRPT. 1598. La pièce du cheminant, fieu sottell, Jean Pyton, 1637 appears as la pièce a la cheminante 1640.

**Cheminée.** (chimney).

OF. OE. chimenee; ML. caminata camera (a room with a fireplace); Lat. caminus (hearth); Gk. κάμνος Kaminos (oven).

in L: le Grand Clos de la Longue Cheminée, Fief de Mèlèches; MHam. 1802–3. Richard Aubert held it in 1773.

in P: La Ronde Cheminée, fm., with field La Grande Cheminée (P. 807); (OJH. 203); 6C1; so named from 1700, if not earlier.

in Les Minquiers: La Cheminée, a rock; BSJ. 1959, p. 218.

at sea. La Cheminée Maillardy. Rock W of Portelet. 9C.

**Chênaie.** (an oak grove, often containing other species as well); also spelt **chênaie**, **chenaye**, **chênée**, **chené**, **chêinés**, **chaisnée**, **chesnaie**, **chesnaye**, **chesnée**, **quesnaye**, **quesnee**, **quennée**.  
F. *chenaie*; OF. *chesnai*, *chasnoi*, *caisnoi*, *chaenei*; JNF. *tchênaie*; *tchênée*; Norm. *quênaie*; ML. *casnetum*; cf. *chêne*; many properties kept a *chênaie*, for the sake of the timber, and acorns.

in C: le Quesnee; TSam. 1608; and la Chesnée au ouest de l'isle (the island in the pond at Samarès); TSam. 1754.

in G: La Chênaie des Bois, fm.

le Clos de la Chênée, Carteret Fm., for Jean Pépin fs. Elie la petite Chênée au sud du pré de l'écluse, for Rev. Frs. Le Couteur; AG. 1804.

in H: la petite Chênée, for Chs. de Carteret avec MMel. 1822.

in J: La Chesnaie, fm. (OJH. 135), and La Rue de la Chesnée, nr. La Ville ès Normans, 3C3; home of the Norman family, and reputed birthplace of Wace.

La Ville des Chênes, W of J. 595. New housing estate. 2B.

in L: La Chênée, Chesnaie, fm. (OJH. 136); home of the Luce family; with Mont de la Chesnaie; nr. Trois Bois; 6B4. field La Chesnée, (L. 434A), at Les Arbres; 6A4.

in M: La Chênaie, Chesnaie des Bois, (OJH. 136).

PRM: 1861 gives, in VF, La Chênée, Ed. Payn, ?nr. La Tourelle turning; in VQ, La Chenée, Frs. de Quetteville; and in

VRe. La Quennée (V1), J. F. Noël; PRM: 1889 gives, in VE, La Chenaie (V1), F. J. Noël, Le Vouest.

It is recorded in the Lempière trial 1463 that various persons "s'en allerent par la quesnaye de l'ostel", meaning Rozel Manor, where the entrance avenue is still called La Chesnaie; (BSJ. 1924, p. 135).

in My: le Clos de Chêinés, (My. 90). La Chesnée at L'Aumône, RP. 1669.

La Chenaye, Fief de la Hougue Boîte; MJDr. 1806.

au grand clos du val du quesne, (V4) (My 322-6). MHau, 1546. This could refer to the Le Quesne family, but is more likely to mean oak in this instance.

in O: La Clôture ou Chênée, St. Ouen's Manor lands; VPC; PRO. 1904-11.

in P: La Chesnée et pré de la Chesnée jusqu'au ruisseau, Fief de La Hague; année de succession list, death of Ph. Lempière; MHag. 1700; these fields reappear in assessment of land of Lempière's heir, Henry de Carteret, MHag. 1749.

in S: le Clos de la Chaisnée, at Croix ès Mottes, VMf, for Josué Marett, AS. 1671.

La Chenaye, at Grainville Manor, (S. 486A); ERO. docs. 15, 24, 36 give les deux jardins de la Chesnée de hault, 1605; les chasses, chesnées, taillis, vivier etc., in partage Poingdestre 1729; and in a later partage, La Chenaye et Le Taillis, en prairie. La Chenaye (S. 294).

in T: La Chesnée, fm; 7A2.

La Chené, and côtel de la Chené, (T. 64), Maison de Bas, Egypt; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

La Chênée near T. 949.

**Chenal.** (mill-race, sea-channel).

F. *chenal*; OF. *chanel*; Lat. *canalis* (channel, water-pipe); cf. *canal*.

at sea: Le Chenal dentre La Demie et Hinguette; a sea-channel, in SD. 1600-50.

Le Banc de Chenal, shown in 1894 SE of Caramé, La Rocque; called Chunal Bank 1843, Channel Grune 1867.

**Chenaye.** v. **Chênaie**.

**Chêne.** (an oak tree); also spelt **chaîne**, **chaisne**, **chayne**, **chesne**, **chuayne**, **chuesne**, **quesne**.

F. *chêne*; JNF. *tchêne*; ML. *caisnis*, a word of Celtic origin, appearing in ecclesia Sti. Johannis de Caisnibus (St. Jean des Chênes) c1150. *Chêne* includes *chêne rouvre* (*quercus robur*, the English oak), and *vert tchêne*, *chêne vert* (*quercus ilex*, the evergreen oak).

in H: les costils du Grand Chêne, for Jacques Guillaume, AMel. 1700; le costil du Gros Chaîne, des Châines, avec Geo. Touzel, SRMel. 1746-48.

in J: le Clos du Chêne, Fief de Chesnel, (?J. 585); sold by David Bandinel and Jean Dumaresq to Jean Le Couteur, MLeC. 1699. St. Jean des Chênes qv.

in L: rentes on the house au Quesne; partage Martyn MHau. 1509.

in My: Le Val du Chêne, v. Val. Le Vau du Tchêne, small valley at (My. 68, 69).

in O: Gros Chêne House, (OJH. 202); a Du Heaume home c1823; Roman Catholic schools built on the site; PRO. 1904-11. in VGI, gives Le Gros Chêne (V6), for A. Collas; and le champ du Gros Chêne (V4), for the R.C. Church, who held Le Grand Chêne (O. 1432).

Sous le Chêne, fm., N of L'Amiral; 5B2.

le Clos du Chêne. (O. 197); poss. the same as le Clos des Camps du Quesne, nr. Clos des Landelles, Clos à Saulx etc.; MAdeC. 1633.

There is a creek Le Chêne at the W end of Grève au Lançon, containing a cave, La Cave du Chêne, and a raised beach. JA2; cf. *chaîne*.

in P: Le Mont au Chêne, fr. La Hague Mill to Home fm.; documented thus: maison et menage baillé par Jean Laell à Hélier de Carteret gent, Fief de la Hague, près et au long du Mont au Chuayne ou Mont Auchayne, joignant aux terres dudit de Carteret, sans comprendre ce qui appartient au bénéfice (rectorat) de St. Pierre; nr. (P. 571); MHag. 1615; le Jardin du Curé sur le chemin du Mont au Chuesne, à l'ouest de l'écluse du Moulin de Gargate; nr. (P. 570); MHag. 1616; le Jardin du Mont au Chêne et pépinière, rental of late Marie de Carteret, MHag. 1745; le costil du Mont du Chesne... butant par le sud la terre au Presbitaire... et par le nord le Mont au Chesne, avec Gédéon Le Grand, fs. Jean; MHag. 1749.

**Chênée.** v. **Chênaie**.

**Chênelle. Chênellerie.** v. **Quesnel**.

**Chenolle.** (a windlass; hence twists and turns in a road).

JNF. *chaignole*, *chaïnoie*, *channole*, *chênole*; Norm. *cagnole* (winch); cf. *crochenolle*.

in J: Les Chenolles, fm. and La Rue des Chenolles, fr. Melbourne House to St. Cyr; with fields Les Chenolles and le Clos des Chenolles, (J. 564-568).

La Rue des Chenolles, misspelt Charolles, nr. Beaupré; 3C3.

in **L, My**: Les Channoles des Six Rues; 2C4, 2D3.

in **P, O**: Les Chenolles nr. St. Peter's Windmill.

**Chênot.** (a young oak); **Chênoterie, Quenoterie.** (a place of such).

F. chèneau (young oak); cf. chène.

in **J**: La Chênoterie, (V½), land of late Ph. de Carteret at Le Câtelet; MHau. 1743.

in **Mt**: le Jardin à Chênôts, Ed. Payn, ?La Chênée; VF; PRMt. 1861.

La Chênoterie. Partage MRS. 1763.

in **My**: La Quenoterie, or le Clos des Chanoteries, (My. 765); 2C4; spelt Quenoterie in TD. 1602; shown as le petit Clos de la Chanoterie in MCol (My) 1729; as La Quenoterie, for Dlle. Rachel Hue, in PRMy. 1801; and in PRMy. 1883, in VS, as le Clos de la Chenoterie, (V6¼), for John Collas, La Frontière.

le Jardin des Chanoteries, (My. 762).

in **S**: le Jardin à Chesnots, VMf, for Damian Poingdestre; AS. 1671.

**Cher, Cherf, Chers, Le Cher, Cherf, Chers.** v. Cerf.

**Cherens, Cheresse, Cheveresse.** v. Cheveresse.

**Cherisée.** (the cherished; or, a cherry tree).

F. chérir (to cherish), chérissable (lovable); OE. cherisen; Lat. carus (dear); or, F. cerisier (cherry tree); JNF. chérisyi; Pr. serisia; ML. cerasia; Lat. cerasus.

in **T**: le côtel appellé La Cherisée, (V1); at Le Câtelet; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Cherpin.** v. Charpin.

**Cherté.** v. Charité.

**Cherve.** (chervil, cow-parsley; or poss. caraway).

this seems to be either (1). JNF. chérfi; F. cerfeuil; OF. chervuel; Eng. chervil (cow-parsley), a plant formerly cultivated in Jersey; Lat. caerefolium; Gk. χάρειω chairien (to rejoice) and φύλλον phullon (leaf), the name being due to its pleasant smell; or (2). F. chervi; OF. eschervis; Eng. dial. carvey; Span. carvi, for al-caravea; Eng. caraway (a plant with an edible parsnip-like root, and fruit known as caraway-seed, used in cake-making); fr. Lat. careum; Gk. κάρων karon, (the caraway plant); the former seems more likely. The name John du Cherue in (J), in MGos. 1508, might stand for F. charrue (plough), but this is fem.; or for cherve, which is masc.

in **J**: le Clos des Cherves (V3¼), for Thos. Snow; AL. 1718.

**Chesnaie.** v. Chênaie.

**Chesnée.** v. Chênaie.

**Chesnel.** surname.

also the name of a fief, formed by running together two surnames, Chesney and Pinel. Chesnel appears in Extt. 1668, 1749; between 1274 and 1607 this surname is written Chesney, de Cheyney, de Choigny, de Cheinny, with many other variants; v. also Quesnel, a certain Chesnel "anglais" is recorded as father of a child in PRH. 1670.

in **H**: Le Chesnel is mentioned, for Jeanne Chevalier, in AMel. 1700.

in **J**: PRJ. 1904, 1907, in VN, gives La Commune du Fief et Seigneurie de Quesnel; Chesnel 1915; let to C. J. Le Quesne, so prob. a quarry site; PRJ. 1904, in VD, gives le Clos Chesnel (V5¼), for J. Coutanche, Le Mourier.

in **J, T**: Le Fieu Chesnel, originally granted to Guillaume Pinel; regranted c1250 to Guillaume de Chesney; appears 1633 in "éperons dus au fief Chesnel sur maison et menage Richard Chevalier fs. Fleury"; in 1636, as "partie du Fief Chesnel à la Trinité"; in 1528, as Fee Chesney or Pinell (J); in 1668, Chesnel ou Penet; in 1749, Chesnel.

**Chesnot.** v. Chênot.

**Cheval, pl. Chevaux.** (horse).

F. cheval; Eng. cabal, cavalry; Span. caballo; It. cavallo; ML. caballus (a pack-horse, nag; and later, any kind of horse); legendary horses seem to be associated with certain off-shore rocks; other rocks are named from a fancied resemblance to a horse; in a few place-names the real horse is met.

in **B**: La Fontaine de la Tête du Cheval, at La Pulente; Dal. p. 269.

Horse Rock, SE of St. Aubin's Fort; poss. in error for Grosse Rock.

in **J**: Le Cheval Guillaume, a rock at Bonne Nuit; v. legend in Dal. p. 269.

in **P**: le Clos des Chevaux, (P. 922). Le camp des chevaux, Jean Piton, 1637.

at sea: Le Cheval Janvrin, a rock or cape on the S coast; SD. 1600–50.

in Les Minquiers: Le Cheval, a rock.

in Les Iles Chausey: two features named Le Grand et Le Petit Cheval.

**Chevalier, Le Chevalier, Chevallier.** surname. fem. **La Chevalière**; locative, **La Chevalerie, Chevallerie** (which may sometimes refer to cavalry, cf. cavalerie).

meaning horseman, knight, horse-breeder; recorded from 1274; as Chivalyr 1274; dictus Chivalir 1274; le Chivaler 1309; Chevaler 1342; le Chevalier, from 1331; Chevallier 1528 to 1749; fr. F. chevalier; Eng. cavalier, chivalry; Span. caballero; ML. caballarius (horseman), fr. caballus (horse); cf. cheval.

in B: Le Fief Chevalier, à La Moye, on Fief du Roi; ment. 1615, 1624; appears in AB. 1786 as an area N of Les Arsures, part of which is called La Rue Balam (today a group of six fields W of La Moye House, (B. 325-7, 514-5)); itemised in AB. 1786 as Le Grand Fief Chevalier (B. 514). Le Grand Fief Chevalier et la Pièce de La Rue Balam (V14½), and Le Petit Fief Chevalier (V5²); the two last, both for Thos. Pipon, are now (B. 326, 325).

in G: le Clos Jacques Chevalier, among Fauvel lands; MO. 1625.

in H: Chevalier Road; 10A2.

in AMel. 1700 we have: le Pray de Chevalier (V¼), (prob. part of a perage), avecu Anne Brevin; le Jardin de Chevalier, avecu Aaron Guerdain; le camp de Thos. Chevalier, avecu Jean Canivet; le Clos de Thos. Chevalier, avecu Pierre Chevalier (recurring in avecu Anne Chevalier in SRMel. 1748, still called le Clos Thomas Chevalier ou Les Charrières (H. 1363), though given to us as le Clos Demois); SRMel. 1748 gives le Jardin de Pierre Chevalier, nr. Perruques, qv, avecu Benj. Chevalier, terres autrefois à Jean Chevalier fs. Madolein; MMel. 1822 gives le Côté de Chevalier, avecu for Chs. de Cartere.

in J: le Clos de Chevalier, Fief du Boutvillon, ment. in partage Jean Le Couteur 1720 in MLeC, when it went to his third son Josué, who in 1765 sold it to Jean Gavey.

le Clos de Chevallier. (J. 962), VN, for Thos. Chevalier, TJ. 1747, field La Chevalière, at Le Câtelet; partage Trachy; MRom. 1811.

in L: le Costil de Pierre Chevallier, Fief de St. Clair, ment. in MMel. avecu of Richard Malzard 1735, 1756, and Thos. Rive 1821. 15-6.

in My: TMy. gives le Clos que tient John Chevalier dit Cauf, VS; Chevaliers and Caufs appear in (My) in Ext. 1607. SRAV. 1661 gives le Clos de Chevalier, a petit closet held by Jean Mahie; poss. the same as (V1½) in le Clos de Chevallier, held by Mahier 1649; in SRAV. 1751 le Clos de Chevallier is held by Margueritte Le Brun, widow of Jean Renouf.

le Clos de la Chevaliere, for Abr. Le Huquet; PRMy. 1818.

parti du Cosnet ou Chevallière. (V2). F. G. Dallain, VS; PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos Chevalier, (O. 101. 159); poss. the same as le Clos de Chevalier, (V3) 1649. Also mention of a bank on the north of Le Clos de Chevalier, joining Le Clos Jean Le Cherf at Les Coupes; MAdC 1628; and ment. in MHag. 1759 as Le Clos Chevalier et le petit jardin (V2).

le Côté Chevalier, de Chevalier, (V2), (O. 970), adjoining the Lobster Pot at Le Bas de L'Etaq.

Le Chevalier, (O. 769).

in P: le Clos Chevalier, (P. 434).

in T: La Chevalerie, Chevallerie, (T. 1392), Vincent Hall, v. Prieur.

le Clos de la Chevallerie, (V4¼), 2nr. Oaklands; VAugs; PRT. 1931.

La Petite Chevalerie, Chevalène, (T. 294).

le Clos de la Chevallerie, (V4), Fief Godeaux, in AMel; partage Le Quesne.

**Chevallerie. Chevallier.** v. Chevalier.

**Chevaux.** v. Cheval.

**Chève.** (chief).

F. chef, fem. cheve or chefve; JNF. tchève, fem. OF. Eng. chief; OE. chefe; Lat. caput (head); sometimes confused with chèvre (she-goat).

in G: La Chève Rue; 11A2. cf. Chèvre.

in M: PRM. gives le petit pré Chevre. (V2), Rev. W. Lemprière, VRoz. 1861; and le côiil de la Chevre Rue, (V¼), N. of M. Lemprière. VE. 1889.

in My. P: La Chève, Chève, Tchève Rue; 6A2.

**Cheveresse.** meaning undetermined, probably surname.

this word might mean: (1) she who hollows out, fr. F. chever (to hollow); (2) the finisher, fr. F. chevi; (to bring to an end). cf. Eng. achieve; (3) a small female kid, fr. Of. chevrel, OE. cheverel, dims. of chèvre (goat); (4) the fem. of surname Le Chèvre.

in Les Ecrehous: in the 1924 map, features include La Cheveresse, Cherresse and Cherens.

**Chèvre.** (she-goat).

F. chevre; Lat. capra, fem. of caper (he-goat), which in F. is bouc.

in G: le Clos à la Chèvre, (V1), VL; hrs. Estienne le Dentu; TG. 1601.

La Rue au (for à la) Chèvre, or Daisy Hill, leading up to La Chève Rue; 11A2. Probable confusion between chèvre and chefve. v. Cheve.

in O: La Côte à la Chevre, cave dwelling on cliff E of Grosnez.

in T: le Cottes es Chevres, on the E of Havre Giffard; 3A3.

**Chicane.** (legal quibbling, deviousness, chicanery or tortuous path, also means a place where the game of chicane was played).

F. chicane (trickery, quibble); JNF. chicanne, chicangne; cf. F. OF. chiche (mean); Span. chico (small); Eng. chich (miser); Lat. ciccus (a trifle); cf. also OF. chic (a small piece, subtlety); La Chicane was the name of the bell announcing that the Court was in session, (Chevalier, p. 482, footnote).

in B: le Clos du Chicane ou la Grande Vallette. (B. 702); 9A4.

in T: La Rue de la Chicane, leading to Egypt, at the end of the road leading to Belle Hougue; so called because it was raised, FLM; PRT. 1931, in VVEV. gives le champ de la Mare in La Rue Chicagne.

**Chien.** v. chan.

**Chiers.** (dear, loved ones).

in M: Le Chiers, nr. La Braye, v. Cherisée.

**China.**

in **L**: China Quarry Fm; 2D4; the China stone quarry, mostly now under Handois Reservoir; the stone was discovered by Henry Vatcher in 1866; (BSJ. 1934, p. 237).

**Chiquengronne.** v. Quiquengronne.**Chiraise.** meaning unknown.

in **P**: ... ancienne maison maintenant appelée La Chiraise, VSN, fief de la Reine, joining on the S, the site of le Moulin de l'Omel. (P. 618).

**Chirotte.** meaning unknown.

poss. a mistake for Girot, a surname. There are several cõtils named Les Girots in (T), (G) or (S).  
unlocated: Le Clos de Chirotte, (V5¼), MHau. 1546.

**Chisse.** meaning unknown, possibly corruption of chasse.

poss. for OE. giste, F. gîte (resting-place, homestead), fr. Lat. jacere (to lie).

in **J**: le Clos dessus la Chisse, (V8); MArt. 1597.

**Choisière.** (the choice), or Closière (enclosure).

appar. a local formation fr. F. choisir (to choose); Pr. escausir; OE. ceosan; Lat. gustare (to taste);  
cf. JNF. chouaïsithie (choice).

in **Mt**: La Choisière Battery, Rozel Bay; shown in 1811 map.

**Chomel.** v. Lomel.**Choppe.** (a shop).

F. échoppe; OF. eschoppe; Teut. schoppe; ML. shoppa (stall, booth, shed).

in **H**: les Choppes du Marché; partage Nic. Lemprière, 1612; (BSJ. 1915, p. 38).

**Chou.** (cabbage).

in **My**: le Jardin à choux, (My. 935), prob. for Long Jacks, des chours.

**Chouquet.** surname, locative, **La Chouquetterie.**

the name of a French refugee family recorded 1701, 1759; poss. deriving fr. F. chouquet, JNF. choutchet, Eng. chock (a block of wood); or fr. OF. chouquette, dim. of chou (cough), or pomme de choutchet (a variety of sweet apple); NF. chouque (sabot).

in **H**: le Clos Chuquette (H. 1544).

in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Chouquet, (V6½), Noë Nicolle; and a Thos. Chouquet holding le Cõtîl Gaudin and le Cõtîl de la Fosse Gallichan. le Clos de Chouquet occurs in partage Baudains, MPer. 1771.

la Chouquetterie fm., (JNF. Choutchett'tie), and La Rue de la Chouquetterie; 4C4.

**Chrétienne.** a Christian woman.

at sea: La Chrétienne, rock N. of Bouley Bay pier.

**Christophe.** pers. name.

v. also St. Christophe and Clitouf.

in **S**: le Clos de Christophe, VMf, for Aaron Falle; AS. 1671.

le Jardin de Christophe, between Retreat Fm. and Vieux Ménage, (S. 200); VMf; PRS.

**Chronique.** (news).

F. chronique; Eng. chronicle; Lat. chronica; Gk. χρονικά Chronika, (annals), fr. χρόνος Chronos, (time).

in **J**: La Chronique, later Eglantine Villa; where men gathered to exchange gossip; (BSJ. 1940, p. 31).

**Chulbut, Chulbutte.** (a somersault).

F. culbute; JNF. tchulbute (a tumble, upset, going head over heels; also failure, bankruptcy); F. culbuteur (a mechanism for tipping a loaded cart); the first example below may refer to tipping vraic-carts on a field named le Champ à Vraic, as described by Mr. de la Mare.

in **T**: La Chulbutte (T. 22), on Belle Hougue headland; 3A4.

**Chuette.** (a rock-pool).

JNF. tchuette; dim. of JNF. tchue (vat), or tchué, tchua (tub).

in **J**: Le Puits de la Chuette, or de la Tuerie; Les Pits de la Tchuette (the Pits is redundant); known later as Le Lavoir des Dames; a rock-pool at Sorel; v. legend quoted by Dal. p. 270, and others.

in **O**: La Tchuette, Dguette; a rock-pool at La Saline.

**Churchill.**

in **B**: Churchill Park, named after Sir Winston Churchill.

**Churchyard.**

in **B**: Churchyard Battery, shown in 1811 map at St. Brelade's Church.

**Cigale.** (grasshopper, cricket).

F. cigale; Pr. cicala; Eng. lat. cicada.

in **O**: La Cigale recent appellation, Rue du Douet; (BSJ. 1969, p. 37).

**Cime.** (summit).

F. cime; JNF. cînme, chînme (summit); Lat. cyma, cuma (a sprout); Gk. κύμα Kuma, (a wave, swell).

in **O**: La Cîme des Côtis, at Ville Bagot, where people sat on Sunday afternoons to watch the sea, and passers-by (FLM); shown in PRO. 1905 as La Cime des Côtis, (V 4). J. Lucas, VLéo.

**Cimetiere.** (cemetery).

ML. cemetarium; Gk. κοιμητήριον, Koimeterion, a sleeping place.

in **H**: le Nouveau Cimetière, Green Street. SRF. 1827.

**Cinq Pierres.** v. Pierres.**Circuit.** (circuit).

F. Pr. Eng. circuit; Lat. circuitus (a going around).

unlocated; le petit circuit ou jardin de la pepinière, Thos. Pinel; SR Arb. 1696.

**Citadelle.** (citadel, stronghold, strong-point).

fr. ML. civitatella, dim. of civitas (town); orig. the word citadel meant a fortress in or near a city, to keep the inhabitants in subjection or, in case of siege, to form a final refuge; the name occurs only in

in **H**: for Fort Regent; la construction de la Citadelle, AdE. 1782; intention de bair une Ciadelle sur le Mont de la Ville, AdE. 1791.

in **L**: homestead, (OJH. 138): 6A4; with gable-stone 1590, and fields Les Brulées (L. 429) and Les Caudes Terres (L. 429A) adjoining; no reason known for this choice of name.

**Ciseaux.** (scissor shaped).

in **H**: Les Clos des Ciseaux, fief de Bellozanne, on Le Mont ès Pendus. Sold by Marie Arthur, fille de Philippe, 1715. Now part of Mont à l'Abbé Cemetery. 10A1.

**Clairval.** (clear vale).

F. fr. Lat. clara, vallis.

in **S**: Clairval, area, with Château Clairval house and farm and La Rue du Clairval; 7D1.

**Clame.** meaning obscure.

poss. fr. (1). OF. clamer (to cry out), clam (a call for help); JNF. cliâme (a cry), as in La Cliâme de Hâro. Le Clameur de Haro; OE. clame (a cry for help), as in Spenser 1596: "I cald, but no man answerd to my clame"; ML. clameum (a crying out); or fr. (2). Eng. clam (a branch laid across a stream as a bridge); OE. clam (a bond); Teut. klamme (a clamp, something squeezed together, a narrow pass, something adhesive, clammy).

in **S**: Le Val Clame, or le Clos de Julienne (S. 746); and near it Le Val Clame, or le Côtil du Val Aumet qv., (S. 749); N of Longueville Manor.

**Clamètre.** **Clomètre.** meaning unknown.

poss. related to OE. clomer (a maker of cloam or earthenware); cf. OE. clam (clay); v. clame.

in **J**: le Clos du Clamètre, Ann Le Feuvre; VN; PRJ. 1904; le Clos de Clomètre. 1907.

**Clanque.** meaning uncertain, probably from Esclanque, surname in Alderney and Guernsey.

poss. affinity with (1). F. clenche. JNF. clianque (a thumb-lift latch; also a pair of fastenings which, when released, tip the contents of a box-cart); Teut. chlankhan (to fasten); Eng. clinch; or, (2). f. claquer (to bang, clatter); Eng. clang; Teut. klang; Lat. clangor (din).

in **C**: field Les Clanques, (C. 264); 11C1; given as le Clos des Clanques, (V5), Glen Moor, VG; PRC; which also shows it as le Clos du Clanque.

**Clare.**

in **H**: Clare Street: v. Sligo Street; prob. so named when there was a large number of Irish workers in the Island.

**Clément.** pers. and surname.

cf. St. Clement; recorded as a surname from 1528.

in **B**: Le Douet Clément, stream, and fields so named (B. 157A, 216); and la Mielle Clément; AB. 1786 gives, in this area, la Piece de Clément (V34), for Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre.

Le Vaux Clément, and le Costil des Vaux Clément, nr. Pont Marquet; MRoz. 1726.

in **H**: le Clos et Jardin de Clément, avenue Chs. Le Hardy ca. ux; AMel. 1700; cf. le Clos de Clément, avenue Ben. Bisson; MMel. 1822.

in **L**: le Clos de Clément, land of Ph. Lorans; also for Jean Gibaut, tuteur aux enfants feu Abr. Godel; AMel. 1700; cf. le Clos de Clément. Fief de Mèlèches; MHam. 1753.  
 in **O**: le Clos de Clément, road, fr. Rue des Landes to Le Douet.  
 le Clos de Clément et de Drouet par le sud de la Rue de la Capelle, (V9½), Rev. E. F. d'Auvergne; VLéo; PRO. 1911.  
 in **P**: le Clos Clément, (P. 765), or St. Clément qv.

**Clerc, Clercq, Le Clerc, Le Clercq**; pl. **Clers**. surname.  
 meaning the cleric, or literate man; recorded from 1309 as le Clerk, Le Clerc, Leclerc, Le Clercq.

in **C**: Clos du Clercq, partage le Maignan, MCoil. 1597.  
 les quatre champs de la Quotte au Clerc (V1); MSam. 1734. (C. 135).  
 les quatre champs de la Quotte au Clercq, (V1½); TSam. 1754.  
 in **G**: le camp du Clerc, (V1), for Thos. Doibel; GV. 1685–1711.  
 in **S**: le Carrefour au Clercq. 11A1.  
 unlocated: lez mesures du fieu ès Clerc; PLF. 1479; (BSJ. 1893, p. 241).  
 John de l'Espine, pour la rue es Clerc; RMT. c1510.

**Clergnon**. (a young cleric).  
 appar. a local dim. of cleric; OF. clergeon, clerzun; OE. clergion; ML. clergonus, clericulus (a young cleric, chorister); there is also JNF. cliergeon (a brightening, rift in the clouds).

in **O**: le Clos Clergnon, (O. 122), on the coast above Grand and Petit Becquet; 1B1–3; also called le Clos Clezio, fr. a Le Clezio, onetime tenant, FLM.

**Clifton**. A common house name, now located in 7 parishes.

in **G**: on old hill from Roseden.  
 in **H**: on the Esplanade and Cliftonville at Mont Millais.  
 in **J**: nr. Mont Mado.  
 in **L**: in Chemin des Moulins, on Mont Susanne, in La Rue de Bas.  
 in **Mt**: at Le Grand Cotil.  
 in **P**: Clifton Place, Rue de l'Eglise.  
 in **S**: in Bagatelle Lane.

**Clin**. v. Verclin.

**Cliquant, Clucard**. meaning unknown, probably surname.  
 poss. derivations are; a grasshopper, or a town dweller, v. DJF under clychard.

in **J**: Les Cliquarts fm, and Les Clucards. Cliquarts, Glucards, or La Route de Clucard a lane, 2B4; these names are located nr. the Church and field (J. 367). Le Clos de Cluquard, Fief Chesnel, MRS. 1602. Le Grande Pointe, la Petite Pointe et le Grand Clucard, fief Chesnel, sold to P. Simon 1771. PRJ. 1904, in VN, gives La Pointe et le Clos Clucard (V6), for F. E. Pinet.

**Clitouf, Critoufle**. pers. or surname.  
 cf. Esnouf, Renouf.

in **S**: Le Clos de Critoufle, fief du Roi, (V2½) for Jean Poingdestre jr., the same as le Clos de Clitouf, bel. to Hugh Du Pont of Vieux Ménage, 1804. (S. 200). In recent times given as Clos de Christophe.

**Cloche** (bell). **La Cloche**. surname.  
 F. cloche; ML. clocca; (bell, hence clock), of Celtic origin; Ir. clog; W. cloch (bell); recorded as surname from Le Cloysche 1515, Laclosche 1558, de la Cloche 1668, La Cloche 1624.

in **G**: le Clos de la Cloche, fief de la Hougue, partage Le Hardy, MAdeC. 1668.  
 in **H**: field La Cloche, (H. 1169); 7C1.  
 in **Mt**: les Camps d'Adam La Cloche, par l'est du clos appelé le Fief Beurrier, (V2½), Clement Machon; AMt. 1701.  
 at sea; Les Cloches, rocks S of the Hermitage, 1817, 1867. Les Cloches, rocks E of Anne Port. There is a hint in these two names that the early Church belled certain dangerous rocks, as they did at the Inchcape or Bell Rock off the Firth of Tay, or according to FLM, it may be simply a resemblance to bells.

**Clochette**. (a small bell).  
 dim. of F. cloche qv.

in **Mt**: La Rue de la Clochette; 7D2. Green Farm is now called La Clochette.

**Clomètre**. v. Clamètre.

**Clopin**. (the man who limps), a nickname.  
 F. clopiner (to hobble); Clopin-clopant (limpingly).

in **P**: le champ de Thoms Balleine le Clopin, Fief des Vingt Livres, 1620. (P. 222). Appears in AVL. 1775.

**Clos, Clïos**. (a field enclosed by hedges, banks or dry stone walls).  
 F. clos; JNF. clïos; Eng. close (esp. of a cathedral precinct); Lat. clausum, past participle of claudere, F. clore (to shut) becoming a surname, Johannes de Clauso 1309 (i.e. Jean du Clos); Colinus Clos, serviens (sergent) of the King, LC. 1225. From 1215 the word appears in its Latin form, clausum; eg. 1215–54, magnum clausum monachorum (le grand clos des moines) fief de Lecq; (Cart. 60.). 1227, clausum Ricardi de Rua, (Cart. 306); recurring as clausam Rue (le clos de la Rue) in (J). v. Peverel.



1306; clausum Ricardi Varin, in (P); (Cart. 298):

1306; quatuor clausa in valle de Crapoutdoit... (of which one) vocatur vulgariter novum clausum... (and another)... clausam du Heney; (Cart. 300).

1309; parvum clausum, et majus clausum, containing 8 virgates part of the Royal Manor of St Clement; AR, p. 278; one clausum containing 12 perch, in (G); *ibid.* p. 285.

14th–15th cent. clausum de Capella; clausum de Monasterio; nr. Grouville Church; (Cart. 345, 354).

From 1366 the word appears in its French form, clos, eg. 1366: le Clos Tehit, in the Câtel parish, Guernsey, in MHau.

1395: Thomas Bethun sells to Thome ?Sarbe 28 perch in a clos formerly bel. to Renouf Garart, in (G); MHau. 1470–1477. clos occurs in MCos.

1479: clos occurs at Vinchelez in PLF.

Some unusual examples of Clos:

in B: AB. 1786 gives le Clos de sous le Clos (V2¼) for Jean Le Touzel; and le petit (V½) et grand (V1) du bout du Clos, for Th. Le Bas.

in G: an early reference to enclosure is in MHau. 1588, where there is mention of costils which Malet 'a faict clore', at Les Prés Manor.

in H: La Route du Petit Clos: 7C2. Recent name.

in M: la moitié du Chemin Clos (here an adj, meaning closed) qui venoit de la Croix à la maison de Geo. Bandinel, up to the E. side of le Clos de Héraut, 2 perch; AMt. 1701.

in O: Le Grand Clos, a rock area W. of La Carrière, here referring to a landmark.

**Closage.** (an enclosure).

another variant of clos, closet, clostel, closture qvv.

in L: les Closages, NW of the Church, partage Martyn, MHau. 1509.  
unlocated: closages; jardins, courtils...MHau. 1564.

**Close.**

in H: Close Rock, shown in 1867 at or inside Elizabeth Castle, 9D2.

**Closet, Clîôset.** (a small field enclosed by hedges, banks or dry stone walls). Also spelt Closé, Closset.

a dim. of clos, qv. with double dim. closetel.

Some examples:

in B: Le Closet (B. 452); Les Closets (B. 461); 8A4. PRB gives Les Closets at Le Bouillon. Les Closets (B. 3, 5).

in L: le Closet de Mal-Assis; MGib. 1548. 1605. AL. 1718 gives le Jardin des Closets (V1¼), for Jean Remon ca ux, and le close (V1), for Abr. Alexandre.

in M: le Jardin du Closset. (V1¼), for Michel Payn.

in My: Les Closets. (V3¼), for Ed. Gibaut, VS. PRMy. 1883.

in O: Le Closet or Le Clos de Watty, (nickname of Watkin Le Gresley), (V5), (O. 808); on la Rue de la Porte, Vinchelez, advt. 1972.

Le Closet, at Ville la Bas, (O. 891a); Le Closet, (O. 1855).

Le Closet, fief Haubert, MRos. and le Closet du Rossignol, fief des Vingt Livres; MLeR (Arthur).

un certain closet, fief d'Orilande; MLeG. 1692.

in P: le Closet. (P. 62). Les Closets. (P. 305–6). (B. 3–5 adjoins). 5D3.

Les Closets, Fief de la Hague, (P. 625), avec Jean la Gerche fs Th; MHag. 1749; (V2¼), of which the E. bank 'doit closture' to the Hamptonne family, MHag. 1752.

in S: 1463 Ph. Dolbel gave to St. Saviour's Church le petit closet between the churchyard and le chemin de la maison Quetteville, (7 perch); DLX. 2/104.

Le Jardin des Closets, (S. 187); 7D2.

in T: le Clos du closet, Clos de Hocquard, et Clos de la Mare. (V10½), (T. 55).

unlocated: au Closet de Clément. (V½), MHau. 1545. Perhaps (G).

**Closetel, Clossetel.** (a very small enclosed field).

a double dim. of clos. cf. clos, closet.

in G: Les Closteteaux, Pierre de Soulemont: ses closseteaux, Jean Alexandre; VMr. TG. 1601.

in M: Les Closteteaux. MHau. 1595.

Le Clostetel, classe et issues; Ph. Baudains; AMt. 1701.

**Closiau.** (an enclosure).

a variant of closet, qv.

in T: le champ des Closiaux. (V1¼); VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Closqui, Lé Clîostchi, Clîosteti.** (a small enclosure).

appar. a local dim. of clos, v. clios.

in J: partie E. du Closqui, (V4¼); partie O du Closqui. (V4¼); Ph. Quérée; VN; PRJ. 1907.

**Clôture, Closture, Clouture.** (an enclosure).

a field surrounded by hedges, hedges or walls; some so named were enclosed as sheep pastures; in the phrase "tenir closture a quelqu'un", Royal Court judgments show that if A owns a boundary or wall separating his land from B's, and fails to maintain it, the Court may order A to repair it, so that

B may enjoy “closture de ses terres”; the object of a clôtüre was not only to keep one’s own animals in, but other people’s out; thus, at Rozel in 1463: “voir... les clostures des labours, afin que aucunes bestes n’y entrassent”, (BSJ. 1924, p. 150); fr. F. clôtüre; OF. closure, clostüre; Eng. closure, enclosure; Lat. clausura (a closing), fr. Claudere, F. enclore (to shut in, fence in).

in B: MHau. c1750 gives, la Closture de Noirmont, (V7¼), Marett; MHau. 1787, partage Baleyne gives, la Cloture de bas, (V7½), la grande Cloture ou de l’est, (V6¾), la petite Cloture, (V4¼), poss. the same as la petite Clôtüre, Fief de Noirmont, MJdr. 1813, 1830.

in C: TSam. 1754 gives, at Samarès Manor, la Closture, la Closture du Nord, la petite Closture au sud du Canal, la Closture du sud du petit Canal, la closture d’Abr. Fauvel, la Closture du Blanc Mondin, la Petite Closture du Plat Douct. la Muraille de la Closture Lerrier, Samarès; AdE. 1715.

in H: La Closture; MPer. 1785.

in L: La Clôtüre, (L. 196–7), ment. as Couture in MO. 1702; La Clôtüre, (V4½), (L. 862A).

dans la Vallette de la Closture, Fief du Roi, MGib. 1780, Clôtüre 1833; le Côtil de la Clôtüre, Fief Jourdain Payn, MGib. 1864; la valette et cötül de la Clôtüre, (V3¼), Les Vaux; MGib. 1901.

in Mt: La Clôtüre, (Mt. 108. 640–1).

Les Cloutures, (V4). Parc de Belle Fontaine fm.

La Cloture, (V16), Josué Noel; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

in O: La Clôtüre, (O. 1668. 1802A. 1821A); La Clôtüre à Grain, (O. 1821), La Cloture à Geon, or Clos de l’Amiral, (O. 1822); La Clôtüre, (V5), West Lynn fm; La Clôtüre, (V1), bel. to F. R. Le Brun; La Closture, Fief Haubert, MLeR (Art) un petit becquet en closture; W of le Clos de Raulin Payn; MLeG. 1772. La Cloture ou Chênée, St. Ouen’s Manor lands; VPC; PRO. 1904–11.

in P: la Clôtüre, (P. 250. 251. 251A.B); 5D1.

in S: La Clôtüre, (S. 722).

in T: La Clôtüre, Fief Saval; partage Nicolle 1841.

La Vallere du Clôtüre et Colombette. (T. 6a.) MRS.

**Clouet.** meaning uncertain, probably surname, known in Guernsey and Sark.

Tourt, derives fr. Bret. clouet (barrier); a surname Cloyet occurs 1304–5; or the word may be connected with OE. clout (a small square of cloth, or a nail, set up as a target for bowmen), fr. Icel. klutr (kerchief), or F. clouet, dim. of clou, Lat. clavus (a nail).

in J: le Jardin du Clouet, (V¼); Matilda Valpy; VD; PRJ. 1907.

**Clucard.** v. Cliquart.

**Clump.**

in Les Dirouilles: Clump Rock; 1904 map.

**Cocagne, Cocaigne, Cocogne, Coconne.** (a goblin said to lurk at the bottom of wells or ponds; or a land of plenty).

this may be two separate words: (1). JNF. cocangne, cocanne, cancanne (the fairy in the well); also spelt cahagne, quehen, but these forms may have another meaning; the story was invented by elders to prevent children falling in; AEM. recalls that Le Puits de Maufant, nr. Eden Chapel, was said to contain a monster which devoured children. (2). F. cocagne (feast), Pays de Cocagne (land of plenty, Lubberland); OF. coquaigne; OE. cockayne (imaginary land of unlimited food), in parody of tales about Avalon; fr. ML. Cocania (Cake-land), fr. coquinare (to scrounge in the kitchen), cf. F. coquiner (to beg); Eng. cockney may in part stem from this.

in J: La Cocagne, Cocogne, (J. 619); 2B4; named after the spring La Cocaigne; la Cocagne House, Mary Le Quesne, PRJ. 1904; spelt Cocogne 1906.

in Mt: le Clos de Cocaigne, (V4¾); Ph. Nicolle; AMt. 1701, and MRS. 1661. le cötül de Cahagne, Faldouet, Fief d’Anneville; VF; PRMt. 1861.

**Cochbert.** v. Coquebert.

**Coché, Cocher.** meaning uncertain.

poss. the F. cocher (coachman); cf. Cochellerie.

in P: le Clos de Coché, Cocher, (P. 926).

**Cochellerie.** meaning uncertain, perhaps surname Cocquerel.

the termination -erie suggests the loc. of a surname not otherwise recorded; poss. connected with F. cocher (coachman), or cochelet (a small cock); or with a Celtic root meaning weeds, cf. Gael. cochull (husks), Eng. cockle, F. coquiol (weeds).

in B: La Cochellerie, (B. 964), S of Franc Fief, 6C3.

**Cochon.** (pig).

F. cochon; JNF. couochon.

in H: Le Coin ès Cochons, opposite Library Place, St. Helier.

at sea: Le Cochon, a rock E of Little Seymour, 1867: FLM. says a rock with a snout.

**Cochon.** surname.

recorded from 1299; Cohon 1309.

in G: Le Pré Cochon, (G. 204. 204A. 206); 11A3; ment. as Les Prés Couchon in 1331, when Johannes Cochon is ment. as a tenant of the lieu du Roi; Le Pré Cochon ou Les Bourbans, TG. 1601; part of the Meadows of Cochen held by Amic fam.

in Ext. 1607, p. 25; le Clos des Prés Couchon; La Rue de Bourban et Prés Cochon, Fief du Roi, 1648; Le Pray Cochon, MSS. 1648; le Clos de Greut et le Clos ou Pré Cochon, (V7¼), Papon property, ERO. 33. 1796; Les Prés Cochon, (V5), for Jean Payn. AG. 1804; Le Pré Cochon, GL. 1841.

in H: Le Fieu du Mont Cochon, du Prieur du Mont Cochon or, more correctly, Le Fieu au Prieur de l'Islet, du Mont Cochon; a sub-fief of Prieur de l'Islet which passed to Méléches; it included Le Petit Moulin du Prieur du Mont Cochon. La Vingtaine du Mont Cochon, orig. one with Vingtaine du Mont à l'Abbé; (BSJ. 1907, p. 219; L'Amy, p. 151). in L: Mont Cochon, hill and road, 6D4. La Contrée du Mont Cochon ment. in Mess. 1607; and Helier de Ste. Croix du Mont Cochon, in MHau. 1661.

le Costil Cochon, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers, 1612.

**Cocq, Le Cocq.** fem. **La Cocque.** surname,

originating as a nickname, and meaning the cock, or the cook; F. coq; Teut. Scan. koch, kok; OE. coc, cok; Eng. cook; Lat. coquere (to cook); whence Eng. surname Cook; an Eng. fam. Coucq, Cooek, Cook seems to have settled in (G) at an early date. F. coq; OF. coc; Bret. kok; Eng. cock; Icel. kokkr; ML. coco, coccus, all in imitation of the cock, and signifying leader, primus inter pares. As a surname, Le Cocq centres on (G), where it came into prominence as a sobriquet of a Bowman of the Mont Orueil garrison; we find: c1160; Coco; 1227, Larchier; 1299, Richard Larchier called Cock, Cockes Larchier, of the garrison, owning land in (M); 1309, Le Coke, Larker, Cok, Coke le Archer; c1325, William Larcher called Cok; 1329, Ricardus Cok alias Larchier; 1331, Coc, and Larchier; c1340, le Coke, Larcher, Cock Archer, Coke Larchei; 1381, hostel au Coq, (Cart. 74): 1528, le Cok; 1610, le fief à l'Archier at Aoust Port; today, Le Cocq. In 1367 Janequin Koc was Gardien de Jersey, (Cart. 153).

Note: John Coke, the Keeper's Lieutenant, 1373. (Mont. Org. Cast. p. 20). There is also la coque (hull, bottom, shell of a ship) which might be relevant here.

in G: Le Marais à la Cocque, Coque, or du Coq, lanes and fields (G. 473–4); and le Clos du Coq, (G. 508A); 11C2; the former suggests a widow of the Le Cocq fam.; the latter, ment. in MFau. may be derived fr. the Eng. fam. Coucq, Cook (BSJ. 1907, p. 223). Le Marais du Coq is ment. 1661.

**Codret. Codrey. Caudret, Corderet, Cordret, Coudré, Codrès, Codray.** (hazel).

F. coudrier, (hazel tree); JNF. codriyi, cordriyi (hazel), codrette, cordrette (hazel-nut); Lat. corylus (hazel), coryletum (hazel grove).

in O: fields Le Caudret, Codret, Codrey, Corderet, (O. 402, 404), above Grève de Lecq valley, are well documented: 1539, Le Codret, in sale, St. Ouen's Manor; also, le doyt qui descend du Val du Codrey, near the great and little "escluse du moulin de Vinchelez". in MO; 1598, le Clos de Codrey, on the fief of a Priory (Lecq), sold by Thos. Pinel, in MO; 1610, le Costil Codray. Fieu de la Chapelle, adjoining a vallette on Fieu de Léoville, in MAdcC; 1611, Le Codret, in SRVdeH; 1721, Le Codret, and "Mont Capel, from the cõtil Vallette and Codrey of Ph. Le Cerf... to the stream du Crecq", in TO. p. 45; 1800, le Clos de Codret, avenue of Ph. Le Cerf; Nic. Le Gros Bisson also had land so named, in SROr; undated, le cõtil audessous du Codret, le petit cõtil de Raide (O. 402A.B), le petit cõtil endessous des epinettes (O. 403), le petit cõtil au nord est dudit Codret: 1904–11, in V'Leo, Le Codret, (V6½, then 2½), for Ph. Le Feuvre, and Le Godret, (V6), for J. Le Cerf, in PRO. FLM. says there is also a Vau Codret below le Manoir de Vinchelez de Bas.

in P: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VG. 2 champs ès Codrès, Susanne Le Sebirel; and in VD, deux fois trente perches ès Codrets, Le Sebirel.

**Coeffardiere, Caeffardiere, Coaffardiere.** (meaning unknown, but poss. akin to Escaufard qv.).

in C: Quatre vergées en la Coaffardiere, 1381, Cart. 74. La piece de la Coeffardiere (or Caeffardiere) sold by Anquetil to Jambard. 1562. MO. (Debra Dumasq).

**Coet, Couet.** meaning obscure, poss. confusion with Coie qv.

there is a surname Couart 1299, appearing later as Coes; there is the F. queue, OF. coue, coe; Eng. cue. Lat. cauda (a tail); JNF. couette, couitte (a small tail, fag-end); a Celtic word coyt, poss. meaning forest, occurs in the list of "xxviii civitates" in Britain, in Cair Pensa vel Coyt, Cair Luit Coyt, and Cat Coit Celidon, in the Historia Brittonum.

in C: masura es Coes 1363; masura es Couez 1381; (Cart. 71–77).

in M: Le Coet, (M. 554): 4C3.

in O: Le Couet, (O. 795).

aux environ du Coet de la Mare; ment. in story of shipwreck at St. Ouen's, 1681–2, (BSJ. 1906, p. 52); unlocated: Pierre Mourant du Coet. MHau. 1753.

**Coeur.** (cherry).

not F. coeur, Eng. core, Lat. cor (heart); but JNF. tchoeur, F. cerise, Pr. cereira, Lat. cerasus (cherry).

in M: Le Champ au Coeur, (M). 359). PRMy. 1867; PRMy. 1883 gives, le champ au Coeur (V3½), Jean Arthur of près de Flegny; and in VN, les champs du Coeur, (V3), Ph. Le Maistre.

in C: appelle La Banque ou Champ au Coeur, fief Auvesque, James Thomas Boudier 1849.

**Cogcent.** form and meaning in doubt.

poss. a contraction for a longer word.

unlocated: le Clos de Cogcent, Rogcent, between land of John Benest and John Anley, (V5), Fief du Roi; Luce contrat of 1587.

**Cohue.** (assembly, court).

JNF. cohue (a place or sitting of the Royal Court); F. cohue (a mob, tumult!); fr. F. cohorte, Lat.

cohors (an army unit, or a multitude enclosed); contracted in ML. to *cortis* (a courtyard), whence OF. *cort*, F. *cour*, Eng. *court*. The Guernsey surname *Cohu* is recorded.

in G: in Ext. 1668 (copied 1815), under wheats due to La Fille Carteret: "Clem Aubin 2 cab. qu'il lui été rabattu pr la maison de Jn. Le Bas qui fut abattue quand La Cohue fut batic"; and in AG. c1770. 1804, "la maison dite La Cohue et jardin fossé du sud bordant sur le douët de la Commune", for Jean Vardon, prob. the present Old Court House Hotel.

in J: La Cohue, S of Beaulieu, 3C3.

le Clos de la Cohue, some distance fr. the above, (J. 973), 3C3; SW of Hautes Croix; poss. the venue of a seigniorial court le Jardin de la Cohue, (V1½), John Dorey, Le Douet; VHé: PRL. 1904.

in Mt: la grande Cohue en ladite bassegarde, Gorey Castle, 1531; (BSJ. 1906, p. 97; Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. p. 114). in S: le Clos Cohue, (S. 668), W of Rouen House; 10B1.

**Coie, Le Coie, Coes, Coet, Cois, Couaie, Couë, Couée, Couet, Couès, Coys, Coyes, Couez.** (the quiet place).

always with the article *Le*; cf. *coet*; F. *coi* (calm, still); OF. *coi*, *quei*, *quoy*; NF. *quoi*; JNF. *couai*, *coy*; Eng. *coy*, quiet; Lat. *quietus* (silent); Chevalier 1643 gives "il setient coi... a setenir coyés (kept, keep quiet)", pp. 20, 741.

in H: Le Coie, Couaie. La Contrée (ie. region) du Couaie, and Coie Lane, in the St. Saviour's Road area of St. Helier; 10A2: there are many mentions: une petite maison au coys, fief des Augrois; MHau. 1579; 1610, La Contrée du Coyes; 1614, le grand Jardin du Couez, partage Le Gallez, in Mess.; 1619, le Prê du Bailli Hérault au Coys ou au sud du Coys proche... (Collette des Augrès à l'est; 1620, le prê du Rocquier en la contrée du Couès, on Fief ès Verrans, repeated in Mess. 1621 in sale of fief en la contrée du Coes; 1626, maison et menage en contrée des Couees, Fief du Buisson; 1645, la maison d'Orange, au Coie, Fief du Buisson; 1650, une balle... sen allit tomber aux Coyes, Chevalier, p. 805; 1700, le Pray de Cois, avec Chs. Helgron (Hilgrove), AMel; 1746, le Pray du Cois, communement appellé le Pray d'Aubin, for Chs. Hilgrove, SRMel; 1749, Pierre Mourant du Couë, Couée, ment. in VVI, in rental of Frs. Marett; 1799, La Maison au Cois, et les jardins de la maison du Cois, in (S), partage Thos. Le Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq, ERO. doc. 35.

**Coiesmon, Quaignon.** the river Coesnon

which separates Normandy from Brittany; the name seems to have been applied to the upper reaches of the Mill Brook at Handois, presumably because it separates two entities; in 1364 it was called the "doyt" on the border of (J) and (L).

in L: in a Romeril partage of 1636 we have: les deux courtils de Coiesmon, (V6¼), and le costil sous le Clos de Coiesmon; Les Clos de Cagnon de haut et bas, for Ph. Romeril, 1793. The name modified into Quaignon, and survives in field (L. 9), Le Quaignon de haut et de bas, (V6¼), and is so shown in PRL; (v. BSJ. 1927, p. 303; 1933, p. 168; 1962, p. 189, 193).

**Coignard, Cosnard.** surname; locative, **La Coignarderie.**

recorded 1299 to 1749 with many variant spellings: Alice Cogard, who held the Fief of Tollisak (Mt) 1309; Cogart, Congart, Coynard, 1309; Congnard, 1331; Conyart, c1340; Coignart, Cosnard, 1461-78; les Poindestres Cosnarts, RMt. c1510 (BSJ 1901, p. 428), and John Poingdestre dit Cosnart, in (G); Coignart, 1528; Coignard, Coignert, 1607; La Hougue Cosnard, MIO. 1681; Cosnard, 1749; Jean Cosnard, on Fief de Mèlèches, 1774; Conard, Cosnard, 1804; the name, which evidently became a nickname of the Poingdestres, may mean the man in the corner (of a district), fr. F. Eng. *coin*; OF. *coin*, *coing* (corner), fr. Lat. *cuneus* (a wedge).

in G: le Jardin à, de Conard, (G. 361-2); 11C1: ment. in AG. 1804 as (V4), for Jean de Veulle; poss. L'Aiguillon; also le Champ de Cosnard et la Pièce du Moulin à Vent (V3¼), for Ph. Touzel, poss. Les Champs fm; also, "une buitière au Perron ayant droit de Jean Cosnard", for Jean Le Vesconte, who in Godf. 1849 is nr. Martello no. 2.

in Mt: le Clos Coignard, de Coignard, (Mt. 405), (V5), nr. the Church, 4C1, in VE; shown for Rachel Le Gros in PRMt. 1889, PRMt. 1861 also shows, in VQ, le Clos de Coignard, (V4½), for F. J. Buesnel of (Mt. 409); AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Coignard (V2¼) and l'autre Clos de Coignard (V3½), for Jean Bertram; and le Jardin de Coignard (V5¼) and les champs de Coignard (V1¼), for Jean Le Ray et ux; PRMt. 1889 gives La Coignarderie, (V4¼), Wm. Whitel, and le Clos de la Coignarderie, Thos. Gaudin, Spring Fm; AMt. 1701, in le Clos de la Coignarderie, gives (V7¼) for Geo. Gaudin, (V2¼), for Jeanne Anley, (V4) for Ph. Baudains; and les Courtils des Coignarderies (V7½), for Geo. Gaudin. Le Jardin du Coignard, fief de Rozel, 1904.

R. P. Marett in 1858 recorded La Coignarderie, a house then belonging to Madame Binet, daughter of Jean Le Gendre and Esther Baudains. (Mt. 718).

in O: La Hougue Cosnard, fief de VdB. Amice de Carteret, 1718.

unlocated: Le Clos de la Coignarderie, partage Payne-Badier, MRS. 1627.

**Coigtin.** v. **Cointin.**

**Coin.** (corner).

F. *coin* (wedge); OF. *coing*, Eng. *coin* (corner), *quoin* (a stone forming an angle); Lat. *cuneus* (wedge); used in Jersey for high land forming a salient between two valleys; five of the Vingtaines are named *Coin*.

in B: La Vingtaine du Coin.

Le Coin, area, Mont du Coin, Beau Coin; le Clos du Coin, (V8), bought by Thos. Scalle in 1611, site of La Maison du Coin, (OJH. 172), home of the Scalle, Scelle fam., 17th. cent. then Lowe and Le Maître.

AB. 1786 gives, le grand (V5) et petit (V2¼) Clos du Coin, for Jean Vibert; and three fields named le Clos du Coin, (V5¼) for Mat. Alexandre, (2¼) for Thos. Le Bas, and for Frs. Bailhache sen.

in C: le Clos du Coin, (C. 95).

in G: Le Coin fm., and La Rue du Coin; 10D2.

in L: Vingtaines named Le Coin Hâtain, Coin Mottier (shown as Canton du Conmotier in chart of Clem. Lemprière 1754, 1779), Coin Toungis Nord et Sud.

in **O**: Le Coin hamlet, S of the Manor; with La Rue du Coin, Les Charrières du Coin and La Ruette du Coin or Les Ruelles, 5B2-4.  
 les Terres au Coing. Fief des St. Helieres. dépendance de St. Ouen, 1617.  
 le Clos du Coin, (O. 1935). ment. in MHau 1573 "au Coing de la paroisse".  
 le Prê des Vaux du Coin, J. Le Feuvre; VPR; PRO. 1911.  
 in **P**: Vingtaine du Coin Varin.  
 in **T**: Le Parc a Coinn, field at Trinity Manor, 1821; BSJ. 1964, p. 439.  
 le Clos du Coin 1739; ment. in MO. 1748.

**Coingnefforderie**. locative of a surname.

appar. Coingnefford, poss. for Cornford.

in **M**: à la Coingnefforderie, VS, TMy.

**Cointin, Coigtin, Coentyn, Quentain**. a surname, Cointin, a place-name in Normandy.

spelt Coentyn 1528; Countin 1607; and Quentain; this name may derive fr. St. Quentin, martyred in N. France in the 3rd cent. or be a form of de Quyn-ton, recorded c1340, and referring to Kinton (Warw) or Quinton (Nhts), both spelt Quintone in Domesday Book; or the word may even refer to the quintain at St. Ouen's Manor, cf. quintaine; it occurs only in (O), in two areas of Trodez close to each other. May also mean "en coin" or three cornered.

in **O**: La Rue Cointin, Coentyn, Coigtin, Quentain; a lane running W of Greystones, fr. La Route de Trodez to Le Marais, between two fields (O. 709-710) which appear as le Clos Cointin, de Cointin (V634) in MPer. 1710, 1784; 1D1-3; ment. 1625 as "maison et ménage sur le lieu d'Origlandes, au Maresq, au ouest de maison et ménage Pierre de Caen, La Rue Coigtin passant entre les deux".  
 there is also Le Cointin, a lane fr. Carrefour de l'Etocquet to La Rue Platte Raie, 1D1; but cf. quintaine.  
 le Clos Cointin, Trodez, (V6). for Mary Arthur, shown in VLéo, in PRO. 1911, refers to the former, not the latter lane.  
 le Clos du Cointin et petit Clos de Hue en une pièce, nr. St. Mary boundary. AVL. 1775.  
 PRO. 1905-11 in VGT, or VMI, gives le Clos Quintin (V6), F. le Feuvre, in this case a corner field (O. 759); 1D1: another example on la Rue de Lecq.

**Cois**. v. Coie.

**Col**. (a neck of land). v. Collette.

F. col, cou; JNF. co (neck); Eng. col (defile between mountains, or neck of land); Lat. collum (neck).

in **B**: Le Cou de Boux (La Pointe du Boue), S of St. Aubin; ment. in SD. 1600-50; cf. boue.

in **M**: Le Col de la Rocque, neck and headland E of Crabbe; Jersey National Trust property; contains flint-chipping area; 2A3-4.

in **O**: Le Col de Pinacle.

Le Col de la Rocque, nr. La Brecquette; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391 but FLM. doubts this).

Le Col des Chaises, nr. La Saline; and Le Col de la Rocque at L'Etacq; necks of sand on the beach.

in **T**: le Co Dos (also given as Cat Dos).

**Colard**. v. Collart.

**Coleron**. (a small neck of land, a narrow promontory).

dim. of col, qv.

in **B**: Le Coleron, promontory S of St. Brelade's Church, with jetty, boulevard and sites of Guard Houses, Magazine and Battery; 1B4; Le Coleron provided with two guns, AdE. 1786; Le Corps de Garde du Coleron, AdE. 1786.

**Colet**. v. Collet.

**Colin**. v. Collin.

**Colinière**. v. Collin.

**Collart, Collard, Colart**. surname.

recorded as Le Collart 1309.

in **T**: Collard (having no article) is a group of fields N of Ebenezer; 3C1.

Le Douet Collart; alternative name for La Fontaine de St. Maur, in (T. 474).

le Clos Colard, or de la Perruque, (T. 512), 3C4; on the boundary of the Fiefs of Diélament and Abbesse de Caen; ment. as le Clos de Collart, Fief a l'Abbesse, for Jean Maret, MHau. 1622; le Clos de Collart, Fief Dilamen, MPay. 1626; and in 18Ab. 1646 as le Clos de Colard, and 1648 as le Clos de Collart et les petits vaux, avec Jean Maret fs. Chs.

le Jardin de Collard, (V634), adjoining Meadow House, prob. (T. 512); VVEv; PRT. 1931. le Clos du Jardin de Colard (T. north of 415).

**Collas**. pers. and surname.

abbrev. of Nicolas; recorded as Nicolas vulgo dictus Colas (in France) 1294; Colas, Collas (in Jersey) from 1490.

in **C**: Les Champz de Collas, (C. 89).

in **C**: Clos de Collas, VPr. adv. 1971; prob. the same as le Clos de Collas, partage Dumaresq of Samarès, MO. 1608.

in **C**: Clos de Collas, (C. 33).

in **M**: Le Rouet Collas, the bend W of St. Martin's House, the Collas home 1490-1880, 4C1; with le Clos de Collas, (Mt. 391), prob. the same as le Clos de Collas de bas et haut, ment. in partage of Sara Le Bastard, widow of Jean Messervy, in VEB. 1742.

le Clos de devant et de Collas, (V3¼), Ph. Baudains, AMt. 1701.  
 le Clos Collas, (Mt. 541), at Anneville; 4D3.  
 in My: le Clos Collas, (My. 556); cf. le Clos de Collas, (V5½), P. J. Binet, La Chasse; VS; PRMy. 1883.  
 in S: le Clos Collas, (S. 442).  
 le Clos Collas, (S. 570); 4C3.  
 in T: le Clos Collas, (T. 779). ment. in partage Perryn Cabot; MHau 1571.  
 Le Jardin de Collas, (V4½), Augrès; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

### Collège. (college).

Lat. collegium.

in H: le College nouvellement érigé en la Ville; le Nouveau College de la Ville de St. Helier, 1600; le Colledge de la Ville, 1606; (BSJ. 1903, p. 139; 1914, p. 391 and AdE 1603).  
 in T: in some old maps, Trinity School is shown as Trinity College; no evidence of the name College for the other Elementary Schools has been found.

### Collet, Colet. surname.

recorded from 1461. eg. Macy Collet, priest viv 1534.

in H: le Clos de Collet, aveu Benj. Chevalier, AMel. 1700; ment. as le Clos de la Croute ou de Collet, aveu Benj. Chevalier; SRMel. 1748; prob. nr. Perruques, qv. Le Clos Colet for Ph. Binet, 1814.  
 in S: la pieche de la Vallée Collet, Fieu de St. Ouen en St. Sauveur; MHau. 1578 and La Vallette Collet MHau. 1594. La Vallée Collet on Fief de la Motte, dépendance du Fief Haubert de St. Ouen, ment. in Mess. 1598; S of Bagatelle, towards Bagot; in Grainville area, en la contrée de Froid Vent; and the valley below; (BSJ. 1905, p. 374); well documented: 1609. Jean Bertram fs. Collas sells to Jean Herault a house and land "de Collet avec le colombier, qui ledit Collas avait pris de Hugh Nicolle gent"; poss. La Palloterie.  
 1613. Jean de Ste. Croix d'aupres du Dick, terres baillées à Jean Herault par Elie Dumaresq... au Val ès Corneilles, buttant par l'est sur la Vallée Collet; the sum paid was 5 sols, Réal d'Espagne.  
 1615. la contrée de Froid Vent est à côté de la Vallée Collet.  
 1620. terre buttant par l'ouest sur la Vallée Collet.  
 terre à l'ouest du chemin de quatre pieds venant de vers Bagot, allant sur le temple de St. Sauveur, sur la Vallée Collet, baillée a Jean Herault, pièce de Froid Vent audit Herault voisin; (poss. the old road Les Varines).  
 chemin de huit pieds de la Rue de Bagot, voisin du chemin de la Vallée Collet ci-dessus.  
 1663. une pièce dans la Vallée Herault, autrefois appelée La Vallée Collet.  
 1692. trois camps et butières de la Vallée Collet, (V3¼), partage Suzanne Dumaresq.  
 1802. Ph. Marett sells to his bro. Frs. a house which his uncle Frs. built in La Vallée Colet; three camps et buttières (V3) de La Vallée Colet were inherited by Sara Dumaresq, wife of Amice de Carteret, fr. her mother Suzanne Dumaresq of La Haute.

### Collette. pers. name or diminutive of Col.

abbrev. of Nicolette; in one example below, it may be a local dim. of colline.

in C: La Grande Collette, a promontory, area of Le Nez; 10D4.  
 in H: La Collette, hill, suburb, cove and reclamation site, 10C1; le Clos de Collette: SRMel. 1774.  
 le Corps de Garde de la Collette; AdE. 1786.  
 les Casernes de Sa Majesté batties à la Collette; AdE. 1794.  
 in O: le Clos de Collette, (O. 1021. 1027); shown as le Clos de Collet, (V2¼), F. Hubert; VM1; PRO. 1907.  
 in S: and H: Le Fieu de Collette des Augrès.

### Collin, Colin. pers. and surname; locative, La Collinière.

in B: Les Fosses Colin at Park Estate entrance; and field La Fosse Colin (B. 220A) N of this, 8B2; AB. 1786 gives La Pièce de la Fosse Collin, de la Croix Huart, à l'est de la Levée des terres de la Marquandrie, (V3), for Pierre Clement ca. ux. Rachel Hamon.  
 in J: Le Colin, (J. 17–18), at Sorel; 2A2. or le Champ Colin.  
 le Clos Colin, (J. 548).  
 TJ. 1747 gives le Clos de Collin, VD, for Ph. Le Moignan, prob. nr. Le Câtelet; and le Jardin de Collin, VN, for Josué Esnouf.  
 in Mt: the road leading au Cancolin (Champ Colin); VQ; PRMt. 1865.  
 in O: Les Collinières, (V4¼); and le Côté des Colinières, (V1½) A. Arthur, Le Coin; VPC; PRO. 1904–11.  
 in S: Champ Colin, and La Rue, Route du Champ Colin, on the (S) – (Mt) boundary, 7D2, 1A1; with field Le Camp Collin, Fief Petran, prob. (S. 189).  
 in T: le Clos de Colin, (T. 796); (BSJ. 1935, p. 504).

### Colline. (a hill).

Lat. collis (hill).

in Mt: house La Colline; Marguerite Le Quesne; VF; PRMt. 1865.

### Collinet. surname.

the name Collenette is now current, originated in Alderney.

in S: le Champ de Collinet et Hardy; Maufant Manor lands; for hers Michel L'Empriere; AS. 1671.

### Colomb, Columb, Coulomb. surname.

recorded as Columb 1200; Columbe 1307–27; Le Colomb, Columb, Les Collons 1309; Coulomps 1528, 1607; Coulons 1692; a Frs. Coulomb in VHé, PRJ. 1904; cf. surname Columbel, 1309–1402, and Johannes Columbamy, kinsman of Guillelmus Columb 1309; all derive from F. colombe, Lat. columba (dove).

in H: and T: Le Fieu ès Colombes; prob. originating in tenementum Willielmi Columb, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200, (Cart.

418); ment. as terra Paynel et Ascoluns 1274; feodum a Mustel et Ascalonus, feodum as Coloms, Colons (H) 1309; Johannes Colomb de la Fosse (H) 1323-4 (v. Ext. 1331); le Fief ès Coulomps, MGos. 1504; fee of Collombz 1528; Collomps 1607.

La Maison et Clos de Coulomp, ment. in partage Nic. Lemprière. La Motte, 1611.

La Colomberie, street in St. Helier, might take its name from this family; but the foundations of a dovecote are thought to have existed there.

in J: Coulomb's Corner takes its name from Frs. Coulomb who lived (J. 708) in VHé, PRJ. 1904.

**Colomberie.** (the place of the dovecote or, the home of the Colomb fam., qv.).

cf. colombier.

in H: La Colomberie, a street, Fief de la Fosse; 10A4; pres. named after the dovecot of Le Manoir de la Motte; ment. as le Chemin de la Colomberie, Fief du Buisson, 1794; SRF. has many mentions, e.g. le Jardin de la Colomberie, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Thos. Durel, 1640; le camp de Thos, le Vavasseur du Boys en la pièce de la Colomberie, (V1); le Clos de la Colomberie, 1774, le Champ de la Colomberie, situé dans la pièce du Maillier (V1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), 1775.

le Camp de la Colomberie, ment. 1646; and in 1813, "Ph. Maret prit et acquit (with others) une certaine pièce de terre appelée le Clos de la Colomberie, en St. Helier"; (its site is occupied by the Green Street car-park).

la petite maison de la Colomberie, with la grande pièce de la Colomberie, Fief de la Fosse, 1791; (la grande pièce became the Green Street cemetery c1835); BSJ. 1917, p. 280.

**Colombette.** (a small pigeon).

cf. colombie.

in Mt: property bordered on E by le cautil de la Collombette; Sophie Mairy Messervy; VRoz; PRMt. 1865; cf. Les Colombettes cõtil, Rozel Manor.

in T: La Vallette du Cloture et Colombette (T. 6a) MRS. 1763.

**Colombie.** meaning uncertain.

this could be fr. F. colombe, Lat. columba (pigeon); or fr. the surname Colomb; or fr. colombier (dovecot); or even stand for F. Colombie (Colombia).

in T: le petit Jardin Colombie et cõtil de la Breche du Parcq, (T. 681); Ville Machon; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Colombier.** (a dovecot).

F. colombier; Lat. columbarium, fr. columba (a dove); cf. colombie, colombière, colomberie, colombine. In feudal times, the right to erect a colombier, from which the seigneur's pigeons could feed on his tenants' crops, was jealously guarded by the Crown and granted only to Lords of Manors, who were liable to forfeit at the assizes if they built dovecots without royal licence.

in B: le Jardin du Colombier, containing the square dovecot of La Haulé Manor, (B. 847A); 9A2; ment. as (V1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Ph. for Ed. Maret of La Haulé in AB. 1786.

in C: le Grand Clos du Colombier, Samarès Manor, TSam. 1608; le Jardin du Colombier, (V3), TSam. 1754.

in G: un champ sur Verclu appelée le Coulombier... buttant sur la Rue de Crevecoeur.

in L: field Le Colombier, (L. 326), containing the square dovecot of Hamptonne (La Patente); ment. 1649 as "les messieres de l'anglois, jardin et hogard"; 6B3; (v. BSJ. 1932).

Le Colombier Manor, (OJH. 139); orig. Le Manoir de Raulin Payn le viel, on the Fief de Jourdain Payn; ment. as the house of Thos. Payn in MGos. 1459 in MHau; passed to the Badier fam., who rebuilt the dovecot 1669; then back to the Payns.

in Mt: le costil de la Colombette (sometimes written as Colombelle). Partage MRS. 1765. Appears as Colombelle in aveu of Nic. Richardson, 1818, Fief de Rozel. La Colombette, rock in Saie Harbour. 4A4. Le Coullombier, Collobier, at Rozel Manor; MO. 1694.

in Ms: Les Colombiers (manor and fm.), (OJH. 139); had two dovecots, for the Fiefs Ganouaire and Auvesque, and perhaps a third; home of Le Cornu, then Dumaresq, then Arthur; in 1513, "Denis Le Cornu dit des Colombiers, Fief au Vesque, tenu par père et grand père dudit Denis; lequel grandpère l'avait perdu lors de la domination des français, auxquels ne voulut se soumettre, mais il fut rétabli dans sa possession" BSJ. 1907, p. 210; 2C1; with field Le Colombier (My. 377), ment. as le Clos des Colombiers in Mart. 1619; and le cõtil au dessus des Colombiers, (My. 373); and le cõtil de dessous des Colombiers, ment. in Mart. 1833.

in O: le Jardin du Colombier, ment. in sale of VdeH; MHAg. 1827.

in P: in 1626, a deposition to prove that the Fief of Nobretez had had a colombier, and that the seigneur (Frs. de Carteret) had the right to build one, which he had just done, the old one having been demolished in 1588 by Hugh Le Febvre. BSJ. 1907, p. 15.

le Coulombier à Pigeons, built by the Seigneur (of la Hague) SRNob. 1625.

le Jardin du Colombier de Raulin Robin, prob. St. Peter's House (not a manor), ment. c1630.

in S: Le Colombier, (S. 426A), Grainville Manor; 7D3.

le Pré du Colombier, (S. 809). Bagot Manor, 10B3; ment. in RS. 1461-78 as le Clos du Colombier John Bagod, and le Clos du Colombier decy au Costil. DLX.2102.

...raults, Vivier, colombier, issues...; partage Poingdestre, prob. Grainville; ERO. doc. 24. 1729.

le Clos du Jardin du Colombier, (V2), nr. La Rue de la Fréminerie, prob. Longueville; VGL; PRS. 1956.

le Clos du Coulombier, with the coulombier, Fieu de St Ouen en St Sauveur; MHau. 1578.

le Jardin du Colombier at La Paloterie (Vale View) for François Godfray 1848.

in T: "service de vider le Colombier de Dièlment attaché a une maison prise par Hugh Mollet de Amice de Carteret", 1639.

field Le Colombier, (T. 686), at Ville Machon, 3D4; poss. connected with the fief de Saval. Le Jardin du Colombier part of (T. 1197).

in Les Euréhous: Le Colombier, a rock, shown in maps of 1843, 1867, 1894; and as Colombier (The Haut) in 1924 map, in Les Iles Chauley. Le Grand et Le Petit Colombier.

**Colombière, Colombine.** (a place of doves, or pigeons.)

Lat. colombinus (dove-like or associated with doves). Rock doves were established on the cliffs,

and the word colombine may refer to them, or to pigeons escaped from colombiers to found colonies in cliffs. FLS.

in **T**: La Colombière error for la Colombine; the point east of Belle Hougue headland 3A2.

**Colonie, Colony, Coronel.** (a colonelcy).

this is not F. colonie, Lat. colonia (a new town peopled by time-expired legionaries), fr. Lat. colonus (husbandman) fr. colere (to inhabit, cultivate); but the Jersey word coronel, (a Colonelcy), or one of the three Militia districts (of four parishes each), each under a Colonel, into which the Island was divided during the centuries when French invasion was likely; colonie was thus used from 1671, and signified a Regiment of the Militia; this is fr. Span. coronel, introduced c1548, fr. ML. coronellus, colonellus (the leader of the column at the head of a regiment), fr. Lat. columna (a column); in 1644, Chev. p.140, says: "quatre paroisses... pour chacune collonie", and in 1682 Poingdestre records that the Militia consisted of "three Colonyes, in twenty seven companies of foot".

in **L**: le cõtil du Colony (reported as Colorg), (V1½), nr. Badier; VCM; PRL.

in **O**: le Clos de Corneille or Coronel (O. 1629).

**Columbus.**

in **H**: Columbus Street, St. Helier; 10A1. in 1875, owners offered the road to the Parish and suggested this name.

**Combat.** v. Canibut.

**Cõme.** v. St. Cosme.

**Commune.** (a common, common land).

F. commune; OF. comun; Lat. communis (pertaining to all). In Jersey La Commune, land belonging to the commonalty, actually belonged to the Seigneurs, but tenants had rights of pasture and cutting fuel upon it; the name was also used for rights of way and public footpaths. Some of the following entries, but not all, can be equated with fiefs, or parishes.

in **B**: Le Marais and Le Petit Marais de la Commune, (B. 174. 166).

le petit champ de la Commune, (V½); nr. (B.531), Frs. Le Cras; AB. 1786. La Commune ou Cotil au Sud des Jardins. Travers Fm. MJdr. 1868-71.

La Commune de Bas, (B. 615); 9C1.

in **C**: La Commune du Ho (of Le Hocq).

in **H**: La Commune de Mèlèches, now the People's Park, 10A1.

le Clos des Communes, avenue Ph. Poingdestre, SRMel. 1748 and J. Poingdestre 1814.

the scattered Fief of Mèlèches seems to have had several communes, one being in Les Grands Vaux. La Pièce des Communes for Elie Picot SRMel. 1774.

in **J**: in AR. 1309 the King had a communa in the parish, to wit, "rivulo de Molyn (Mourier mill-stream) usque ad montem de Rokens (Ronez)".

in **L**: Le Grand Jardin, la Commune et le Jardin de Gallichan réunis, fief du Roi, for Mary Ann Amy, 1886, at La Maison de Haut, Ville au Bas. la Commune du Marais de St. Laurens, 1674; MHau.

in **Mt**: La Commune de l'Abbesse de Caen, (Mt. 335); 4C2.

PRMt. gives, in VRoz, La Commune Brée, (V2¼), Les Vaux; le cõtil des Communes, (V5); La Commune cõtil, (V2), between (Mt. 122 and 124), Ph. Perchard, 1861; La Commune de St. Martin, (V2½), Eliz. Vaudin, 1865; La Commune du Nord, (V2), nr. the windmill, Thos. Blampied, 1865; La Platte Commune, (V2), Ph. Perchard, 1861.

PRMt. gives, in VRE, La Commune, (V3), said to be worthless, Thos. Billot, La Chasse, 1889; and in VF, La Commune, (V1), Ph. Renouf, 1861. La Commune (Mt. 348) and La Pièce des Communes (Mt. 348a, 366, 367, 367a).

in **My**: la Commune du Fief des Craquevilles, proche de Crabey, AdE. 1780; La Commune des Craquevilles... le long de la Commune... afin que la descente... ie. (My. 121) and the descent to Grève de Lecq, PRMy. 1833.

le Carrefour de la Commune à la maison de Ph. de la Perrelle; ?nr. La Jolie, (My. 320); PRMy. 1820.

droit à La Commune du Nord, Fief au Roi; MPay. 1796; prob. L'Aumône, a church escheat; 2A4. La Commune du Fief d'Aumône. 1669 and 1771.

in **O**: La Commune du Fief de Vinchelez de Haut, (O. 99); 1B1.

La Commune du Fief de Vinchelez de Bas, W of Fontaines Martin; 1A1.

Use of the Commune de Vinchelez fiefs in dispute, MHau. 1597.

Le Marais de St. Ouen was La Commune du Fief d'Orillande.

La Commune, Fief de Morville et de Robillard; fields Sous La Commune, (O. 1394), and Le Désert, ancienne Commune de Morville 1861, (O. 1398) 1C4.

field La Commune, (Fief de Léoville), at le Clos du Mont Capel; (O. 371).

Chemin de la Commune du Fief de Lecq, from Haut to Bas de Lecq, and on to the commune above Douet de la Mer; 1B3.

La Commune, footpath leading from Mont Capel to Mont de la Grève de Lecq.

La Commune, footpath leading from Les Landes at L'Étaq.

La Commune, at Le Pallion, near Léoville, (O. 373); 1D2.

in **P**: La Commune, Fief ès Nobretez; (P. 573); 6A3.

La Commune, Fief de la Hougue Dirvaut, lane and field (P. 773); 6C1.

La Rue de la Commune; 5D2.

le Clos de la Commune, (V3¼), J. Maillard; VD; PRP. 1880.

in **S**: la Commune du Moulin de Paul; La Cloche 1639; (BSJ. 1890, p. 479).

La Commune, fm., NW of La Hougue Bic; VPn; 7D4. Clos de la Commune, (S. 430).

La Rue de la Commune, part of La Rue des Pigneaux, leading from Grands Chemins.

La Commune de bas (V2¼), and de haut (V2¼); partage Thos. Le Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. doc. 35. 1799.

le Clos de la Commune, VPn; for Jean Pelgué; AS. 1671.

field La Commune, (V5).

in **T**: le Clos de la Commune, Trinity Fief, (T. 887).



La Commune de Diélament; v. Diélament.

La Commune du Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen; bordered on E by le Jardin du Bouley, PRT. 1931.

La Commune du Fief de la Gruchetterie, bordered on E by land at Water's Edge, PRT. 1931; cf. les côtils et près aux Bouillons, joignant N et O à la Commune ou Fief de la Gruchetterie, ie. N of Sous les Bois, VRoz, PRT. 1931.

La Commune de St. Sauveur, now in (T); 7A4, 7D1.

le près de la Commune du Nord; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

la Petite Commune, (V1¼), Broadfields fm., VRoz; PRT. 1931.

La Commune, lane at La Boucterie; 7B3.

La Commune, Ville Machon.

**Comte.** (Count).

Pierre de Brézé, Comte de Maulevrier, who invaded Jersey, 1461. F. OF. comte; Lat. comes (companion) a title of honour eg. comes stabuli (Constable), Comes Litoris Saxonici (Count of the Saxon shores). He seems to have acquired land in the east of the island in his own name, the phrase Fief du Comte occurring.

in Mt: Faldoit, on Fief du Comte, 1582; le grand Clos du Mesnaige, Fief du Comte, Grasfort area, 1582.

Les Courtils de Belle Fontaine on the Fieu au Compte MHau. 1582.

in O: le Clos du Comte for Frs. Ricard. MLB. 1727.

in T: Le Fieu de la Franche Mauvellerie, dépendance du Fief de Petit Rozel, itself a sub-fief of Diélament listed by DLX. I. 131. and occurring in Lempriere partage of Diélament, 1781. This could represent Le Chastel Sedeman. v. Mauvellerie.

**Compère.** a nickname or JNF. Les Camps Pêthes, the fathers' fields.

either fr. F. compère (accomplice, stepfather, godfather), fr. Lat. con and pater (father); or OE. compeor, comper in (Chaucer, fr. Lat. compar (an equal, peer); note Johan Le Cornu dit Conpeyre, in (O), RMt. c1510.

in O: Les Camps de Compère, (O. 448), bel. to Sara Le Montais in TO. 1721.

le Clos de Compère, (V4¼), J. Le Brocq, Les Chataigners; VLéo; PRO. 1911.

**Conchée, Conchiée, Conchière.** meaning doubtful.

poss. derivations: (1). F. conque, Lat. concha (a shell, used for signalling, and as a trumpet).

(2). BSJ. 1892, pp. 103, 134 suggests con for hon (corner), quet (reef), ie. a peninsula.

at sea: La Conchière, a rock SE of La Rocque; shown as La Grande Conchiée by Dum. 1685; La Conchée 1689, 1739, 1894; here four men were drowned in Sept. 1665, and the ship Laurel was wrecked 30 July 1844.

in Les Iles Chausey there is a rock La Conchée.

**Conefray, Connefroy.** surname.

recorded in PRL. 19th cent.

in J: field Le Conefray, shown as le Clos de Conefray, P. Mallet, Homestead, VD, PRJ. 1915; in TJ. 1747 Jean Conefroy has le petit Feuguereil in VD, poss. nr. Le Câtelet; in the second list the field is still for Jean Conefray, Cosnefray.

le petit Clos et le Clos de Conefray, (V3¼); VN; PRJ. 1904.

in My: la rue appelée La Chasse Connefroy, shown on map as Rue du Rondin; to be straightened by taking a slice from the E of le Clos de la Croute (My. 355); PRMy. 1805.

**Conessièrè.** meaning unknown.

in O: es. Conessières, (V1); MChév. 1561.

**Conet, Cónet, Conêt.** v. Cosnet.

**Cóneterie.** v. Cornet.

**Congre.** (conger-eel).

F. congre masc.; JNF. congre fem.; Lat. conger, congrus; Gk. γόγγρος (conger-eel).

in My: Le Creux à, de la Congre at the foot of a cliff on the N coast; the ship La Josephine was wrecked here 25 Oct. 1851; its figure-head was preserved as "The Devil", at the Devil's Hole.

at sea: Le Rocher aux Congres, S of La Conchiè, SE of La Rocque; so shown 1894; Canger Rock 1867.

**Congrel.** meaning unknown.

poss. from F. congre (conger eel).

in My: Le Clos du Congrel, fief du Roi, NE of Les Barrés (My. 583). Ment. 1613 cf. Quimperel, (My. 877).

**Cónièrè.** (ingle-nook or corner rock).

JNF. cónièthe (a recess or cupboard beside the hearth for keeping firewood); cf. cornière, cosnet.

at sea: La Conièrè: a rock. S of St. Clement's Bay.

**Conil, Cónil.** (rabbit or a pointed piece of land).

OF. conin, conil; OF. cony, conig (whence surnames Conybeare, Cunningham); Lat. cuniculus;

Gk. κωνίλιος Konílios, (rabbit). NF. cónil, pronounced cónin, means a pointed piece of land.

in J: field Le Conil, (V2½), Meadowside fm.

in Mt: le cónils des vallettes, le haut cónil, la Fosse à Conils etc., hrs Jean De Quetteville; AMt. 1701.

**Connefroy.** v. Conefray.

**Connette.** v. Cornière.

**Conninière.** (a rabbit-warren).

OF. conninière; OE. conynger; It. conigliera; ML. cunicularia (a rabbit-warren); fr. OF. conin, conil, qv; Eng. cony (rabbit).

in O: Les Conninières; TO. 1721. Côté de Gunaut ou les Coninères, ment. 1880.

**Conouette.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for connette, a form of cornière (corner); or JNF. cōnouette (a two-handled saw); or a dim. fern. of Le Cornu, qv.

in T: Les Conouettes, (V6 and 4); Le Câtel fm. Les Conouettes, (V3); Hillside fm.

**Continerie, Conterie, Courtinerie.** locative of a surname or from JNF. courtil qv.

BSJ. 1940, p. 33 gives La Continerie and La Courtinerie, whereabouts not stated, deriving fr. surnames Le Conte and Courtin; Continerie is the loc. of surname Le Counte 1309, Le Conte 1331, the surname Courtin is not otherwise recorded, but Le Courtier occurs c1340.

in C: La Conterie, property named after the Le Conte family.

in L: La Courtinerie fm. and field, Le Couvent, VCH; PRL. and advt. 1974.

**Contrée.** (a district, region).

often used of an area in a parish, F. contrée; Pr. contrada; ML. contrata (regio), fr. Lat. contra (opposite), ie. that which is over against one; cf. the Eng. turn of phrase: "down Exeter way"; eg:

in B: la contrée des Cainevais (Quennevais) Ph. Piton, 1754.

in G: La Basse Contrée de la Rocque. MRS. 1603.

in H: La Contrée du Couaie (Le Coie area).

in O: a house in la contrée de Lecq (O. 136). MHag. 1734. La Contrée du Coin.

**Cônuerie.** v. Cornu.

**Convie, Convière.** Cannevière.

**Convrière.** for Cannevière qv. (a place where hemp is grown).

in My: Les Convrières, (My. 653).

**Conway.** surname.

in H: Conway Street, named after Henry Seymour Conway, Governor 1772–1795.

**Conyet.** v. Cornière.

**Cook.** Eng. surname cf. Cocq.

in O: Le clos des Cook, fief Haubert. Elie Dumaresq, 1723.

**Copson.** v. Coupson.

**Coq.** (a cock).

F. coq; OF. coc; Bret. kok; Eng. cock; Icel. kokkr; ML. coco, coccus; all in imitation of the cock; cf. cocq.

in Les Minquiers: Le Coq, a rock E of Maitresse Ile, and Récif Le Coq; (BSJ. 1938, p. 286).

**Coquebert, Cocbert.** from Islandic Kók, Kókk, a heap and ber, berg, a rock.

in Mt: PRMt. gives, in VRoz: le Clos des Cocbert (VS). J. Le Huquet 1861; Les Coquebert, La Vieille Grange, etc. J. G. Becquet 1865; and Les Cocberts is shown at Les Champs fm. in 1904. Examples found in all C.1. and Normandy.

**Coquerel, Couquerel.** surname.

recorded as Le Cokerel 1274; Le Kokerel 1309; Cockerell 1356; Coquerel 1607, 1668; meaning cockerel.

in H: La Maison de Coquerel, Fief de Méléches, 1638, 1660.

in My: le Clos de Couquerel et le Clos de Thomas, for John Huelin of Westview; PRMy. 1904.

**Coquetterie.** (a cocquette) or from surname Le Cocq.

in L: La Coquetterie, at Le Grove, fief de la Reine Ph. de Gruchy. 1865.

**Corbel.** surname; pl. **Les Corbeaux, Corbieaux.**

recorded from 1274; fr. F. corbeau, OF. corbel, Lat. corvus (crow, raven). There was a priest Sire Pierre Corbel fl. 1547. v. Dampierre.

in G: field Les Corbeaux, (G. 788); 10B2.

in J: le Clos de Corbel, Fief de Surville, 1610, 1615.

les Jardins de Corbel, (J. 1070).

in I: La Ruelle Corbel, or Lovers' Lane, N. of L. (847), Mainland; 6D3.

le camp de dessus le Mont Corbel, Abr. Bertaut; AL. 1718.

le Clos privé de Noël Corbel, avec le Parquet, at Avranches; inheritance of Ph. Marett; MHau. 1804.

in T: le Clos Corbel, (T. 359).

le Clos de Corbel, (T. 1344), Beau Désert, VAugs; PRT. 1931.

le Jardin de Corbel, (T. 1404); ment. on Fief ès Godeaulx; partage Le Quesne; MMel. 1847.

unlocated: le Clos de Corbel; MHau. 1808–48.

**Corbet, Corbey.** surname.

recorded as Corbey 1331; Corbet from 1607.

in J: le Clos Corbet, VHe, for Pierre Palie, TJ. 1737.

in M: in Ext. 1331, Jean and Guille Corbey held land from the fief of Jean Le Dauqueur and the Carsée Dauneville; DLX refers to this holding as Le Fieu Corbey.

**Corbey.** v. Corbet.

**Corbière.** (a place of crows, ravens or cormorants, common throughout the islands and Normandy). JNF. corbièthe; fr. F. corbeau; OE. corbyal; Sc. corbie; Lat. corvus (crow, raven); there was a move to control corbeaux, as a threat to game, AdE. 1649.

in B: La Corbière, point, rock and lighthouse; ment. as La Corbiere in AR. 1309, p. 274; Corbyer, Pop. 1563; Corbere poynne, Norden 1595; Corbere point and Rock, Speed 1610 and subs; this was La Corbière par excellence; the name was given by extension to similar points. whether they had crows or not. La Charrière de la Corbière, the rock area N of the point; here the Mail Packet Express was wrecked 20 Sept. 1859; 8A3; La Rue de la Corbière, 8A4; La Corbière railway station, in (B. 460), 8A4; new station 1889, 8A3.

Les Grandes et Petites Corbières, a cliff-foot E of La Pointe du Fret, shown 1844; 8D2.

le Côté des Corbières, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1813.

Les Vieilles Corbières include Les Petites Corbières and Les Grandes Corbières; high rocks between Le Frêt and La Cotte.

in M: le Clos de Corbière, and Clos de la Corbière, (V9), or Les Corbières, Old School House, below Rozel Manor; PRM: 1865; with La Vallette de la Corbière, (V2), Eliza Edwards, VRoz, PRM: 1865.

field Les Corbières, (V5), on cliff-top W of La Coupe, (M: 198); 4A4.

in T: Les Corbières, (V2<sup>34</sup>), La Commune fm.; Ville Machon.

Les Corbières, (V315), proche Le Câtel, VRoz; bel. to de Gruchy, Carmel; PRT. 1931.

Les Corbières, vers le chemin de l'Avotron, (T. 697), Le Ménage Cottage, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

in Les Iles Chausey, we find La Corbière, and Plateau de la Corbière.

**Corbillon.** (a little basket, or a rhyming game).

in O: Les Corbillons, Le Côté des Corbillons for Jean du Heaume fs Elie. MO. 1773.

**Corbin, Le Corbin.** (crow, raven); or a surname, with locative La Corbinerie.

recorded as Corbyn, Corbin from 1299; fr. OF. OE. corbin (raven, crow), fr. Lat. corvinus (pertaining to a crow), fr. corvus (crow).

in B: camp dans la piece du burel au corbin à la Moye, Jean Orange, 1634. le Hurel au Corbin, (V8), hrs. Jean Orange; AB. 1786; Pat La Moie Villa.

in C: la piece de la Corbynerie, lieu de Helyes (Elie) MHau. 1578. un clos appartenant audit Filleul à la Corbinerie, partage Dumaresq of Samarès, MO. 1608; cf. le Pray de la Corbinerie, Corbinerie in TSam. 1608.

in J: La Fontaine au Corbin, at La Vallette, Mont Mado; with a lavoir in the NW corner of (J. 833); Fontaine ès Corbins, 1649.

in M: le Nic au Corbin. Le Nid ès Corbins (crows' nest); a cliff top in Saie Harbour.

unlocated. le Corbins (sic) MHau. 1594.

**Corde.**

this could be F. corde (rope, string); or land long and narrow, like a rope; or related to corderie (rope-walk); or stand for l'accord (agreement).

in M: le Champ de la Corde, (My. 142A); ment. in MArt. 1726; shown as (V1<sup>34</sup>), for Jn. Arthur, La Pompe, VN; PRMy. 1883; a long and very narrow strip.

**Corderet.** v. Codret.

**Corderie.** (a rope-walk); ie. a narrow strip of land, or alley, demarcated for twisting ropes.

F. OF. corde (string, rope); ML. corda; Lat. chorda; Gk. χορδή (the string of a musical instrument). There were many rope-walks in Jersey in the days of sail.

in B: at La Haule Manor; le Jardin appellé La Corderie, (V2<sup>34</sup>), Ph. for Ed. Marett, AB. 1786; shown at (B. 846) in 1825; 8A2; ment. of this rope-walk is ment. in "le louage de la Corderie", MHau. 1717–1817; La Corderie House, St. Aubin's High Street, is at the top of La Haule rope-walk. (BSJ. 1949, p. 136).

inland, La Corderie, (B. 835), Fief du Roi, nr. Dell Fm., W of Belle Vue, 9A1; ment. as (V1) for Edouard Esthur, in AB. 1775, 1786, in MLEc, and MRoz. 1816.

in G: le Jardin de la Corderie, partage Payn; MGib. 1737. (?G. 815).

in H: le Jardin de La Corderie, aveu hers Marie Bisson, AMel. 1700; ment. in aveu hers Pierre Sanson, SRMel. 1748; SRF. gives a Corderie en la piece de la Chapelle des Pas for Brelade Janvin, 1773 and a Corderie for Aaron de Ste Croix, 1616. SKMel. 1775 gives a Jardin de la Corderie for Jean Nicolle. cf. le Jardin de la Corderie, jusqu'à celui d'Abr. Herault. 1611.

La Corderie de l'hôpital, et le Maître Cordier, AdE. 1799.

Corderie of Pierre Mallet and Ph. Janvin, Green Street area, 1804; (BSJ. 1969, p. 65); a rope-walk may still be traced W of Green Street, 10C1, now Maison la Corderie, an old people's home.

le Corderie rope-walk in Kensington Place, 10A1–3.

in P: le Clos de La Corderie, (P. 391B); ment. as La Corderie de Jean du Val, Fief ès Vingt Livres; MHau. 1721.

le Jardin avec l'édifice de la Corderie... le long du chemin appellé la Verte Rue (distinct from above), aveu Daniel Valpy au Jehanin, Fief de La Hague. 1764.

in T: le Clos de la Corderie, unlocated; VVÉv; PRT. 1931.

**Cordon.** (a strand of rope, strip, band, row of trees, sentinels, etc.).  
augmentative form of *corde*; v. *corderie*.

in **J**: les courts Cordons et jardins, (V1½), Jos. Barette, Malta House; VN; PRJ. 1904, 1907.

in **L**: le Clos des Cordons, for Collas Anley; AL. 1656.

in **My**: Les Courts Cordons, fief du Castelet, Abm. Piton 1744. (My. 712).

in **O**: le cordon, dehors du Clos de la faleze, 1607.

un becquet appelé Le Cordon, Fief Haubert; MROS. ?.

in **P**: un cordon au hurel Pineaux, VD, for Alexandre; PRPT. 1598.

les deux cordons du sud des Landes, (V1½), (P. 458 or 391B) (Clos de la Corderie); partage Robin; MHag. 1658, 1663.

**Cordonnerie.** (a shoemaker's establishment).

F. *cordonnier* (cobbler); Eng. *cordwainer* (a worker in leather of Cordova, shoemaker); fr. *cordon*, *qv*.

in **O**: La Cordonnerie, (V2), J. Le Gresley; VGt; PRO. 1907.

**Cordret.** v. *Codret*.

**Cormorant.** (cormorant); **Cormorantière.** (a place of such).

F. OF. *cormoran*; JNF. *cormouothan*; Pg. *corvomarinho*; ML. *corvus marinus* (sea-crow), *cormorant*).

in **J**: Cormorant Rock, or Jean Clouët, 2B2.

in **O**: La Cave ès Cormouothans, below Grève au Lançon, where cormorants nest.

Several instances in Channel Islands eg. La Cormorantière, JNF. *Cormouothandgièthe* (a place of cormorants).

**Corne.** (cornered, often triangular).

F. *corne* can mean a horn, trumpet, or cornel-berry; fr. Lat. *cornu* (horn), *cornus* (cornel-berry).

in **Mt**: Les Cornes, (Mt. 189); 4A4.

in **T**: Les Cornes Lucas de l'Ouest et le l'est, (T. 1204, 1203) fiefs Augrès et Dièllement and le Jardin de la Rue; at rear of Augrès Garage; advt. 1973.

**Corne. Le Corne.** surname; locative, **La Cornerie.**

recorded in 1363.

in **C**: masura es Cornes 1363; ez Cosnez 1381, (Cart. 71–77).

in **G**: la pièce aux Cornes, Jean Binet; TG. 1851.

in **P**: La Cornerie, (P. 778).

**Corneille, Corneil, Cornelle.** surname.

recorded as La Cornaille (masc) 1299; Cornaille 1320.

in **O**: the house of Jean Corneille, in Fief d'Orillandes, MHau. 1538; nr. La Maison du Marais; it was proved in 1607 from Orglandes court rolls of 1519 that André Corneille's house was situated on that fief, (BSJ. 1906, p. 45); ment. 1647 as La Maison de Corneille, près du Marais, Fief d'Orglandes; le Clos de Corneille, (O. 608. 611) ment. in partage Dauvergne, MVH. 1701, and (V2) of it in avenue Jeanne Ricard, SROR. 1800; le Clos de Corneille, or Coronel, (O. 1629); PRO. 1904–11 gives le Clos Corneille, (V9¼), Le Marais, VLéO, H. P. d'Auvergne, and le Clos de Corneil, E. Vautier.

in **P**: pièce de la fontaine ès Corneilles ès Quanevets, au Fief de la Hougue d'Irvault, 1620; and in 1682, les chefs plaids de la cour... tenues proche la fontaine es Corneilles, SRHD in MHau; note La Cornerie (P. 778) and Clos de la Fontaine (P. 780) near by.

**Cornelot.** surname.

dim. of *Corneille*, *qv*; cf. F. *corneillon*, *cornillas* (a young crow).

in **B**: messuagium Cornelot; AR. 1309, p. 274.

**Cornerie.** v. *Corne*.

**Cornet, Le Cornet.** surname; fem. **La Cornette**; loc. **La Cornetterie.**

recorded from 1309; Cornet, Des escornez, le Cornet, Johanna la Cornette, ~~all~~ in (C), 1309; de Cornet c1340; Cornet 1381; and TSam. 1608; Nicolas Cornet, Vice-Dean 1497; Cornet, in *Vingt. Sausmaresq* (C), MO. 1640. The name derives from "un Cornet", ment. 1606 as an earlier owner of La Cornetterie (v. below); F. OF. Eng. *cornet* (bugle), ML. *cornetum* (horn), dim. of Lat. *cornu*; cf. F. *corne* (horn). The *cornet* (little horn) was a standard, originally bearing two points or horns; hence a troop of horse with such a standard, and the junior officer in charge of such troop (cf. *ensign* in infantry); F. *cornette*.

in **G**: la terre de Jean Cornet, sur les vauls de la Rue au Masloy, Fief du Roi; MHau. 1555.

Pierre le Haggais, son Clos Cornet, VLv; TG. 1601.

in **J**: le Clos du Cornet, Fief de la Hougue Boète, 1624.

in **Mt**: le Clos Cornet, (Mt. 743A), VQ; shown for Ed. Payn, Le Taillis; PRMt. 1861.

La Cornetterie, Cômeterie, nr. La Chasse cross-roads at Ville ès Gaudins, 4C1; changed hands 1606, when "un Cornet" (a Cornet in one of the garrisons) was ment. as a previous owner; (BSJ. 1908, p. 306); nr. (Mt. 397); La Cornetterie, (V17½), VRe, shown for T. W. Messervy, Les Alpes, PRMt. 1899.

Sire Augustin Baudains owned the house of Jean Cornet fs. Gregoire Cosnee, and in 1526 let the Laurens family have it, retaining one room and building an esquallyer to it so as not to trouble the family. MHau. 1547.

in **My**: le camp de la Crouette Cornet, at Stuart Farm. cf. Cosnet.

in **S**: Le Cornet, (V4), at Grenville Fin.

le Clos des petites pièces du Val Cornet, nr. Ponterrin, in or nr. (S. 157), for Ph. Falle; AS. 1671; les courtils de Botterel et les Valcornets, Fiefs de la Reine et de Grainville, 1713; BSJ. 1905, p. 364.

in T: le Clos Cornet. nr. Dièlament S gate, (T. 966); 1540, MO (Elie Dumaresq).

**Cornière, Cosnière, Cosnièthe, Cosnier, Connette, Conyet, Cosnaire.** (a corner).

F. cornière (corner gutter); OF. cornier, cornere (angle); JNF. cōnièthe; Eng. corner; ML. *corneria*, *corna* (a little horn, or angle); Lat. *cornu* (horn, projection, extremity); becoming a cognomen, eg. Jean Ahier des Cornières, MHau. 1662.

in C: le Clos de Jean le Jeune à Trois Cornières, partage Dumaresq of Samarès; MO. 1608.

in G: Jean Pirouet fs. Martin, son Clos à trois Cornières joignant au Marais à la Cocque, (?G. 474A).

in J: le Clos des trois Cosnaires, (V5). W. Carcaud, Homestead; VD; PRJ. 1904.

in L: Les Cosniers, (L. 377–8).

le Clos à Trois Cornières, (V2¾), Nic. Le Gros; AL. 1718; recurs as (V2½), Douet de Rue, VCTS; PRL.

in Mt: le Clos à Cornières, près la Maison de Abr. Le Maistre à St. Martin, for Edm. de Quetteville; AS. 1671.

le Clos à Cornières, (V18¾), (Mt. 390), including house and precincts, Ph. Collas; AMt. 1701.

le Clos des Cornières, (V4-), MCol. 1876; adjoining Collas land on N, La Mare des Reines on S; Geo. Dorey; VQ; PRMt. 1859.

in My: le Clos des Cornières, (V3), Douet de Rue, Jean Hacquoil; VS; PRMy. 1883. Also as Clos des Troys Cornières, (V5), in MHau. 1551.

in O: le Clos de la Cornière, (O. 1813).

Les Trois Cornières, (O. 1936).

in P: Les Trois Cornières, (V3¾), (P. 649B), at La Chasse; VD; site of new Rectory; ment. in Balleine purchase of Les Chasses, 1681.

in S: Les Cosnières House, E of Bagatelle; 10B1.

le Grand Clos des Cornières, and les Courtils des Cornières, Pigneaux, (?S. 383), for Abr. Le Maistre; AS. 1671.

Les Cosnières, now Swiss Valley Farm.

in T: Le Conyet, the name given by Pop. 1563 to Nez du Guet is in fact to the West; mis-read by Speed et seq. as Le Cornet; note that the adjoining field is La Connette (T. 1437); 4A1; cf. Cosnnette.

Les Cornières, Cosnièthes, SW of (T. 132), at Les Hurets; 3D1.

le Clos Cornière, (V¾), (T. 555); ment. 1639.

unlocated: le Clos à Trois Cornières et la Pepinière, (V7¾), partage Luce; MHau. 1767.

**Cornil.** meaning undetermined.

cornil, cornouille is F. for the cornel-berry or dogberry, fruit of *cornus mas*, the Cornelian cherry, related to dogwood; it is prob. not the cornel, which has seldom been recorded in Jersey and is not here now; the word may stand for F. *corneille* (crow), or its dim. *cornillas*, *corneillon* (a young crow or jackdaw), fr. Lat. *cornix* (crow); cf. *caunille*.

in J: Le Cornil, (J. 634).

**Cornish,** English surname.

Henry Cornish, Lieut. Governor under Seymour, 1541–49.

in Mt: Cornish's Bastion, Gorey Castle, (BSJ. 1930, p. 279).

**Cornmarket.** La Halle à Blés.

in H: at W end of Royal Square. The 17th cent. arches remain inside. Subsequently a second storey was added. In 1671 the Constables were ordered to provide a day's work with a cart for building the new halle à blé. One of them objected, saying the Governor was already using all the master masons. A year later André Denize and Michel Bertaut were suing for payment for stone they had supplied.

**Cornu, Le Cornu.** surname; fem. **La Cornue, une Cornue**; pl. **Les Cornueaux**; loc. **La Cornuerie.** recorded as Corn (Guernsey) c1180; Cornuele 1203; Le Cornu 1309; Cors c1340; Le Cornu langles, PLF and MO; Le Cornu Lengloyes, MO and DLX. 1/124; Le Cornu dit Conpeyre (v. compère), RMt. c1510; Le Curnells, for Cornuailais 1528; Sires Pierre et Francis Le Cornu dit Lengloyes 1545; Le Cornue 1607; wrongly derived fr. Lat. *cornutus* (horned), in reference to the dilemma in which cuckolded husbands may find themselves; the name is Le Cornuailais (perhaps the man from Cornwall, Cornishman, or from La Cornouaille, a region of Brittany; fr. F. Cornouaille, W. Cerniu, ML. *Cornubia*, appearing in LC. 1212. The family established itself in several parishes. Early forms of the name suggest its origin was in Cornwall rather than Brittany. According to the late Dr F. Le Chanteur the name derives from 'corne', the emblem of courage worn as a crest on the helmets of intrepid Norsemen or Vikings, and thus having very ancient lineage.

in B: La Cornuerie, Cōnuerie, Cōnuethie hamlet, 9C1; La Cornuerie at Noirmont is ment. in 1640 as the tenement of Pierre Le Cornu, (BSJ. 1926, p. 240).

in J: le Clos de la Cornue, Fief du Roy; MHau. 1594. le Clos de la Cornue, Leda House; MGib. 17th c; cf. le Clos ou Jardin de La Cornue, (V2-), Thos. Morel; AL. 1718.

in My: le Clos des Cornueaux. 1617; in 1461 the father of Denys Le Cornu (My), rather than take the oath to Maulevrier, *venuda au party d'Angleterre*, (BSJ. 1907, p. 211).

in O: the family lived in a house at Les Landes, long since demolished, before purchasing Vinchelez de Haut (C. P. Le Cornu's notes on the family).

le Clos de Cornu, (O. 707), ment. in aveu of Jeanne Ricard in SROr. 1800. La Cornue at Val de la Mare.

in P: le Clos de Cornuerie, G. Badier, VD; PRP. 1880.

in T: le Parcq Cornu, (T. 1071).

le Clos Cornu, (T. 1275).

**Corrin.** in Normandy indicates a small field, FLM.

in G: field Le Corrin, (G. 202), S of La Rigondaine; 11A3, but this field is nearly (V5).

**Corvais.** v. Corvée.

**Corvée, Corvais, Corvets, Corvez, Ecorvées.** (forced labour) (work done by tradition or custom). F. corvée; OF. courvee; ML. corvata, corrogata opera (commanded work, a field so cultivated, drudgery); in Jersey most citizens owed a corvée of six days labour, including repair of roads and cartage for it, (v. MLT. p. 154). masc. and fem. forms recorded.

in B: the will of Suzanne Dumaresq (Marett) 1692 left to her son Philip "la pièce des Corvées acquis de Hugh Dirvaut". Les Corvées, (B. 806–808), (V6), between Belle Vue and Le Bocage; La Corvée de haut ment. in AB. 1775 for Ph. Dumaresq, in MLeC; and in AB. 1786 he has La Corvée de haut (V2¼), and de bas (V2), while Richard Pison has La Corvée de bas (V2¼); le Clos des Corvées bought by John Le Couteur fr. Eliz. Le Bas, MLeC. 1839.

in G: (or perhaps S); au camp des corvées (V1½). MHau 1545.

in J: Les Corvées, (J. 38), at Sorel; ment. for Ph. Le Moignan, VD, TJ. 1747; 2A2.

Les Corvets, (V4¼), Les Grès house, VD; PRJ. 1904–07.

Les Corvets, J. Dallain, La Valette, VHé; PRJ. 1909.

in L: Les Corvées, Les Corvées de Bas, Les Grandes Corvées, (L. 376. 376A. 379), in a group, with a lane Les Corvées, 6B1; ment. in MHau. 1710, when Ed. Luce sold to Frs. Luce Les Grands et Petits Corvées, Fief du Roi; ment. in AL. 1718 as le Clos des Corvez de bas (V6), for Eliz. Ahier, and in MHam. 1718 as Les Petites Corvées, Fief du Roi; ment. 1718 and in MHau. 1767, partage Luce, as Les Grands Corvais (V8¼) and Les Petits Corvais (V8¼); PRL. gives le Clos des Grands Corvées, (V9), prob. nr. Le Patrimoine, VCM, and les Petits Corvais (V10), joignant au chemin public nord et est, main road on W.

in M: es camps des corves, (V2½), Falledoyt, fieu du Roy. MHau. 1562.

in O: Le Mont des Corvées, Les Corvées, Corvais fm., and field Les Corvais, (V4); 1D1. Fief de Morville.

in S: Le Clos Corvée (S. 572), le Clos ès Corvées (S. 565), and le petit Clos des Ecorvées (S. 576), in a group, 4C3; but v. Ecorvée.

in T: le Clos des Corvées, (V4½); advt. 1965.

**Corvette.** (a lesser forced labour, a minor fatigue).

F. corvette means a sloop of war, fr. Lat. corbita (ship of burden), fr. the corbis (basket) carried at the mast-head by Egyptian grain ships; cf. F. corbeille; but appar. irrelevant here, where corvette seems to be a dim. of corvée, qv.

in S: Jean Amy fs. Collas doit faire bâtir une maison sur le Clos de Corvettes, Fief au Guenetier, 1611.

**Cosme.** v. St. Cosme also v. Iers.

**Cosme.** used as a pers. name in Jersey, eg. Cosme Cabot in (Mt.) in Ext. 1749, p. 9. v. St. Cosme.

in G: la pièce aux Cômes, for Jean Binet, VLv. TG. 1851.

in M: In AMT 1701, le jardin de Cosmes (V1¼), bel to Th. Lemprière ca ux. This refers to Cosme Cabot.

in O: Les Cômes Iers; v. Iers. La Mathe ès Cômes.

in T: le jardin Côme, Grande Maison, VCr. PRT. 1931.

**Cosnard.** v. Coignard.

**Cosnet, Conet, Cōnet, Conêt, Connette, Couōnnet.** (a corner).

other poss. deriviv: (1). JNF. couongnet (quoin); (2). JNF. cōnette (the point of a vertical slat in a fence); (3). JNF. cōnet (cuttle), the interior shell of which is sometimes dropped inland by gulls; v. casnet, cornière.

in B: La Rue du Cosnet, Cōnet, S of Franc Fief; 6C3.

in C: masura ez Cosnez 1381; but v. Corne.

in J: Le Cosnet, the old name of Melbourne House, which stands on a corner, and le Clos du Cosnet (J. 523) near by.

le Clos des Conets, VN, for Chs. Fleury; TJ. 1747.

Le Clos du Cosnet, (V4), Josué Sarre, Mare Ballam fm., VN, PRJ. 1904.

in L: AL. 1718 gives le Clos appelé le Cosnet (V3¼), Ph. de la Cour; le Cosnet, (V¼), Marie Lemprière; le Cosnet, Nicolas Le Veslet.

le Clos de Cosnet, Fief du Roi, 1809.

in M: le Camp et le Cosnet, (V1½), Jean Collas; AMT. 1701.

in My: Le Long Conêt, (My. 950).

PRMy. 1883 gives, in VS, le Clos du Cosnet or Cornet qv. (V4), late J. Morel, Stuart Fm.; and parti du Cosnet ou Chevalière (V2), F. G. Dallain.

Le Cornet des Coursiers du Grand Parcq. MHau. 1551.

Le Clos des Cosnez qui fut a Nicolas Arthur, Ste. Marie, Fief du Roy. 1613.

in O: le Clos du Cosnet, Cosnest, Fief Haubert, 17th cent. seigneurial rights on it sold by Jean de Carteret to Pierre I e Cornu, MVH. 1722.

La Rue des Cosnets, Couōnnets, fr. Les Perrons to St. George's Church with le Petit Cosnet, on St. George's Estate, and Le Conet, (O. 795); 1A4.

in P: PRPT. in VSN, gives le Cosnet du Clos Laurens, for Fallu, 1598; in 1714, Ph. Bisson tient le Cosnet du Clos Laurens, dans lequel sa maison est bâtie. (?P. 743). Clos Laurens.

le Clos du Cosnet, (P. 134A). Le Cosnet (P. 520). MHau. 1621. 1636.

le Court Cosnet, Conêt, (P. 491); ment. as Clos du Cosnet, Fief ès Vingt Livres, 1611, and in PRP. 1880, in VCV. for hrs. J. Morel.

in T: Le Grand Cosnet, and le petit Clos de Cosnet, (T. 360), Alfriston House, VVEv, 3C1, PR T. 1931. Clos du Cosnet (T. 349).

Le Conêt fm., N of Les Croix, 3C2; nr. field Le Conêt, (T. 258).

La Connette, field inside Le Câtel de Rozel, (T. 1437); 4A1; but v. Cornière.

**Cosnière, Cosnièthe.** v. Cornière.

**Cosnuette.** (a little corner).

dim. of cosnet; cf. cosnet, cornière.

in T: la maison de Garde de Rozel... au lieu appelé La Cosnuette, AdE. 1742; prob. the same as La Cosnuette, (T. 1437), (V3). Hillside fm; VRoz; PRT. 1931; shown by Pop. 1563 as Le Conyet.

**Costil.** v. Côtîl.

**Côte.** (rib, slope, coast).

F. côte; OF. coste; ML. costa (coast); Lat. costa (rib, side); cf. coet.

in G: La Rue de la Côte; the coast road SW of Gorey Harbour; 11B1.

in M: La Côte de la Pallière, au, du Palier; v. Pallière.

in P: La Côte Pierre Payn, VG, PRPT. 1714.

in T: Les Côtes du Nord fm., and road, at the E end of Bouley Bay, with field Les Côtes du Nord (V3½), at Le Câtel fm. at sea; La Côte, a rock S of La Rocque.

in Les Ecréhous: Les Côtes, 1867; Grande et Petite Côte, rocks.

Les Côtes Badgies, v. Badgi.

**Côté.** (side).

cf. Côte.

in M: le Jardin de L'Autre Côté, (V12), Jean Noel; AMt. 1701.

**Coteau.** v. Côtîl.

**Côtîl, Costil, Coteau.** (a small slope; a hillside of waste land or bracken; a small field cultivated or terraced on a slope); dim.

**Côtillet.**

dim. of côte, qv. F. coteau means only a slope; JNF. cōti, cōtîl has the fuller meaning given above; recorded as a surname, de Costillo, Costilio, du Coustîl 1309; du Costil 1309; Cotil, Cotyll 1515; Costill 1528; Costil 1607–1749.

in G: La Rue des Côtîls, at Verclut, and Le Grand Côtîl, road, 11C1.

in H: Les Côtîls fm. and La Rue des Côtîls, Mont à l'Abbé, opposite Nicole Mill; 7C1.

in J: Le Côtîl, point and cliff area Le Côtîl above it, E of La Saline 2B2.

in L: un coteau, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1799.

in M: Le Côtîl fm., with (V43) of land, J. Nicolle, VQ; PRMt. 1865; site of Chapelle de St. Julien; with La Rue du Côtîl; 2C3.

Le Grand Côtîl, name of lane above Gibraltar; 4D1.

in O: le beau costil... coupes de vinchellez, Esther de Carteret, 1610.

in P: le Costil de la Fanne; ment. 1568; v. Fanne.

in T: un cotillet de terre. 1646.

**Cotillet.** v. Côtîl.

**Cotillon.** (petticoat).

dim. of F. cotte; OF. cote (coat); v. Trousse.

**Côtillon.** (a little cōtîl).

v. Côtîl.

in P: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VD, Le Petit Côtillon, for Salmon; and in VSN, cōtillon de son clos, for Herbelue, at Sandybrook. Also 1775.

**Cotte.** (a cavern, hide-out, cubby-hole, pigsty).

mainly coastal, with some inland examples; not necessarily pre-historic; JNF. cotte (cave), cotte à pouchons (pigsty); fr. Icel. ON. kot, kyta (hut); OE. cot (cottage), whence OE. cote (chamber), as in dovecote; fr. ML. cota, cotagium (cottage); distinct fr. F. cotte (skirt); v. cotillon.

in B: La Cotte de St. Brelade; palaeolithic cave-dwelling on E of St. Brelade's Bay; yielded Mousterian and Acheulean implements, and teeth of Homo Breladensis (Neanderthal); 8D2. The cave gives its name to La Cotte Point La Tête de la Cotte; Le Puits de la Cotte, inlet W of the point; and La Cotte boulevard 1795, and Battery 1817; 9C1. Le Magazin et la Batterie de la Cotte ment. in AdE. 1786, 1796.

Le Cotte es Fées; Le Creux es Fées.

in C: le Clo de la Cotte, (C. 106A); 10D3.

le Jardin de la Cotte, at the Priory (nr. the Church, not Priory Fm); PRC. v. Quotte.

in G: field La Cotte (G. 649), at Les Silleries; 10D2.

in J: La Cotte, cliff area at Ronez Quarry; with semaphore, magazine and guard-house; 2B1. Headland now quarried away.

in M: Le Cotte Pallot (?for Côte), VRoz; nr. (Mt. 182–192); advt. 1972.

in N: Le Jardin devant Les Cottés (ie. pigsties) (M). 446).

in O: La Cotte, also called La Cotte à la Chèvre; palaeolithic cave-dwelling on cliff E of Grosnez; 1A1.

La Cotte es Martins, at Grosnez; 1A1.

le Clo de la Cotte, (C. 60), between La Place and the cliffs; 1A2.

in P: Les Cotte, and le Jardin derrière Les Cottés; MPay. 1848.

in T: Les Cotte, also called Les Cottés es Chevres, between Havre Giffard and Belle Hougue; 3A3–4.

le Clo de la Cotte, (C. 896–1), at La Mare d'Angot; 3C4.

**Cottin.** (a little cave).

dim. of cotte, qv.

in O: Le Cottin Gavey, a cave at Grosnez, now obliterated by a landslide.

**Cou.** v. Col.

**Couchette.** (a resting-place).

F. couchette; JNF. coucchette (a four-poster bed; or a place in the open air where one sat and rested in fine weather); fr. F. coucher (to lie down); Lat. collocare (to place together); cf. Eng. couch (a settee, sofa); v. Cime.

in J: La Couchette ès Nonnes, a large area N of La Ville Guillon, (OJH. 207. 224); 2B4. The Chapel of St. Blaise stood ¼ mile to the S of this area; it became the Chapel of Sts. Blaise and Marguerite some time after the death of Ste. Marguerite of England in 1192, poss. because a convent of nuns had been added to the chapel; hence the above place-name. Ste. Marguerite was no doubt chosen for this additional dedication because her feast day, Feb. 3, was the same as that of St. Blaise. v. Nonne.

**Coucou.** (cuckoo; FLM. says a family name).

F. coucou; Pr. cogul; OE. cuccu; ML. cucus; Lat. cuculus; note also the surname Le Kukku 1274, Cucku 1309.

in O: le cōtil de la Pierre à, du Coucou, (V1¼), at Ville Bagot, E. Prouten; V1.éo: PRO. 1904-11.

**Couée, Couès, Couez.** v. Coie.

**Couèné.** poss. alternative for cosnet.

poss. akin to F. couenne (scraped pigskin, rind), ML. cutinna, Lat. cutis (skin); there is resemblance to Ouaisné, and Quaignon, qvv; cosnet is pronounced couèné in (T); GdG. records the Alderney word couème (dried cow-dung used as fuel), JNF. couèpé.

in O: PRO. 1904-11 gives, in VMI or VVz, on La Route de Vinchelez or at Portinfer, a field (V3½) named Le Couèné, Le Petit Couèné, Le Petit Couèné or Le Clos d'Bro for J. de Brocq. le Couønnet, rock area SW of Coupe Adam off L'Etacq. 1C3.

**Couers.** form and meaning doubtful.

F. couver (to hatch, lie hid, smoulder); note surnames Couart 1299; les Couez 1381, les Coes 1363; cf. Gouuers.

in L: La Vallette à Couers, (V3¼), Manor Fm.; VVI; PRL.

**Couet.** v. Coet.

**Couillail.** v. Courllail.

**Couilliard, le Couilliard.** surname, reintroduction.

in S: in 1726 Michel Lemprière, Sr. de Dièlément, bailla à Thomas de Gruchy le Clos de Couilliard, nr. (S. 7); en plus le camp au sud du Couilliard, Fief de Dièlément; s'oblige ledit de Gruchy d'y bâtir une maison de pierre à deux foyers entre ici et deux ans proche sur ledit Clos (ie. La Pièce Manger); in 1729... dans le bail susdit était compris une partie de la Pièce Manger au nord dudit Clos Couilliard... en plus le champ à condition d'èfossé, que ledit Sr. ferait édifier pour séparer ledit champ d'avec le reste du Clos de Bisson (S. 9) appartenant audit Lemprière... Reg. Pub. Vol. 34, fo. 193; cf. Pièce Manger, and Curé.

**Couleuvre.** (grass-snake).

F. couleuvre; Lat. coluber (serpent), whence Eng. cobra; from this same root is F. couleuvrine, ML. colubrina (a culverin); "cannons, couleuvrines, pouldre" are ment. in orders for guarding Gorey Castle 1462, (Nicolle, Mont. Org. Cast., p. 32).

in T: a group of fields, La Grande Couleuvre or Les Echilievres, (T. 14); Les Coulevres (T. 15-16); La Couleuvre de bas, (T. 17-18); above the fort at Petit Port, and within the site of the supposed promontory fort at Belle Hougue; 3A4. The name is due to the narrow and winding shape of these fields; but note Petit Prè et Grand Côtil de la Roche Culée (T. 65. 67) to the S; and that a demi-culverin was mounted to the SE at Le Porteret in 1596.

**Couliissat.** v. Tollysak.

**Coulomb, Coulomp.** v. Colomb.

**Coultro, Coultrop.** (star-thistle, caltrop).

cf. accoutro. F. chausse-trape; OF. caudetrap; Eng. caltrop; OE. calketrepp; OE. calcatrippe; ML. calcitrapa; fr. Lat. calx (heel) and Teut. trappa (snare); the caltrop is called tribulus in Vergil's Georgics. The word orig. meant a spiked ball for maiming cavalry horses; then, by extension, to a plant resembling such. The calcitrapa variety of thistle having occurred here very rarely indeed, one may assume that the plant here meant is the common aspera variety, known as the purple Hardhead or Knapweed, which flourishes in St. Ouen's Bay. (FLS).

in O: a group of fields SW of Vinchelez de Bas are named Le Coultro, Coultrop, (O. 770-1. 777-8); often mentioned in MVH; ment. in V. de Haut Aveux as La Coultrop 1712, Coultrop 1731-43.

**Countin.** v. Cointin.



**CouÛnnet.** v. Cosnet.

**Coupe.** (summit).

OF. cope, dim. copet; JNF. coupe, cope (summit); OE. cop (top of hill, head of person); D. kop (head), kopje (hillock); Teut. kopf (head) poss. fr. Lat. caput.

in **Mt**: La Coupe, the NE corner of Jersey, 4B3; shown as Le Couppa by Pop. 1563, Speed 1610 et subs; Le Cauppa by Blome c1660; La Coupe by Dum. 1685 and Mar. 1689; AdE 1778 gives "établir un Corps de Garde à la Coupe"; AdE. 1786, "le Corps de Garde à la Coupe", Rich. 1795 shows a boulevard and guard-house; in 1867 it has a stone turret, and in 1924 a white turret with pole beacon.

PRM: in VRoz, gives le Clos de la Coupe (V4) for Ann Le Huquet 1861, and (V7½) for Chs. Ahier 1889; today we have fields La Coupe Fliquet, (Mt. 203), 4B3; La Coupe, (V2½), Greencliffe Fm; and La Coupe, at Otago Cottage (now demolished).

in **O**: Coupe Adam, or Coupadan (no article), the highest in a group of rocks off 'L'Etacq, also known as La Coupe à Dent, IC3; "Le Prince Impérial" was wrecked here c1886.

Les Coupes, three promontories separated by valleys, and their hinterland, between Vinchelez and the cliffs, 1B3; the name also applies to the valley descending to Douet de la Mer; La Cache des Coupes is a lane leading to the area; Le Lavoir des Coupes is in (O. 173).

Les Coupes, or Les Prés des Coupes, (O. 141–2), Fief VdeH, ment. in MO. 1609, when de Carteret of VdeH sold to Dumaresq of VdeB a right of way to and from Les Coupes, across VdeB land called Les Vallettes; a notebook belonging to Col. Le Cornu, dated 1610, gives "separance faite entre les Vallettes et les Coupes par muraille batié par ensemble, la partie au sud de la recourbe de VdeB, et au nord à VdeH"; ment. also in SRVdeH. 1676, 1702 re trespass across Les Coupes; MHag. 1827, re sale of VdeH, gives la chasse qui conduit aux coteaux des Coupes.

**Coupée.** (an escarpment on the coast).

JNF. copée; either fr. OF. copet, dim. of coupe, qv. (a small peak or summit); or fr. F. couper, OF. coper (to cut in half), fr. ML. colpus (a blow), Lat. colaphus; cf. La Coupée in Sark.

in **B**: La Coupée or Cou du Boux, ie. Pointe de Boue or But, S of St. Aubin; ment. in SD. 1600–50; cf. Col, Bou.

in **O**: La Copée de La Crête Roichette.

in **H**: la Coupée Morin, at the foot of La Montagne, 1685.

**Couperon.** (hill-top, cliff-top).

OF. couperon (peak of hill, tree etc.); OE. coperon, coperoun; fr. Teut. kopf (head); cf. coupe, coupson.

in **Mt**: Le Couperon, headland; 4A4; containing Le Dolmen du Couperon (megalithic long cist), Corps de Garde 1689, and boulevard 1795; shown as Le Coupperon by Pop. 1563; Le Caperonne by Speed 1610 et subs; Le Camperonne 1670, 1739.

Les Côtés du Couperon et Beunon, G. Noel; VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

**Coupière.** meaning unknown.

poss. the fem. of a surname Coupier.

in **L**: Le Pray et Jardin de La Coupière, (V1½), Jean Remon ca. ux; AL. 1718.

**Coupillière.** v. Goupil.

**Coupon, Copson.** (summit).

variant of couperon, qv; both being dims. of coupe, qv.

in **Mt**: Le Copson, Copron de Rozel.

Le Coupon de Verclut.

**Couquerel.** v. Coquerel.

**Cour, Court.** (a Seigneur's fore-court, sometimes the venue of his court, back-yard, any court or yard).

including a fives-court, v. below; F. cour; OF. court; ML. courtis (courtyard), a contraction of Lat. cohortem (a band, multitude, assembly); cf. cohue, court; the venues of some ancient feudal courts are echoed in:

in **Mt**: pouarent a la palme... en la court sur la granche de l'hostel (Rozel Manor), 1463; (BSJ. 1924, p. 134).

in **O**: La Rue de la Cour (of St. Ouen's Manor), fr. Rue du Couvent to Rue du Manoir, 5B1–2.

le Clos de la Cour (Vinchelez de Haut Manor), (V9½); ment. in partage Le Feuvre 1479 and MO. 1486.

field La Cour (O. 211), between le Clos de St. George (O. 210) and Le Ménage (O. 212); the last appears as La Cour de "lage (v. Image) in MO. 1486; in 1786 La Cour was sold to Ph. Le Cornu by Jean de Carteret of VdeB; 1B3; cf. le Clos de la Cour (V6½), C. P. Le Cornu, VVz; PRO. 1904–11.

in **S**: Le Pré de la Cour (Bagot Manor), (S. 809); 10B3.

**Cour, Court, de la Cour, Court.** surname.

recorded from c1340 as de la Cour, de la Court, meaning a man who lived in the Seigneur's precincts.

in **C**: le Clos de la Cour, E of Green Island Stores, nr. Samares Mission.

in **L**: le Clos de Jean de la Court du lys des Costils, (V2½); Fief du Roi; partage filles Le Boutillier; MCol. 1618.

**Courant.** usage not clear.

long and narrow, a strip of land, or land running alongside.

in L: des pièces appelées les travers et les courants, (V7); ment. in Patente for Hamptonne 1649; (BSJ. 1932, p. 54). Jean Le Gros, son Clos Courant, (V5); AL. 1718, p. 41.

**Courcamp.** v. Court.

**Courcier, Courçière.** v. Coursier.

**Courgette.** (shaped like the small variety of marrow) cf. Gorgette.

dim. of F. courge (gourd); OF. gourde, abbrev. of cougourde; Pr. cougourdo; Lat. cucurbita (gourd).

in T: La Longue Courgette, (T. 277), on Rue du Tas de Geon; 3C2.

**Courllail, Couillail.** form and meaning uncertain.

among poss. affinities are:

Bret. couril (a fairy inhabiting a dolmen and beguiling young girls); (2). surname Le Corlu 1274, Courlu 1309, and Couleye c1340.

unlocated: les camps de Couillail, Courllail; partage Giffard, 1608.

**Couronne.** (crown).

F. fr. lat. corona; Heim. derives Grande et Petite Couronne in Pays de Caux fr. Scand. pers. name Koli, and holmr (island).

in B: La Couronne, a cliff-top S of Pointe du But; 9C4.

**Cours.** v. Court.

**Coursier, Coursière, Courcier, Courçière.** meaning uncertain.

F. coursier can mean a war-horse, a hunter of hares, one who journeys to town on business, Eng. courser; Pr. corsier; ML. cursarius (pertaining to a runner); Lat. cursor (a runner); the word coursier stands for champ de course (a race-course), of which there were several in the Island.

in B: Les Coursières, (B. 384A. B).

le Clos des Coursières, (V6¼); Les Coursières de bas, (V4), (B. 491–2), Thos. Renouf; AB. 1786.

in H: Les Coursières. Fief du Prieur de Mont Cochon, for Jean Pinel, 1814.

in J: PRJ. 1904–11, in VHé, gives, Les Coursières, Courçières, (V2¼), Beech Fm. now Beau Pré; Les Courciers, (V2½), Les Ormes, on Hérupé main road; le Clos des Courciers, Coursiers, Chas. Simon.

in My: Le Cornet des Coursières du Grand Parc; MHau. 1551. La Coursière, (My. 610), (V1½), on Rue d'Olive; VN; PRMy. 1883.

Les Issues et les Coursières, (V7), J. F. Hacquoil, Tombette, VS; PRMy. 1883.

in O: Les Coursières, (O. 1180. 1087); ment. in Mess. in partages of Jacques and Frs. de Caen 1588 and 1594, and in sale of land 1600; PRO. 1904–11 gives le Clos des Coursières, (V4½), for J. de Caen, in VM1, and for Philippe de la Perrelle 1727. MLB. Fief de Morville.

in P: La Courçière, Fief de la Reine, Thos. Esnouf, 1713.

in S: le Clos appelé Les Coursiers, Fief de la Houquette, 1620; v. Mouranderie.

le Jardin des Coursières, Fief Patier, Mess. 1621; ment. as (V1¼) in partage Gavey, MHau. 1726; v. Gavey.

**Court.** (short).

F. court; Eng. curt; Icel. kortr; Lat. curtus (docked, shortened); courts-tours (short-turns) in Jersey means short furrows in ploughing a field not exactly rectangular.

in B: La Courte Pièce, (V¾), Pierre Jendron ca. ux. Anne Roze; AB. 1786.

in C: Deux camps du Court Val, in Rue du Havart, Fieu du Prieur; MHau. 1578. v. Havard.

in L: l'endroit des Courtes Pierres; MHau. 1538.

Le Clos des Courtes Pieches, Fief des Arbres, sold by Aulne Gibault for the children of the late Edemond Le Gallais, 1636.

Les Courcamps, for courts champs, (L. 662).

in M: AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos des Courtes (V3¼), Abr. Messervy; le Court Clos d'Edouard payn (V4¼), Ph. Collas; le Clos des Courtes Pièces (V3), Geo. Messervy.

in My: Les Courtes Pièces de la Hougue, (V2). nr. My. 123 or 303. MHau. 1546.

in O: La Courte Pièce, (O. 1774). Les Courts Camps at Lecq.

Les Courts Camps (V1), (O. 294). MHag. 1734.

in T: Les Cours Champs, (V¾), La Garenne fm.

**Court-house.**

cf. cour, cohue.

in B: Old Court House Hotel, St. Aubin, (OJH. 189); may have had an Admiralty Prize Court. There are initials of Pierre Seale 1611 on a fireplace; and cellar for storage of cargoes. Le Cellier du Roy 1749 was prob. immediately to the south.

in G: Old Court House Hotel, Gorey, (OJH. 189); which court is unknown; has fireplace with Caen stone corbels, prob. made from blocks stolen from Mont Orgueil 1531.

**Courtil, Courtel.** (a croft, field or garden in the country). Very common in Guernsey.

F. Norm. courtîl; JNF. courtî; It. cortile (a small court adjoining a church); cf. OF. courtilage, Eng. curtilage (a house, yards and outbuildings considered as one unit); note MO. 1694, 'maisons de

dehors (outhouses), courtiltages, collonbiers"; derived by CD as a dim. of cour, qv; an alternative deriv. is fr. Lat. hortillus, dim. of hortus (a garden); cf. the dim. courtillet and the plural Courtis.

in G: Les Courtils, (G. 503); 11C2.

Les Courtils de Binet, (V5<sup>+</sup>), partage Amy; ERO. doc. 21. 1706.

in H: L'Enclos et Les Petits Courtils, (H. 1140A); 7C1.

in J: Les Courtils, (V8<sup>3/4</sup>), bel. to Ayimer Fm., Hérupé. Les Courtils de Noel, fief de Surville 1715.

in P: Le Coil de la Courte Piece; MHau. 1756.

Les Courtils d'Enouf, or terres de Hamon ou les Hammonets. C. 1660. MO.

in L: Les Grands Courtils, (V6<sup>3/4</sup>), for Jeanne Payn, wid. of Geo. Anley; AL. 1718.

le Clos appelé les grands Courtils, (V14), in the Patente of Hamptonne 1649, (BSJ. 1932, p. 54).

in M: Les Courtils, (M. 774).

PRM. 1861, 1889. in VQ, give un champ appelé l'Ecourtill (V3<sup>3/4</sup>), nr. the Church, for Nic. du Feu, 1861; and L'Ecourtills 1889.

in My: Les Courtils des Ricquards, fieu du Roy for Jacques Guillaume, 1613, on La Rue du Motier. ?(My. 874).

Le Courtel, (My. 292), le Clos du Courtel (My. 293), shown for Jean Vibert in PRMy. 1832; bel. to La Grange, and known to its denizens as Blackberry Corner: Le Clos du Courtil (My. 607). Les Courtils des Landes, Jean Belin, 1744, ?(My. 725).

in O: Le Courtil, (O. 16).

Les Courtie, (V2 and 3), Vinchelez Fm.

Les Courtils, (V5<sup>1/2</sup>), Homestead fm.

Les Petits Courtils, nr. St. Ouen's cemetery; MCol (My) 1751.

le Clos de Neuf Courtils ou des Pauvres, (O. 773); ment. in MVH. 1741.

Les Courtis de Seux.

Les Courtils, le Grand Courtil ou La Rocquette, Le Petit Courtil, (O. 1778. 1777. 1776).

in P: les deux Courtilles; partage Robin; MHag. 1663.

in T: Jean Mauger holds le Jardin du Feugué en Courti, (V2<sup>3/4</sup>), N of le Clos de l'Auge; SRAv. 1751.

**Courtillier, Courtilliet.** v. Courtillet.

**Courtillet, Courtilier, Courtillet, Courtillier, Courtillière, Courtilliet, Curtillet.** (a small garden). dim. of courtil, qv; but courtillier (a wizard who withers plants by evil spells), and F. courtillière (a mole-cricketer, which ravages gardens), may be reflected in some of the examples below.

in C: a specimen from near Cortelet, Le Hocq, of Labiées (marrubium vulgare), recorded 1860.

in G: land appropriated by Philip d'Aubigny "in valle castri de Geresey et in Curtillet", from the Prior del Silet and others; LC. 1229; v. Hillet.

TG. 1601 gives, in VM: Jacques Pain au clos du douet quatre vergées, et deux vergées és Courtilliers, au vouest de la maison du Hautgard.

AG. c1770, 1804 has, dans le Clos Les Courtilliers au sud, (V3<sup>3/4</sup>), for Jeanne Amy; le Clos Les Courtilliers, (V1<sup>1/2</sup>), for Frs. Amy, who also has le Clos La Croute; and trois champs dans Les Courtillière, (V4), for Henry Mallet, who also has butiere de la Couture.

GL. 1841 has Les Courtilliers, VRue, for Ph. Amy, repeated in TG. 1851 as Les Courtilliers; prob. of Petit Câtillon; (v. Godfray, and Buesnellerie); ERO. doc. 21. 1706, partage Amy, gives Les Courtilliers, (V9<sup>3/4</sup>).

in H: Les Courtilliers de Feuvre, avec Chs. Hilgrove; SRMel. 1746.

Les Courtilliers, prob. at: "The Priory", avec Jn. Poingdestre; SR. Mel. 1748.

Les Courtilliers, nr. a Clos de Briard, avec Frs. Valpy dit Janvrin; SRMel. 1780 and 1797.

in J: le costil appelé Les Courtilliers, (V<sup>3/4</sup>); partage Pinel; MHau. 1748; poss. (J. 251).

**Courtillier, Courtillière.** v. Courtillet.

**Courtilliet.** v. Courtillet.

**Courtinerie.** v. Continerie.

**Courtis, Courtis.** plural of courtil but note: JNF. courti (a small garden), v. courtil; there is also a surname Curceis 1292, Le Curteis 1299, Le Courtoys 1331, Le Curteys, Lecorteis c1340; meaning either short-hose, or courteous; and surviving as Curtis in English.

in J: dans le Clos de Courtis (indicating several courtils in one enclosure), (V8<sup>3/4</sup>), J. W. Gruchy, VN; PRJ. 1904.

**Cousin, Cousin.** v. Cuissin.

**Coutanche.** surname.

recorded as Coustanchez c1510; Coustances 1528; Constance 1607; Coutanche 1668; the name is prob. derived from the ancient tie with the Bishopric of Coutances, seen in the du Costil will of 1496, which left money to the "tribus domibus Constantiae", the Three Houses of Coutances in Jersey, "Vulgo Les Quinze Vingtz", ie. charitable institutions based on Louis IX's hospital for 300 blind persons; v. Coutances Register 1517, (BSJ. 1890, 1970). Lord Coutanche's arms resembled those of the See. Coutanche Fm. below may be on the site of one of the Three Houses.

in C: le Clos de Coutanche, (V12); TSam. 1754; fief de Samares.

in H: le Mont Coutanche. Lord Coutanche House, The Esplanade.

in J: le Clos de Coutanche, (J. 166).

in Côtill qui fut a Charles Yves Coutanche, part of (J. 884), above Bonne Nuit; Nat. Trust property.

in T: Coutanche Fm. (OJH. 140. 231); home of the Coutanche family 1540-1820; with La Rue Coutanche; 3C1.

**Couteur, Le Couteur.** surname.

recorded as Le Costur 1299; Le Costour 1309; Le Coustour 1331; Le Cousteur 1497; Le Couteur from 1515; meaning the church sacristan, sexton, who calculated payments due to the Cure from

parishioners, telling them what the cost would be; v. VV, p. 2, we find le Cousteur de la paroisse 1498, (BSJ. 1911, p. 83), les cousteurs des xij paroses 1620, (La Cloche, BSJ. 1890, p. 462); latterly the duties of the cousteur included reading the lessons, whence he was called Lecteur; there is a tradition in the Le Couteur family that he also acted as parish schoolmaster, (SB); in PRMy. 1771 Henry Nicolle is chosen as L'Ecteur in place of Jean Remon; and in 1792, Ph. Robert is chosen as Couteur in place of Estienne La Gerche, resigned.

in B: le Champ des Couteurs, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), W of La Terre de Bedlage, Mar. Alexandre ca. ux. Anne Renouf; AB. 1786.

le Clos Le Couteur or Le Pleinmont, (B. 801), at Belle Vue, home of Sir John Le Couteur; 9A1.

in My: TMy. gives, es Jardin Collas Le Coûteur.

au mesnage Philippe Le Couteur, VN: there is a Ph. Le Couteur in the parish in Ext. 1607.

in P: Le Clos Couteur (west), (P. 480).

in T: le camp de la Couteure, fief de Dielaman, Pierre Esnouf, 1696.

unlocated: l'ostail au Cousteur; PLF. 1479.

**Couture.** (cultivated land, tillage; a very ancient place-name).

F. culture; Norm. couture; JNF. couôtuthe; Lat. cultura (ploughed land); fr. F. OF. coure, Eng. coulter (ploughshare), Lat. culter (a knife); v. BSJ. 1907, p. 223; L'Amy, p. 160.

in G: site of La Couture, at Ville ès Philippines, with field La Coûture (G. 56A); 11A1; ment. as "à la Couture", Royal Fief, Mess. 1558-9; les Buttières de la Couture, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), partage Amy, ERO. doc. 21. 1706; Ph. Mallet de La Couture, MHau. 1736; La Couture du Sud, boundary in need of repair, 1749; la piece de bas de La Couture, partage Amy de la Rue, undated.

le Clos de La Couture, sale Knapp-Aubin, MHau. 1798.

La Grande Couture (V11 $\frac{1}{2}$ ) (G. 181) and le Clos de La Couture (V6 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), for Elie Falle; AG. 1804.

in J: La Coûture, (J. 16), at Sorel; 2A2.

La Couture située aux Mouriers, (V2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Joseph Bisson, La Croix, VD: PRJ. 1907.

in L: le Clos de La Couture, (V7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), in Terres que le Roi possède; Extr. 1668 and in 1815.

le Clos de la Couture du nord, sud; in Les Terres de St. Germain; Ext. 1749 p. 73.

in M: Les deux camps des Cortures. MHau. 1595.

in P: cultura de Crapoducto; cultura Regis in Crapouduth; (Cart. 312. 314).

**Couvent.** (convent).

F. couvent; OF. convent; Lat. conventus (assembly, religious community); the word is sometimes evidence for a lost monastery of the early middle ages, or dark age.

in B: Le Pré du Couvent which includes the perquage purchased by Nicolas Orange and Guillaume Le Bas from Edouard de Carteret, 1663. Ment. in 1666, 1854. (B. 109).

Le Couvent (B. 113). Le Clos derrière le Couvent (B. 112).

at Pont du Val, nr. Clos de St. Samson; 5D4; Le Couvent, (V2), Highlands fm., may be one of above.

in L: there may be evidence for a 7th cent. monastery on the site of St. Lawrence's Church, N of which is La Vingtaine du Coin Moutier.

Le Convent; ment. 1400; (Cart. 265), "la sexte garbe et est pour le convent".

Le Couvent, hamlet S of Mont Gavay, and field Le Couvent, (L. 345); 6B2.

in P: le Jardin du Couvent, (P. 499), really in (My), refers to the garden of St. Matthew's R.C. Convent, now used as a warehouse.

in O: house Le Couvent, now Oakleigh, and La Rue du Couvent, fr. chemin de pied de l'Eglise to La Rue de la Cour; 5B1; there is no modern convent here, and the name may mark the site of an ancient one. La Rue du Prieur is nearby.

in T: Le Couvent Champ, (T. 982), S of Les Câteaux; 7B1.

**Coyes, Coys.** v. Coie.

**Crabbé.** (a narrow creek).

earlier forms Craby, Crabbec, Crabic; places so named are not known haunts of crabs; cf. le Pray de Crabes nr. Ste. Appoline in Guernsey, which is inland; MLT. derives fr. ON. krappr (narrow) and vic (creek); cf. Eng. crab (to vex), crabbed, crabby (perverse, difficult, unpleasant).

in My: Crabbé, a creek, containing a triple cave, and its hinterland; Poingdestre 1682 mentions Crabec as a haunt of field-mice called Musquine, different from the inland Musaraignes (Lat. musaraneus; cf. museraie). Le Clos de Crabbé (V3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). (My. 315).

**Crabe.** (crab).

F. crabe; OE. crabba; Icel. krabbi; Teut. chrebiz; (crab); Swed. kräfta (crawfish); W. craf (claws); cf. Crabière.

at sea: La Pierre ès Crabes; a rock off Le Hocq; 10D4.

**Crabière.** (A place where crabs are caught).

v. crabe; cf. Eng. crabbery.

in H: La Crabière, a rock off Pointe des Pas, shown 1700; was at one time a rifle target; 10C1.

in O: La Crabe, site of Redoubt 1817; 5A2.

La Crabière, an expanse of rock S of L'Etacq; 1C1.

**Cracherie.** v. Cras.

**Cracheur, Cracheuse, Cracheux.** (the spitter).

F. cracher (to spit, splash); a name given to rocks on which the sea splashes or splutters.

in B: Le Cracheux, spell Cracheur 1844, a rock and cliff-foot N of Noirmont Tower; ment. in SD. 1600-50.

**Crafford.** v. Grasfort.

**Craig.** surname.

in H: Craig Street. St. Helier.

**Crâne.** v. Cranne.

**Craniegaine.** (a cranequin, a device for bending a crossbow).

OF. OE. cranequin (a crank-handle for bending the arbalist or crossbow); fr. Old Dutch kraeneken, dim. of kraene (a crane); OE. cranequinier (a mounted crossbowman carrying the large arbalist worked by a cranequin), c.1475; a crossbow with a windlass was called an "arblast a troil" c1330; the mechanism for bending a crossbow was called a "hauxpuis" or haussepé in 1340, (Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. pp. 154, 159); a German sporting crossbow and cranequin, late 16th. c., was sold at Christie's 9 Jun. 1971.

in O: Le Fieu Cranie gaine; ment. in Ext. 1645; (BSJ. 1927, p. 317).

**Cranne. Crane.** (a crevice in a cliff-face or a windlass for hauling vrac or contraband up a cliff.)

(1). F. Bret. cran (nick, notch, gash): OF. crenne; Eng. Cranny; Norm. cranire (an old house full of cracks); JNF. cranne; Lat. crene (a notch), whence crenellate. Or (2). F. crône; JNF. cranne; Eng. crane; D. kraene (a mechanical crane), so called from resemblance to the bird; Icel. trani; W. Bret. caran; Lat. grus; Gk. γέρανος geranos, (crane, the bird).

in O: La Cranne and La Cranne du Rocquiel, inlets on the N coast W of Grève de Lecq.

in T: la Crane, site of a winch for hauling vrac up the cliff, E of Le Colombine; 3A2.

in Les Dirouilles; La Crane, a rock; Fa.

**Crapaud.** (a toad and nickname for Jerseyman).

F. crapaud (toad), a Teut. root; cf. Crapedoit.

at sea: Le Crapaud, a rock SW of Victoria Pier; spelt Le Crapau "ou un petit rochè rebondit (plump)", SD. 1600–50; Crapeau rock 1737; Crapeaud; Crapaud 1795.

Crapaud Road, S of the Hermitage; 9D4; ment. as la rade du Crapeau in AdE. 1728; du Crapau 1743.

in M: Le Clos des Crapauds ment. connected with a rente due in partage Payne-Badier. MRS. 1627.

**Crapaudière.** (toad-like, a toad-hole, a boggy place).

v. crapaud.

in B: La Crapaudière or Le Mont Crapaud, an area poss. so named from its shape or a gathering place of crapauds. Le Côté au Crapaud, at foot of Mont à la Brune.

in P: field La Crapaudière, (P. 249C), and area, nr. Mont à la Brune; SD1; marshy land, adjacent to above.

**Crapeau.** v. Crapaud.

**Crapedoit, Crapoudoit.** (the brook of toads).

appar. the ancient name of the St. Peter's Valley stream, fr. F. crapaud (toad) and OF. douet, doit (brook); GdeG. suggests fr. ON. Krappr (narrow), cf. Crabbé. The word became a surname, de Crakedok 1274; de Crapoideut, Crapedoyt 1309; de Crapoudoit 1306; de Crapedoit 1309; de Crapoudout 1323–4; a Jean de Crapedoit held (V20) of Fief de Noirmont, including Costil du Forest, Valservie, la Lande de Jean Rose, Pièce de Marie, etc; MJdr. 1673; this surname might derive from a stream in Normandy, but note Crapaud Rock and Road; (BSJ. 1919, p. 18).

some early occurrences of the name:

1172–5: carucata in confino de Crapoudait, confinio de Crapoudoit, sold by de Barneville to St. Helier's Abbey; this land may have been in (C); (v. Cart. 318. 322; BSJ. 1908, p. 274; 1919, p. 19).

1186: cultura de Crapoducto, (Cart. 312); in the Norman Exchequer Rolls 1180, the Ministerium de Crapout Doit was the westernmost of the three ministeria, under Richard Burnouf as Minister, or farmer of revenues for the Duke of Normandy; and it prob. included the parishes of (B) (My) (O) and (P).

1186: cultura Regis in Crapouduth, (Cart. 314).

1306: a dispute between the Prior and Rector of (P) the tithes due from the vallis et et mariscus de Crapoudoit (ie. St. Peter's Valley and marsh); the tithes were due on a group of four fields abutting on the marsh, viz: (1). bel. to Colinus Tourgus, and adjoining the masnagium of Gaufridus Aulet. (2). bel. to Gaufridus Aulet and Jacquet de Vinceleis. (3). vulgarly called Nosum Clausum, bel. to dominus Robertus Aulec, priest. (4). vulgarly called Clausum du Heney, also bel. to Robertus Aulec. (Cart. 300).

c. 1331 the Fief du Hommet in (C) had been subdivided, one half-carucate being granted to Richard du Crapoudoit, and being his name; both later absorbed by Samares; ment. as Fief de Capedout 1489, (DLX. 3/201); Cradoyt, Craydoyt 1528; crapedoit, Crapedoist, Crappedoit 1607–1749.

in C: le Fieu de Crapedoit, MHau. 1504. Mont Ubé ment. as being on le Fief Crapedoit, MHau. 1588.

**Crapoudoit, Crapoudoit.** v. Crapedoit.

**Craque.** (a cleft, fissure, crack).

F. craquer, D. kraken (to crack); Gael. crac (a crack); the word varou below is OF. wareul, JNF. ouéthou, F. loup-garou. Swed. varulf, OE. werwulf (werewolf); fr. Icel. verr (man), ulfr (wolf).

in B: La Craque au Varou, Ouéthou, a small coombe at (B. 139 and 144), supposed to be a favourite track of the werewolf.

at sea: Les Craques, du Gros Rocher ou Rousse, S coast; et au Craques du Chateau (Elizabeth Castle); SD. 1600–50.

**Craqueville.** v. Escraqueville.

**Cras, Le Cras.** surname; locative, **La Crasserie, Cracherie.**  
orig. a nickname; recorded from 1299.

in **B:** Les Hureaux au Cras, (B. 198. 280), 8B3; Jean Le Cornu; AB. 1786; prob. nr. La Moye railway station.  
le Clos au Cras, (B. 826), au Coin; ment. as (V4½), hrs. Jean Orange; AB. 1786.  
La Cracherie, (B. 964A); ment. as le Hurel de la Crasserie, (V1¼), Math. Alexandre ca. ux. Anne Renouf; AB. 1786.  
le Clos au Cras, (V3¾), Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre; AB. 1786.  
in **H:** le Clos du Cras, (?H. 1186), Laugée Fm., Fief de Mèlèches; ment. in Blampied-L'Augée sale 1755.  
in **J** and **T:** Le Fieu ès Cras, the area round Sion and Macpèla; ment. as sub-fief of Samarès (C) 1382, (BSJ. 1904, p. 306), and in TSam. 1608; ment. as sub-fief of Mèlèches 1645; in 1646, Le Fieu ès Cras, partie à St. Jean, partie à La Trinité, owes un livre de poivre (cf. Rue du Poivre, nr. (J. 1075)).  
in **L:** le Jardin Cras, (L. 411. 706); cf. le Clos du Cras, (V4¾), Sara Le Brun, widow of Elie Le Gros; and le Clos du Cras et la Pepinière, (V1¼), Pierre de Ste. Croix; AL. 1718. Jardin de Cras (L. 23).  
in **O:** le Clos du Cras, (O. 522. 573) adjacent, with La Ruette au Cras, fr. Ville au Neveu to Les Peupliers; 1D4, 2C3; PRO. 1911 has le Clos de la Rue au Cras, (V4½), L. Thérin, VLéo.  
unlocated: le Clos du Cras, MCol (My). 1697.  
le Clos du Cras, partage Frs. Messervy; MHau. 1818.

**Craslin.** Surname in Guernsey and Normandy. Also a diminutive of Le Cras.

in **P:** La Rue du Craslin, the name for the winding lane from the foot of Beaumont Hill to Sandybrook, at the foot of Les Grupieux.  
Craslin House and Le Jardin du Craslin (V4¼), for A. A. Le Gros VSN; PRP. 1880.

**Crasserie.** v. Cras.

**Crasseté, Craste, Crasse.** perhaps (dirtied or fem. of Le Cras).

F. crasse (dirt) or, as adj. (coarse); JNF. crassette is the inner vessel of the old type of lamp, or crasset.

in **G:** AG. 1804 gives le Clos de la Craste, (V1¼), for Richard Bertram; and le champ à la buttière de la Crassetée (V½), sur La Sente Maillard, for Jean Le Vesconte; 11C2.

**Craste.** v. Crasseté.

**Crè, Crecq, Cret.** (a small valley containing a brook; the bottom of a valley where water stands; a cleft or fissure in the rock).

ON. kriki (nook), giving F. crique, OE. crike, cryke, Eng. creek (small stream or inlet); also Eng. crick (inlet, brook, crevice, cranny); cf. craque; also appearing as a surname, de Creki 1214, les Crike 1299.

in **L:** le Costil du Crecq, Fief du Roi; MEn. 1726. 1740.

le Cret de camp de haut, Jean Lorans; AMel. 1700.

field Le Crè, (V1); cf. le grand cõtil du Crè (V1½), bel. to Les Noyers; VCH; PRL. (L. 506).

in **My:** le Crecq, stream north-east of Le Rondin.

in **O:** le ruisseau du Cret jusques au ruisseau qui descend du Creux Bailleu, MO. 1708; Le Crecq, TO. 1721.

PRO. 1904–11 gives, south of Grève de Lecq Mill, le cõtil au Crè, E. G. Hacquoil, and le cõtil du Crec, E. Hubert; and also, in VLéo, un cõtil au Crè (V¾), and le cõtil du Crè (V1), P. Aubin.

Le Crè, in Les Garennes.

Le Grand et Petit Crè, at Le Pulec.

in **T:** Le Crè, and La Fontaine du Crè, a fountain near La Fontaine des Mittes.

le Clos du Crè, at Bouley.

le Clos de Cret, (T. 8), near la Fontaine du Crè; 3A2–4.

**Creçi, Crécy.** perhaps (water-cress, or a type of carrot or dim. of Crè).

F. cresson (water-cress); OE. cresse; Pr. creissoun; Lat. crescere (to grow), or Teut. kresen (to creep); creçi is also the name of a type of carrot, orig. from Crécy (Somme).

in **J:** le champ de Creçi, E. Esnouf, Brookvale; (V4¼) VHE; PRJ. 1911; appearing as le petit près 1907; cress may well have been grown here. See also Cressonnière.

**Crecq.** v. Crè.

**Crèdon.** meaning unknown.

in **My:** Le Clos de Crèdon, an apple orchard. nr. (My. 405). AVL. 1775.

**Crépinerie.** (the home of the Crespins) v. Crusoë.

only once recorded as a Jersey surname; a Jeanne de Bec-Crespin was wife of Pierre de Brèzè, Comte de Maulevrier, 15th c.

in **T:** La Crépinerie, now Peacock Fm., E of Dièllement; 7B2.

**Crespel.** surname.

recorded from 1200 as Crespel, Crespell, Crepel.

in **H:** tenementum Godfridi Crespell, Fief de Bellozanne, nr. Mont de la Ville, 1200; (AR. 1309, p. 236).

in **Mt:** La Rue, Les Rues Crespel, a lane W of Ville Brée, 3D4; (V½) au but des rues crespel, Richard Dumaresq, MO (Elie Dumaresq) 1552; ment. 1606 in sale of lands "vers le sud des Rues Crespel, Fieu de Rozel", suggesting that Les Rues (Mt.

19) may refer to this lane; (v. Alicette); La Rue Crespé, Fief du Pain, ment. in MPer. 1664.  
 le Clos des Rues Crespel ment. in partage Mlle. de la Rivière de Carteret, ERO. doc. 25. 1742; Ext. 1749, p. 57 gives "the Lands (called Les Terres-des-Rues Crepel)", in (T), pres. on the parish boundary between Pot du Rocher and Ville Brée, PRMt. 1861. in VRoz. gives: le champ Crespel (V1), Geo. Noel, Ville Brée; and les champs Crespel, proche le gran roché (V2 -), Geo. Noel jun., Ville ès Nouveaux.

**Cresque.** meaning unknown.

poss. a form of crè, or screque, or screcq.

in Mt: le Clos et cõtil de Cresque, (V5), Geo. Le Seelleur; VRoz; PRMt. 1861; cf. Screque, (Mt. 163).

**Cressonnière.** cross-bed.

in H: La Cressonnière en triangle, at le Hurel, Queen's Road, fief de la Houguette.

in L: La Cressonnière, in (L. 888).

**Cret.** v. Crè.

**Crête.** (crest).

OF. creste; Lat. crista (comb or tuft on a bird's head).

in Mt: La Crête, N of Anne Port, 4D3; shown as Le Creste, with boulevard, by Pop. 1563 (cf. Vercliffy Crest in Speed 1610); La Crête guard-house shown 1833, in ruins by 1867; near by was the "site of columnar structure, rhyolite". Les Dents de la Crête, the rocky foreshore of the point, with a rifle target 1867; le Clos de la Crête, (Mt. 588), near by; in Godfray partage 1791 MSal.

in O: La Crête Rotchette, Rocquette, sometimes spelled Loquet, E of Grosnez Castle; 1A1.

in J: La Crête, cape on E of Bonne Nuit Bay; boulevards shown in 1563, 1795; ultimately a fort and guard house.

**Creux.** (a hollow).

including a cavity, chasm or crevasse in a cliff-face; a cave half way down a cliff; a coombe or hollow, not on a cliff. Note Pr. cros, ML. crossum, crossu (a hollow), prob. of Celtic origin (v. BSIJ. 1957, p. 88) akin to OF. cruche, Eng. cruse, Icel. krus (a pot or hole); Icel. krukka (crock), Gael. crog (pitcher), W. crochan (a pot); cf. cave.

in B: Les Creux, a hollow above Bouilly Port; 8B3.

Les Creux Fantômes and Le Creux des Fées, at Bouilly Port; 8B4; named from the weird shapes of rocks there.

Les Trais Creux nr. La Moye. 8B.

Les Trais Creux at Noirmont, N of Les Cracheurs. 9C.

AB 1786 gives Les Creux farm for Jean Le Cornu.

in H: La Rue des Petits Creux or Pied des Creux nr. La Colomberie.

La Ruelle des Creux, bordering Mount Pleasant, bought by William Le Breton, 1824.

Le Creux au Cat. Inlet N of La Collette 10C.

in J: Le Creux de la Plaine SW of Sorel. 2A.

in Mt: Le Creux au Diable, rock in St. Catherine's Bay. 4D.

in My: Le Creux du Vis. Le Creux de la Touraille, garbled to The Devil's Hole; 2A3. shown as Le Trou au Diable 1885, Le Creux Terrible 1887.

Le Creux à la Congre nearby.

Le Creux de Lassé, between Rouge Nez and Crabbé; written L'Asec in PRMy. 1917.

in O: Le Creux Baillot, Bailleul, a hamlet well inland; 1D4 with La Rue du Creux Baillot, and Le Clos du Creux Baillot (O. 445a); note in SRV de H. 1674, Creux Ballen, Balleu, poss. (O. 469); and in TO. 1708, le ruisseau qui descend du Creux Bailleu: this is prob. the surname Balleol, Bailliol, recorded 1292 to 1309.

Le Creux de l'Espine. E of Creux Gabourel. 1B.

Le Creux au Français, at Grosnez; poss. recalling a siege by Flocquet, c.1461-2, but traditionally, according to FLM, connected with smuggling with the French.

Le Creux Gabourel. E of Creux Gros; 1B1.

Le Creux des Geonnais, S of Grand Becquet 1B.

Le Creux Gros, inlet with waterfall, E of Plémont; 1B1.

Le Jaune Creux, S of Le Pinnacle.

Le Creux Mouo, E of Grosnez. 1A1.

Le Creux à Mase, S of Plémont (for collection of musk.).

Le Creux Pisseux at Grève au Lançon.

Le Rouge Creux, S of Le Pinnacle 1A, or Le Creux Ros.

Le Creux de la Sioupe, W of Grève de Lecq 1B.

Le Creux Tynngagne nr. Grosnez.

Le Creux de la Vieillotte, E of Plémont.

in T: Le Creux Bouânne (dark, sinister); 3D2. a hide-out of Moutonniers, 1462 (v. Tombelène legend). E of Bouley Bay.

Le Creux au Cahouain (screech owl); a cave half-way down a cliff.

Le Creux Maio, E of Bouley Bay, ment. in MHau. 1595.

a field, Creux au Diou, (V3) at Les Hougues fm.

La Cave du Rouge Creux v. Cave.

unlocated. Le Creux de Bisson, S coast, SD. 1600-1650.

Half of two fields above Les Creux; partage Frs. de Carteret, MHau. 1678.

La Piece de haut des Creux, for Jas. Godfray 1820.

**Crevasse.** (left).

F. crevasse; OF. crevace; Eng. crevasse, crevice; fr. F. crever, Lat. crepare (to burst, crack).

in O: La Crevasse; the head of St. Ouen's Bay at L'Etaquerel; so named in maps of 1781, 1817, 1C1.

**Crèvecoeur.** (heartbreak or surname).

F. *crever* (to break); *coeur* (heart).

in C and G: La Rue Crèvecoeur, a lane on the (C) — (G) border leading up from Fauvic to Grouville Mill; Fief du Roi; ment. in Labez lands 1610; and in MCol. 1728.

**Creveu.** surname.

spelt Gruel c1340; Le Creveul 1528; Le Grewell 1607.

in Mt: La Pièce du Mont Creveu, Creveux, Crevu, (Mt. 76), W of Rozel Harbour; 4A3; ment. 1625 as Les Chaires du Mont Creveu; shown in VRoz. in PRMt. 1861 as (V14), for Thos. Richardson, of (Mt. 36).

le cōtil appellé Mont Creveu, Crevieu, (?V8), C. A. Fletcher, La Chaire; VRoz; PRMt. 1899.

Mont Creveux Battery shown above Rozel Bay in 1811 map.

**Crévin.** prob. a surname.

but not otherwise recorded, v. Fosse; there is an OE. word *crevin* (crevice), related to F. *crever*, Lat. *crepare* (to burst asunder).

in J: PRJ. 1904–11 gives, in VN, la Falaize, Les Falaizes de Crévin, (V3), Thos. Le Marinel, St. Blaize.

**Crevu.** v. Creveu.

**Cri.** (a wail, lamentation).

ML. *criolare* (to cry in anguish); Lat. *quiritare* (to shriek); thus, Les Cris de la Mer (cries heard on the N coast, from past shipwrecks, giving warning that a storm approaches); Le Cri des Tombelènes (a cry of despair during the French occupation, 1462).

in O: field, Les Cris de La Villaise, the E corner of (O. 1065); 1C2; at the top of Mont Huclin; there is tradition of a haunted cottage here, and a legend quoted by Dal; La Rue à La Pendue means the road of a woman hanged; and le Clos de La Pécree seems to mean a stupid, conceited girl; this group of names, if inter-connected, may be an echo of summary justice on a Maulevrier collaborator, c1465. FLM says simply Les Cris.

**Cricheman.** surname.

Chevalier 1648, p. 587, mentions a Lois Crichement (Louis Cricheman).

in H: la grande maison de Chischeman, Fief du Prieur, ment. 1696; bought in 1659 from Louis Cricheman; (BSJ. 1906, p. 54).

**Crique, Criquet, Criquetterie.** meaning uncertain, prob. surname.

among related words are: (1). F. *crique* (crevice, crack, cranny, creek); cf. deriv. of Crè; (2). surname de Creki 1214, les Crike 1299; (3). F. *criquet*, *cri-cri* JNF. *critch* (locust, grasshopper, cricket, pony), fr. F. *criquer* (to creak); (4). JNF. *criqueter* (to point joints in a wall); in F. *craqueter* (to crackle).

in G: La Criquetterie, VRue; for Ph. Amy; GL. 1841.

in H: le Clos des Criques, Criqués, avenue Jean Laffoley in AMel. 1700 and SRMel. 1748 for Jean Le Geyt 1780.

in P: la pointe appelée Les Criqueys, Fief de St. Ouen; MPay. 1665. Le Critchet ès Dains, fief des Vingt Livres (west of p. 85).

**Cristin.** surname.

recorded as Christin 1528, 1607; Chrétien, Chrestien dit Bonespoir c1580, 1583; today, Cristin. Nicolas Cristin was one of the forty settlers in Sark. 1565.

in G: au Clos de Cristin, (V1<sup>1</sup>), Jean Horman; VLv; TG. 1601.

**Cristophe.** v. Christophe, Clitouf.

**Cro.** v. Croc.

**Croc, Crocq.** (a cape); dim. **Crocquet.** (a small cape).

F. *croc*; JNF. *cro* (hook); OF. *croc*; F. *crochet* (a small hook, or small promontory); Eng. *crook*, and the game *croquet*; Gael. *crocan*; fr. *lecl. krokr* (hook, crook); ML. *crocus*; also a surname, eg. Hugo Croc, knight, witness to the Ecréhou charter 1203, (Cart. 420).

in B: Les Crocuées, rocks NW of La Pulente; 8A2.

Le Croquet, Crocquet, Crotchet; also called Le Croc (according to BSJ. 1939, p. 369); a foreshore, formerly a small promontory, between La Haule and St. Aubin, shown in maps 1817, 1844; 9A2; ment. in SD. 1600–50 as a sea-mark, "La Banque de la Haule cest a dire lescrillat (JNF. *écillade*) (a slide, slipway) qui est au nord du Croquet"; ment. by Dum. 1685, "Le Crocquet, a red cliff between La Haule and St. Aubin"; in AdE. 1669, the site for La Chaussée at St. Aubin is described as at Le Rocher aux Ancres, and between deux autres Rochers du Crocquet; in AdE. 1715 it was forbidden to take shingle or sand from the beach between Le Crocquet and Le Boulevard de St. Laurens. La Rue du Crocquet was the old name of High Street, St. Aubin.

in C: Le Cro, Croc, Crocq, Croc du Hurlé or Huré; the promontory opposite La Motte; 10D3.

in P: in AR. 1309, p. 250, the King had "quaedam pecia terre vocata Croket.

in Les Minquiers: La Grune à Croc, a rock; (BSJ. 1959, p. 218).

**Croche.** (a hairpin bend).

F. *croche* (bent); OF. *croc*, *croche* (hook); Eng. *crook*, *crutch*; ML. *croca*; Lat. *crux* (cross, gibbet); cf. *croc*.

in P: le Jardin de la Croche, (V4); prob. on the bend of Mont Remon nr. (P. 423); P. du Feu; VCV; PRP. 1880.



**Crochelle.** a small bend, or something hooked.

in B: La Crochelle, rock off Belcroute. 9C.

**Crochenolle.** (a winding road).

JNF, crochenole, croch'nole (a winding road, remainder, a leave-over); fr. croche and chenolle, qv. Recorded in 1621.

in O: Les Crochenolles, at the foot of Mont Matthieu.

**Crochon, Crochun, Crochrou, Crochrou.** surname.

in O: land au crochon, in aveu Thos. Le Marquant, lieu origlante, c1600. MO. (Elie Dumaresq).

in P: 7 virgates of the bordagium Crochon held by Colinus le Crochun in AR. 1309, p. 253; cf. mention of a Nicholaus de Crochrou. Crochrou as a bordier in 1292, (DLX. 2/300).

**Croiserie.** (a crossing, road intersection, wing of a house).

equivalent to F. croisement (cross-roads, or a link-road joining a pair of main roads or districts; F. croiser (to intersect); JNF. crouaïssie (crossing), abbreviated to croise, croisée, croisie; fr. F. croix, Lat. crux (cross). Croiserie has several other meanings, some of which are irrelevant here, but all are given for the sake of completeness; viz: (2). F. croisée (crossing, transept), in the sense of a cruciform building; a few are thus shown in Rich. 1795, if his building outlines are accurate. A cruciform effect was sometimes created by adding a staircase at the back; thus, "un avancement ou Croisées pour un Escallier ou montée a ladite Bybliotheque" occurs in AdE. 1737 re Ph. Falle's Library; or by adding a wing at right angles; in later contrats croiserie means any wing attached to a house. (SB). (3). F. croiserie (a basket-works), fr. croiser (to interlace, set crosswise); v. (H) below. (4). L'Amv unconvincingly suggests, p. 162, there were Maisons Croisées, houses with a cross on the gable, which belonged to Ecclesiastical Committees until the Reformation, when they were confiscated and sold to private persons. (5). croiserie, in the same sense of marking with the sign of the cross; in LC. 1226-1234, two men are ment. as "cruce signatus" (branded with a cross); in AR. 1309, p. 182 a Guernseyman claims he is "cruce signatus", and his case can only be heard in the Court of Christianity; this is translated as "crusader"; crusade in F. is croisade, in OF. croiserie, OE. croisery.

in H: there are many references to Croiserie in Méléches records in the area West Park, Cheapside, Parade; this may indicate wicker work or basket-works; in 1586 une maison appelée La Croisie was built in St. Helier by the Heralts, (BSJ. 129), p. 127).

in O: La Croiserie fm., and La Rue de la Croiserie, Léoville, linking La Route de Trodez to Léoville; 1D1.

in T: Le Clov de la Croise, (V6-1), J. P. Pirouet; VGT; PRO. 1911.

in T: La Croix hamlet, La Rue de La Croiserie, and Vingtaine de La Croiserie; 7A4; the vingtaine is sometimes spelt Croissie, and Croessye in 1623.

allocated: la croisie hault et bas de ladite maison. MAdC. 1628.

**Croix.** (cross).

F. croix; JNF. crouaix; Lat. crux; the word does not itself mean a cross-roads, but its incidence is so widespread that it cannot always record the existence of a cross of stone or wood; and one suspects that in local usage it was sometimes equivalent to a croiserie (road intersection), qv; it is often found as the name of areas, hamlets, farms and fields near some road intersection or fork, where pre-Reformation crosses may once have stood; indeed many of the examples which follow may be evidence of the existence of a mediaeval wayside cross, of which, if this is so, there must have been dozens. Les Chroniques, 1585, p. 92 refer to "les Croix des Carrefours et Chemins, et nommément celles des Cimitières".

An alphabetical check-list of named crosses, showing parishes, may be helpful to researchers:

- La Croix André, (O).
- La Croix Anley, (L).
- La Croix de la Bataille, (G).
- La Croix de Baudains, (J).
- La Croix de la Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains, (M).
- La Croix de Beaumont, (P).
- La Croix Bernard, (S).
- La Croix de Bois, (C) and (S).
- La Croix de Botterel, (S).
- La Croix de du Bourg, (L).
- La Croix au Brun, es Bruns, (P).
- La Croix Cambraye, (T).
- La Croix Canain, (M).
- La Croix Castell, (J).
- La Croix Carélain, (C).
- La Croix du Catillon, (C).
- La Croix de la Chapelle de La Sainte Croix, (M).
- La Croix Crochun, (C. allocated below).
- La Croix Pierre Damades, (C).
- La Croix à la Dame, (C).
- La Croix Fondan, (P).
- La Croix de La Hague, (P).

La Croix de Harène, (C) or (P).  
 La Croix Hastain, (C).  
 La Croix Haute, (O).  
 Les Hautes Croix, (J) and (T).  
 La Croix Huard, Huart, (B).  
 La Croix Jacquet, (G) or (H).  
 La Croix Jehannet, (Mt).  
 La Croix Jenestaire, (Mt).  
 La Croix au Lion, (P).  
 La Croix au Lyeure, (?P).  
 La Croix au Maignan, (?).  
 La Croix au Maître, (Mt).  
 La Croix Maniard, (Mt).  
 La Croix du Manoir, (O) and (T).  
 La Croix du Marais, (O).  
 La Croix ès Marets, (P).  
 La Croix du Marché, (H).  
 La Croix Millais, (S).  
 La Croix des Monts, (H).  
 La Croix du Mont ès Pendus, (H).  
 La Croix Morier, (H).  
 La Croix Morin, (H).  
 La Croix ès Mottes, (S).  
 La Croix Nicolie, (Mt).  
 La Croix Perchard, (S).  
 La Petite Croix, (Mt).  
 La Croix du, au Pot au, du Roqui, Rocquier, Rocher, (T).  
 La Croix du Presbytère, (P).  
 La Croix ès Quennevais, (P).  
 La Croix ès Renauds, Reneaux, (G).  
 La Croix du Rocquier, (T).  
 La Croix au, du Roi or au Rouai, (O).  
 Les Croix du Roi, (O).  
 La Croix de Rozel, (Mt).  
 La Croix des Rues, (G).  
 La Croix du Sacrement, (T).  
 La Croix de St. Nicolas, (P).  
 La Sainte Croix, (Mt).  
 La Croix Tauraulde, (O).  
 La Croix du Manoir de la Trinité, (T).  
 La Croix du Val, (H).  
 La Croix du Val de la Mare, (P).  
 La Croix Varen, Varin, (C).  
 La Croix Vautier, (O).  
 La Croix de Vinchelez, (O).

in **B**: site of La Croix Huard, Huart, in Park Estate, near which land was assigned to the Frairie of the Crucifix, (v. Chantries' Certificate 1550); ment. in AB. 1786, "la Pièce de la Fosse Collin, de la Croix Huart, à l'est de la levée des Terres de La Marquandrie", (V3); Pierre Clement ca. ux. Rachel Hamon; 8B2.

Les Croix hamlet, Le Mont ès Croix, road from St. Brelade to La Moye, and field (V2) so named; and fields Les Croix (V1½) at Corbière View; and La Vallette des Croix, (B. 524); 8B3.

les champs devant La Maison des Croix, (V3), Thos. Pipon; AB. 1786. Les Croix, (17 perch).

in **C**: le Jardin de La Croix, (C. 143), at cross-roads W of the Church; 10D2.

La Rue de La Croix, linking two cross-roads, past Le Haguais and The Hollies, where there is an unconfirmed story of a cross-base.

La Croix à La Dame, and le Plaintret de laditte Croix, (DLX); poss. la Dame Blanche, nr. The Hollies; ment. in TSam. 1608.

DLX. gives La Croix de Bois, La Croix Pierre Damades, and La Croix Hastain, all ment. in TSam. 1608.

DLX. also gives La Croix Varen, Varin; and La Croix de Harène, the latter poss. in (P).

in **G**: La Croix Côtelain, farm, cross-roads, and fields (G. 768. 768B); 10B2; les Champs de La Croix Castelain ment. in Labey lands 1610; AG. 1804 gives le Clos de La Croix Côtelain, (V4¼), for Thos. Filleul, and le Jardin de La Croix Côtelain, (V3), for Jean Payn.

La Croix (Croues) de La Bataille, au Fieu ès Baudeyns; commemorating the indecisive battle against Pero Nino's force, 8 Oct. 1406; in (G. 695A); 10B4; (v. B.S.J. 1923, p. 32, and L'Amv, p. 162); ment. in MCos 1462, and GL. 1841; le Jardin de La Croix ment. in AG. 1804 and GL. 1842 for Jean Le Boutillier.

le Clos de La Croix (?Côtelain), (V4); Radier fm; 10B4.

La Croix cross-roads, nr. Ville ès Renauds, with five fields named La Croix grouped around it, (G. 235. 240. 244 - 5. 263); (note, 240. 245 are duplicated on the map); 11A3; cf. le Clos de La Croix ès Renauds, or Reneaux, (V3½), for Ph. Roissier, AG. 1804, GL. 1842.

La Croix du Câtillon, at entrance to Câtillon de Haut; ment. by DLX, and still there; 10B2.

le Clos de La Croix, and le petit Camp de La Croix; partages Horman and Le Boutillier; MC'ol. e1630, 1634.

La Croix des Rues, ment. by DLX.

in **H**: in the Town, La Croix du Marché, in Royal Square; and La Croix Morier, cf. Morier Lane.

in the West Mount area: partage of Katherine Michiel née Sanson in MHau. 1537 gives: au camp de La Croix Morin, (V½), du camp d'après La Croix du Mont ez Pendus, (V¼); ez camps de La Croix, (V2¼); also ez deulx camps prochains de La Croix du Val (V2½), and ez troys camps de devers le nord de La Croix du Val (V3¼); la croys du Val de St. Helier, Fief es Debeneres, occurs in MGos. 1503; in MHau 1535, 1600, Genette Chevalier, wife of Jean Solhier, sells to her bro. Guillaume land au Val de St. Helier, and in le Clos de Pierre de Soulemont à La Croix du Val; Mess. 1602 gives a sale of land nr. La Croix du Val. AMel. 1700 gives le Clos de La Croix in avenue Jean La Cloche, and dans le Clos de La Croix for Pierre Le Breton, recurring in SRMel. 1748 in avenue Michel Le Breton, tuteur des enfants Jean Le Breton.

La Croix au haut de l'Orme occurs.

in J: La Croix fm. and Clos de La Croix, (J. 155); 2B3; VD; at the cross-roads N of La Maison de St. Jean; ment. in TJ. 1747 for Wm. Querée.

Le Clos et Jardin de La Croix at Le Câtelet; 2D1; ment. as le Clos de La Croix Castell, Fief du Roi, 1623; MHau. 1743 gives le Clos (V3) and Jardin (V5½) de La Croix, land of late Ph. de Carteret at Le Câtelet; MRom. 1818, in partage Trachy, gives le Jardin de La Croix at Le Câtelet.

Les Hautes Croix, Fief de la Hougue Boète with le Clos des Hautes Croix, le grand et le petit Clos de La Croix, and le Clos de La Croix, (J. 943. 964-6); VN; 3C1; TJ. 1747 gives le grand Clos and le Clos de La Croix for Elie Perrée and Thos. Marinel; PRJ. 1905-1915, in VN, gives le Clos de La Croix, (V5), and le Clos de La Haute Croix, (V9½), both at The Woods.

la haulte Croix, lieu de la hougueboeste, referred to in a Pierre Grochie transaction, 1632.

La Rue de La Croix, nr. Ville ès Normans, with three fields named le Clos de La Croix, VHé; 3C3. 7A1; ment. in TJ. 1747 for Jean Coutanche, Jean Baudains and Pierre Le Marinel; PRJ. 1904-11, in VHé, gives La Rue de La Croix, on which Les Ormes stands, and le Clos de La Croix, (V5), St. Cyr.

PRJ. 1904-15, in VN, gives: le Clos de La Croix, prob. nr. (J. 187), for Barette; le Clos de La Croix, (V3), for Mary Romeril; and dans le Clos de La Croix, (V4) or (7¾), for Pinel, Caesarea Lodge.

PRJ. 1904-15, in VD, gives: La Croix fm., Route des Mouriers, for Jos. Bisson; near it, and near (J. 156), are le Clos de La Croix (V6), for hrs. Elie Hocquard, and le Jardin de La Croix (V¾), for hrs. J. W. Huelin.

an advt. 1973 gives le Grand Clos de La Croix, (V5), nr. The Woods. le Clos de La Croix, (V4), Ivy Well Fm.

le Clos de La Croix ès Baudains, 1528; (BSJ. 1903, p. 134).

in L: La Croix Anley ès Petits Bessières ou tout près, Fief du Roi, 1613, (L. 284); 6A2; ment. in AL. 1718 as le Clos de La Croix Anley de haut (V2) and de Bas (V2½), for Ph. Le Boutillier.

le Côtil de La Croix, (L. 461A), on the supposed perage path from the Church to Badier; 6B3; ment. as le Costil et Ruette de La Croix; (L. 464) is le Côtil de La Croix.

La Croix du. de Bourg, Bour; Fief du Roi; prob. nr. Les Bourgs (L. 663-5); 6D1; ment. in partage Jean Bertault, MLeC. 1737. 1745.

le Clos de la Croix, (L. 650), at Manor Fm; 6B1; in avenue of Henry Coutanche, SRHas. in MMel. 1846; and MGB. c1900. PRL. in VCM, gives le côtel de La Croix, (V1½), Oaklands, which has a cross-base, and a bënitier.

La Fosse au Cour, E of La Croix au Cornu, Fief de la Hougue Boète, 1571.

PRL. in VCH, gives La Croix, (V1¾), (?L. 353), Le Couvent, Ville ès Gros.

in Mt: DLN, gives La Croix de Rozel; note le Clos et Jardin de La Croix, and Cross Cottage, (Mt. 149. 149A), at cross-roads N of Rozel Manor; and "le Clos du Seigneur appelé le Clos de La Croix", Fief du Roi, 1613.

petit ciset de La Croix Manière, MPer. 1559; AMt. 1701 has La Croix Maniard and le Clos de La Croix Maniard, where Edmond Laurens, who also had (Mt. 422), held land; (Mt. 423) is inaccurately recorded as Croix Moignard; at the cross-roads at Ville ès Gaudins, 4C1.

La Croix, the area N of St. Martin's Church, with La Maison de La Croix, site of a manor of La Fille de Carteret, known to DLN as Dr. Nicolle's house, now Wrentham Hall; near which stood La Sainte Croix or La Croix de La Chapelle de Ste. Croix; note le Clos de la Chapelle (Mt. 304); 4C1; stone bowl now in use as a font at St. Ouen's Manor Chapel came from Wrentham Hall site. Head of cross was built into wall on the road in 1858; the name is as old as 1251, when Jourdain de la Hougue gave to Mont St. Michel Abbey "duas pecias terre sitas in feodo ad Dirovauz juxta Sanctam Crucem", (Cart. 161); MHau. 1663, gives, "une place appelée la Croix" near the Church; PRMt. 1865, in VE, gives La Maison de La Croix (Wrentham Hall), Marie Nicolle.

La Croix de La Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains, ment. by DLX as having been found with a stone stoup when the chapel was demolished, and deposited at St. Martin's House, where it still is; 4C1.

La Croix Jenestaire was on high ground above St. Catherine's, (information from the late Constable Billot); 4C2.

le Clos Croix, (Mt. 473), at Springside cross-roads; 4C4.

la Croix au Maître, and Clos de La Croix, (V7); 7B2; PRMt. 1861-89 give in VE, La Croix au Maître House, and Clos de La Croix (Mt. 728), for Jean Mallet; and in VQ, le Clos de La Croix, (V3½), at Croix au Maître, (Mt. 727), for Dan. Amy, Vert Champ.

La Croix Jehannet, La Croix de Jehan, Crux Johanneti, stood at a cross-roads at or near Croix au Maître, 7B2; ment. in the Lempriere trial 1463, (BSJ. 1924); "ubi iam est crux que vocatur Jehanneti (de St. Martin)", c1540, (BSJ. 1902, p. 82); le Clos de La Croix Jehannet, Fief du Roi, ment. 1614 as "au sud du camp du Trésor de ladite paroisse", (this camp still existed c1918; information from the late Constable Billot); the Clos is ment. as (V5¾) for Jeanne Anley in AMt. 1701. le Clos de La Croix, (V3), (Mt. 149). Jean Germain; VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

La Croix Fiequet; v. Fricquet.

Capella de Stauro, in the keep of Gorey Castle, ment. 1309; 11B1; recurs as Notre Dame du Chastel, 1485. (Stauro: a Latin word for cross).

le Clos de La Croix, (V6), Fief du Roi; sold 1830 by Ph. Maret to Hugh Godfray and Ph. Le Gallais.

le Clo. d'Edouard Payn appelé le Clos de La Noe ou de la Petite Croix, (?Mt. 392), (V5½), for Ph. Collas; AMt. 1701, v. Augustin Baudains above.

le grand (V7) et petit (le Clos d'Arthur) (V5½) Clos de La Croix, for Elie Le Maistre and hrs. Abr. Richardson, in AMt. 1701 and 1721; (?Mt. 727); AMt. 1701 also has, les deux pièces de la Croix, (V6¾), for Clem. Machon sen. ca. ux; la moitié du chemin clos, qui venoit de La Croix à la maison de Geo. Bandinelle. La Chasse ès Bandinelles 4C1; and le Clos de La Croix, (V1¾), for Michel Baudains.

in My: field La Croix, (My. 667), at the road fork S of Maupertuis; 2C2.

La Croix house, and field La Croix, (My. 574) at Carrefour de La Croix, which in ment. in PRMy. 1840, when revenue from taverners' licences is applied to lowering the road from thence to the house of Wm. Bower, Les Buttes; 2C2-4.

le Clos de La Croix, (My. 555), at road junction N of Les Potirons; 2C3 PRMy. 1883 gives, in VN, le Clos de La Croix, for J. G. Vibert; and in VS, le Jardin de La Croix, (V2), for P. J. Binet, La Chasse.

La Croix Castain, Fief du Roi; 2D1; cf. La Croix Castell, (J).

in O: La Croix de Vinchelez, ment. by DLX; there is the collar of a cross at Vinchelez de Bas; 1B3.

Le Carrefour de La Croix, La Croiserie fm., and Rue de La Croiserie; 1D1.

field, La Croix, (O. 1152-4), at L'Étoquet cross-roads; 1C2; prob. the same as le Clos de La Croix ment. in MVH. 1715, and field La Croix (V3¾), for J. du Heaume, in VMI, in PRO. 1904-11.

La Croix ou Marais, fields Les Croix, Les Grandes et Petites Croix, and Clos de La Croix, (O. 667-8. 1470); 1D3; Les Croix House, nr. (O. 667), and la pièce des Croix, bel. to E. Le Maistre. La Carrière fm. (O. 687).

La Croix Haute, (O. 1441), on cross-roads at Grantez Fm; 1D3.

La Croix, and Le Carrefour de La Croix, at the top of La Rue de l'Église, Léoville; 1D3;

La Croix Tauraulde, Fief Haubert, nr. La Pointe, (O. 579); 1D4; ment. 1614.

La Croix du Roi, Fief Haubert, ment. 1615; cf. Les Croix du Roi, Fief de Morville; and le Pont des Croix du Roi, nr. Les Vaux Cuissin, 1D3, ment. 1664, MHau.

le Clos de La Croix, Fief Haultbert; MROS. 1630.

La Croix du Manoir, ment. by DLX; Fief Haubert, W of the road to the Church; ment. in MPcr. 1615; note le Clos et Côtél de La Croix, (O. 1848. 1906), on either side of St. Ouen's Manor; and La Rue des Croix, from La Rue du Manoir to Rue de La Croute. La Croix André, at bottom of Rue de la Cour, fieu Haubert for Philippe de Carteret alias Jean, 1614. La Croix Vautier; ment. by DLX.

PRO. 1904-11, in VPC, gives, le côté de La Croix, (O. 1906), (V $\frac{1}{2}$ ), for J. Le Brun.

PRO. 1904-11 gives, in VGC: Les Petites Croix, (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Chs. Vautier; La Croix, prob. at La Ronce, E. Hubert; La Pièce des Croix, ie. La Croix au Rouai, (V9), J. Pirouet, of (O. 1447).

PRO. 1904-11 gives, in VM1, La grande (V8) and la petite (V4 $\frac{3}{4}$ ) Croix, J. Le Feuvre, La Fontaine; at Millais hamlet, in P; La Croix du Val de La Mare, 5B3;

PRPT. 1714 gives, charrière de La Croix du Mont de La Mare, Le Brocq, cross-base of La Croix ès Bruns, nr. the site of Les Bois; 5D2; la pièce de La Croix au, ès Bruns, s, Fief du Roi, ment. 1615.

le Clos de La Croix, (P. 451), N of St. Peter's House; 6A1.

La Croix dite du Presbytère de La Hague; prob. on the old Rectory site on Mont de Veulle; 6A3.

La Croix au Lion, Fief ès Nobretze; 6A3; hamlet and cross-roads; ment. c1630; MO. 1547 gives, "le grand Clos de La Croix... auveceqz le petit closet (sept verges et demye neuf perques), fief ès Nobretzes, 1625".

La Croix de La Hague, on the cross-roads at the manor gates; DLX notes that the base survived nr. the manor railings; 6A3; giving its name to le Clos de La Croix, Fief de La Hague, (P. 629), which is ment. in MHag. 1717, avenue Jean Le Brocq; 1738, as (V5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), in sale of La Hague land to Chs. Norman for £22 stig; 1745, in rental of feue Marie de Carteret, and in avenue Pierre Le Gros Bisson ca. ux. fille Jean Le Brocq (note adjacent Clos d'Anne Bisson, (P. 629); again in MHag. 1747, 1749, 1792, as (V4), in avenue Wm. Le Brocq; and finally in diary of Col. C. P. Le Cornu 25 May 1875, recording removal of stone cross-socket from the angle of le Clos de La Croix, opposite the manor gates, to the lawn at La Hague, le Clos de La Croix, at Coin Varin; 6A4.

La Croix de St. Nicolas, at Le Carrefour St. Nicolas, nr. the house of Rev. Le Feuvre (DLX), nr. Oak Walk; 6C1; note le grand et petit Clos de La Croix, (P. 743A. B).

La Croix au Lyeure; v. Lyeure.

La Croix de Beaumont, ment. in VD, in PRPT. 1598; ?nr. (P. 470).

La Petite Croix, in VSN; ment. in PRPT. 1598 in, deux champs sous La Petite Croix, for Sebirel, and le Paelleron sous la petite Croix, nr. Suzanne Le Sebirel.

PRPT. gives La Croix ès Marès, Marets in VD, with land near it, in VSN: terre sur la Croix ès Marets, 1598, for enfants Jean Le Dain, and la fosse sous ladite croix, 1714, (P. 872-4); and in VG: sur la Croix ès Marès, 1598 for Hacoill and Le Cousteur, 1714 for Payn, 1847 for Le Feuvre; Hurel de Falluet (V2) sur la Croix ès Marets, 1598 for Le Brun, Hurel de Falluet (V3) sur la Rocque ès Marets, 1598 for Le Febvre; land nr. la Croix ès Marès, 1598 for Balleine, 1714, 1847 for Michel; deux camps sur la Croix ès Marès, 1598 for Becervaise, 1714 for Pain, 1847 for Gallie; la quèrièrre sur la Croix ès Marès, 1598, 1714 for Le Couteur, 1847 for Perchard, Le Boutillier.

La Croix Fondan, Fief ès Hormans, with la pièce de La Croix Fondan; (BSJ. 1905, p. 348).

le Clos de La Croix ès Queuevais, (V7 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), nr. Mont Huelin; C. A. Balleine; PRP. 1880.

PRP. 1880 also gives, in VG, le Clos de La Croix, (V3), Wm. Fleury; and le petit Clos de La Croix, (V3), nr. (P. 202), J. Le Brocq.

in S: La Croix ès Mottes, farm and cross-roads, with le Clos ès Mottes (S. 198) and Jardin de la Croix (S. 162) near by; Fief du Roi; 7D2; ment. MHau. 1594, in Mess. 1603, sale of land, Payn and Le Geyt to Falle; also ment. 1660.

le Jardin de La Croix, VMf; 7D2; for Josué Maret, AS. 1671; poss. (S. 158) at Ponterrin.

La Croix de Bois, at Five Oaks; 7D3; ment. MHau. 1588; in Mess 1617; stood on an oak-covered mound which was levelled 1832; ment. as on Fief du Buisson in 1670.

La Croix Besnard, cross-roads, with La Rue de La Croix Besnard; 10B1.

le Clos de La Croix, VGL, for Nic. Le Gros à cause de sa femme (de Rue); AS. 1671.

La Croix Botterel; ment. in Mess. 1619, and at other dates.

6 perch "au sucq de la pieche de La Croix Millais, Fieu à la besse de Caen"; MCol. 1592.

La Croix Perchard; ment. by DLX.

"depuis la Croix des Rues en allant jusques à l'assiette de la Ruetie de bagot tout le bort de l'est demeure audit fieu de Longueville..." ment. in fixing boundary of fiefs St. Ouen en St. Sauveur et Longueville. La Croix desrués was meeting place of fieu de Longueville 1567.

in T: Les Croix, cross-roads N of the Church, with La Route des Croix and Jardin des Croix, (T. 250); 3C2.

La Croix Cambraye, sur ou près du Fief de Triguel, 1625; La Croix Cambre, Fief Petit de Rozel, 1633; poss. at Cambrai Fm. road junction; 3C2.

le Clos de La Croix, nr. the Church, (v. BSJ. 1932, p. 52); 3C4; PRT. 1928 in VRd, gives le Clos des Croix, (V8), Maison Maret.

La Croix, area and field (T. 568), and Clos de La Croix (T. 528); 3C4; le Clos des Croix, Fief de la besse de Caen, ment. 1629; SRab. 1648 has le Clos de La Croix et Jardin de La Croix, avenue Jean Maret; sections of a cross-shaft survive at La Guerdainerie near by.

la Croix du Sacrement, field (T. 881) at road fork on La Rue du Câtél; 3D3; ment. 1619; v. St. Cosme.

le Clos de La Croix, (V1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Les Champs fm., Côtes du Nord, (T. 674); 3D4. ment. in partage N. R. Richardson. MRS. 1876.

La Croix du Rocquier, du Pot au, du Roqui, Rocquier; 3D4; there was a cross-base here (v. DLX, re Pot au Rocher); ment. 1614, "le champ appelée Pièce du Patron (T. 626 is Les Patrons) entre La Croix du Rocquier et le menage de Patron... fief Saval", in partage Pierre de Soulemont and his wife Marie, fille de Louys Le Jeune.

La Croix du Manoir de La Trinité; wooden, on an elaborate stone base; stood in the SW of the manor park (DLX); 7A2.

La Croix hamlet, with Vingtaine de la Croiserie and Rue de la Croiserie; 7A4.

field La Haute Croix, (T. 967); 7B3; ment. by DLX; there is no road here now, but an angle in the parish boundary may mark the site of a cross-roads.

PRT. 1931 gives, in VCr, le Jardin de La Croix, (V1), Le Hurel; in VVeV, le Clos de La Croix, N of chem. pub., at Ebenhezer House; and in VRoz, le Clos de La Croix, (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Le Grès, nr. (T. 1003).

unlocated: La Croix Morin, appearing in MHau. 1537 as "au camp de La Croix Morin", in partage Katherine Michiel née Sanson; also in Falle partage in Mess. 1599, "entre les Croix en plusieurs pièces"; again in 1614, "le grand et le petit camp de La Croix Morin", with land at Fiquet, Fricquet; DLX says it was in (C), but above mentions suggest West Mount or Bellozanne areas in (H); cf. Croix under (H).

La Croix au Maignan, ment. in MHau. 1583, in de Veulle pedigree as home of Jean Grochy, early 17th c; le Jardin des Careaux auprès de La Croix au Maignan occurs in 1612.

au petit camp de La Croix Jacquet; ERO. 10. 1590.

La Croix des Monts, ment. in partage Le Gallez; Mess. 1614; poss. (S).

le Clos de La Croix, avec Jeanne La Cloche, proc. Abr. Richardson; SRMel. 1746. 1748.

Elie Huelin de La Croix; partage Baleyne 1787; poss. (P).

La Croix Crouin is the name of a man connected with the building of St. Aubin's Chapel c1736, and La Croix Crouin appears in a Pipon inventory 1763; one Crouin, a Norman, is ment. in (H), 1726.

La Pièce entre les Croix. MHau. 1594.

Les Yssues de la Croix. MHau. 1597.

### Cromwell.

Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector 1653–58.

in H: The Cromwell Battery, at the foot of Mont de La Ville, 1643; (BSJ. 1970, p. 177).

Croquet. v. Croc.

Crossbow. translation of F. arbalète.

the surname Larbalestier is fr. F. arbalétrier (crossbowman); OF. arbalestier; ML. arcubalistarius, fr. arcus (bow) and ballista (military catapult); recorded as le Arblaster 1309; Alblaster, Ablaster c1340; Lerbalestier 1528; Lurbalestier 1607; Larbalestier 1402; cf. Eng. surnames Ballester, Alabaster. It is suggested in Les Chroniques that the example of a crossbow in the Tower of London may have been made by Helier de Carteret, (v. BSJ. 1927, p. 351; 1936, p. 49).

in T: Crossbow House, and La Rue de Crossbow; (OJH. 140). 7A2.

Croupes. the rump of an animal, or brow of a hill. cf. Crup.

in H: La pièce des Croupes. Fief du Prieur de l'islet, for Jean Huart, 1813.

Croute. (acroft; ie. a small field enclosed with rough banks or stone walls); dim. Croutelle, qv. not to be confused with F. croûtte; OF. crouste; Eng. crust; ML. crusta (crust; ie. land where the soil is shallow). This word is JNF. Norm. croute; Eng. croft; (a small enclosure for pasture or cultivation, or small farm); OE. croft; ML. croftum, crofta; Old D. crocht (a field high and dry); D. broft (hillock); prob. fr. a Celtic word meaning hillock, cf. Ir. Gael. croit; W. crug (a hump). Isl. krupta. There is a feeling of height as well as enclosure in the word, and it seems sometimes to mean the ruins of an abandoned house; in the case of (My), v. below, it might mean a mound covering the ruins of a monastery. A croute was a well-known landmark, and groups of fields are named in relation to it.

in B: Belle Croute Bay, Hill and Battery; v. Belle Croute.

La Croute et le Sommier de la Croute, (B. 352. 352A. 398).

La pièce de la table buttant sur le chemin de la Croute, fief de Noirmont, André Piton, 1631.

le Champ de la Croute, Fief de Noirmont, (?B. 744); 9A3; transactions of Ed. Pipon; MHau. 1833.

le petit Clos de la Croute, Maison du Coin; PRB.

le Camp de la Croute, contrée des Cainevais, fief du Roi, for Thos. Roze senior, 1754.

in AB. 1786. La Croute is an area divided into many small holdings; viz: le grand (V5¼) et petit (V4) Clos de la Croute, Thos. Pipon; la terre de la Croute (V3¼), Jean Le Boutillier ca. ux. Martel; la pièce de la Croute (V1½), et un champ à la Croute, Thos. Le Bas; 3 champs à la Croute (V4), Jean Alexandre; 3 champs à la Croute (V3), hrs. Ph. Seloux and his mother Marguerite Le Bas; les champs à la Croute (V2¾), Eliz. Priaux; 2 champs à la Croute, ou de la Vieille Maison ès Queuevais (V2¼), Jean Du Prè ca. ux. Jeanne Le Brun; 7 champs à la Croute (from V¼ to V1¼), Marie Pipon, Thos. Pipon. Abr. Benest, Nic. Le Brun, Edouard Maret, Jeanne Martel, Thos. Le Feuvre. The dominance of the name in this area indicates some conspicuous ruin, or a site which was formerly well-known, poss. of the Noirmont Priory.

in C: rocks named Les Croutes W of Plate Rocque in St. Clement's Bay, from resemblance to croutes.

land à la Croute Esneault. Fief de Damme Royné, MHau. 1562.

in G: Anthoine family papers in MHau. give: 1578, La Croute avec un petit clos au Val Poucyn; Fief du Roi; sale Anthoine-Amy; 1609, deux camps in La Croute, Fief du Roi, sale Mourant-Anthoine; 1619, le Clos de La Grande Croute, alongside le Clos Pierre Le Breton; dedans le Clos de La Grande Croute (V7½); le Clos de La Petite Croute, excluding le camp de Collas Bertram (V4); partage Anthoine.

La Petite Croute. Fief du Sauter, S of public road; sale Messervy-Nicolle; MdeC. 1742.

AG. 1802 gives: la Croute (V4), Rachel Falle, and (V3¼), Jean Le Boutillier; La Croute de bas, (V4), Jean Horman; le Clos de La Croute (V3½), Frs. Amy; le Clos et Jardin de La Croute, Jean Buesnel; le Clos dite La Croute (V3), Aaron de Veulle, curateur de Jacques Aubin; le Clos de La Croute Amice (V3) and le Côté de La Croute, Jean Horman.

in H: le Clos de La Croute, (V4), West Mount area; partage Katherine Michiel née Sanson; MHau. 1537.

le Clos de La Croute, avec Benj. Chevalier, and Jardin de La Croute, avec Ph. Horman; AMel. 1700.

le Jardin de La Croute, (V2¼); partage Le Moigne, 1734.

La Croute au Pelier, Fief de Bellozanne, for Jean Le Feuvre, 1813.

le Clos de la Croute, SRMel. 1774.

in J: La Grande Croute, (J. 1194), for Ph. Romeril; VHé, 7A1; TJ. 1747. At Centre Stone, given in PRJ. 1904 as le Clos de la Croute, (V10¼), for J. R. Tourgis, Les Chasses.

La Petite Croute, (V2¼), on La Verte Rue; advt. 1962.

PRJ. 1974 gives, in VN: maison appelée La Croute, with Jardin de la Croute (V¾), Clos de la Croute (V3½), Prè de la Croute, (V4), for J. J. Gartrell, Ville Guison: La Grande (V9) et Petite (V2½) Croute, et Jardin de la Croute, at La Porte; La Croute et les Vallées, at Les Clos House, Esther Robinson; in VD: La Croute, T. P. Mahier, and Les Croutes (V6), G. Le Brocq, Ivy Fm.

Clos de La Croute est sur le chemin comme on va à Sibleze, feu chesnel, for Jean Coignard, 1648. prob. same as above at la Porte.

in L: SRArb. gives: half of La Croute (V3), Fief ès Benest, 1657, 1672; la petite Croute (V2), and Clos de la Croute de haut (V2¼), Thos. Pinel 1696.

AL. 1718 gives; du côté du sud de La Grande Croute, (V2); Elie Payn ca. ux. Catherine Badier; le Clos La Croute, Jean Bichard; le Clos La Croute (V2), Ph. Le Boutillier; le Jardin de la Croute (V2½), Nicolas Payn; dans le Jardin Les Croutes (V1¾), Thos. Snow.

le Clos de la Croute (V5), held by the Rector; VCTS; PRL; poss. the site of a Dark Age Monastery.

la grande (V11¼) et petite (V5¼) Croutte, et Jardin de Colombier (V3¼); in lands of late Jourdain Payn, d. 1740; in MSS from Le Colombier in MHau. 1757.

le Clos de La Croutte, or Clos des Pauvres, (V5); advt. 1965.

le Clos de la Croutte et la Ronde Croutte, partage Messervy, MHau. 1577.

en la Croute au long de la Chasse, ?at Les Arbres (L). MHau. 1538.

in **Mt**: le Clos de La Croute, La Grande et Petite Basse Croute, (Mt. 22. 60. 59); 3D4; (Mt. 60) shown as (V7), and (Mt. 59) as (V3), for Jean Messervy, Ville Brée, PRMt. 1861; this group appears in "droit de chemin dans la Croutte" in NPer. 1627, and as La Croute, Ville Brée, sold by Jean Brays to Jean Godfray with other land, in MBil. 1633.

Le Clos de la Basse Croute, partage Payn-Badier. MRS. 1627.

PRMt. 1865, in VF, gives Croft Villa, Mary Le Seclleur.

in **My**: in AR. 1309, p. 293, Guillelmus Nicolas and partners of the Robelins pay an annual Crown due "de crofto del moster" (for the croft of the monastery), in (My); this could mean a small enclosure attached to the Church, or poss. a hump covering the remains of the burnt monastery.

partage Robin, in MHau. 1658, gives "dans la Croute" (V1½), and "l'occupant de La Croute en Ste. Marie".

le Clos de La Croute, Fief Auvesque, nr. L'Ecluse; Arthur fam; MAVr. 1688; PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives La Croute, (V2½), Jean Arthur, Les Colombiers.

La Croute, (My. 270), at L'Aumône; 2A4. Les Crouttes at L'Aumône ment. 1669, 1771.

le Clos du mur de la Basse Croute (V9) MHau. 1546.

le Clos de La Croute, (My. 301, N part), enclos pour le bétail, at La Hougue Mauger; 2C1; MArT. 1827.

PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives: La Croute (V3¼), Jos. Barette; and La Croute (V3¼), Ph. de la Cour.

le Jardin de La Croute, at Rectory Fm. (My. 588. 586, N part); 2C1-2.

in **O**: La Rue de La Croute, past Portinifer to Gabourellerie; 1A4.

La Croute, (O. 622), (V4), S of La Rue de La Croute, fr. Fosse au Bois to Le Marais, N of the Rectory; ment. for Raulin Le Marquand, and (V3½) for Jean Barbier, in SROR. 1800; 1D4.

La Croute, La Grande Croute and La Pelle, (O. 1849-51), and La Rue de La Croute, (by Les Charrières du Coin to La Rue des Croix), SW of the Manor; La Croute is ment. in MO. 1776, La Petite Croute in MO. c1806, and La Pelle de La Croute in TO. 1721.

La Petite Croute, Fief Haubert and Franc Fief Fondan; MLeR.

in **P**: le Clos de La Croute, (V4½), in St. Ouen's Bay; ment. in partage Luce, 1767, 1793. Le Clos de la Croute Heubert: AVL. 1775.

Les Croutes, (P. 219A).

La Croute, (V5¼), Fief des Nobretez, N of Montagne du Sud; MPay. 1784.

le Clos de La Croute, A. V. Nicolle, at St. Peter's House.

in **T**: le Clos de La Croutte, (T. 501 or 534), (V6½), at Ville à l'Evêque; 3C3-4; adjoining house of Ph. Ingouville; held by Ed. Rommeril of La Fontaine in SRAv. 1661; appears in aveu Josué Le Cousteur in SRAv. 1699; and as (V7½) for Frs. Le Couteur ca. ux. in SRAv. 1752.

le Clos de La Croute, (V7½), Augrès Fm; VRd; PRT. 1928.

le Clos de La Croute, (V7½), Le Carrefour, VVEv; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: La Croute, (V6¼), partage Suzanne Dumaresq 1692; and in the same partage, le Clos devant la porte appelé le Clos de la Croute, (V17½).

le Jardin de La Croute, partage Robin; MHag. 1663.

la Croute de haute, la Croute de bas; partage Nicolle 1841.

Clos de la Croutte; MHau. 1597.

### **Croutelle.** (a small croft).

dim. of croute, *qv*; but note F. écrouter (to skim the crust from fallow ground).

in **C**: la Pièce des Croutelles, Écroutelles; bel. to Slate House, which is in (C. 190); poss. the same as les Crouteles in wheat due to St. Clement's Priory 1402, (Cart. 80), "Gaufridus le Pipet es Crouteles après Mathieu Espiard".

### **Crup.** (rump, brow of a hill; or short). cf. croupe.

poss. derivations: (1). F. croupe; Eng. croup, crupper (horse's rump). (2). OF. crope, croupe (brow of a hill). (3). Eng. dial. crup (short, brittle); of Scand. origin.

in **T**: field La Crup, (T. 51), nr. Egypt; 3A4; this field is on the brow of a hill; it also stops short of its neighbour to the N. (T. 52).

### **Crusoë.** a hermit. v. Crépinerie.

in introducing Robinson Crusoe, Defoe explains the name as a corruption of the Germ. name Kreutznaer; FLM. records that this name was given to Mont Lucas because a hermit, Pierre Crespin, lived there c1850.

in **O**: Le Mont Crusoë, or Lucas, or des Routeurs; and les Côtils de Crusoë, (O. 331. 335-6) beside it; 1D1-2.

### **Cueillette.** the name for a Vingtaine in St. Ouen.

F. cueillette; JNF. tchilliette (a gathering, crop, money collection, offertory for the poor, collection of signatures, prayer-book collect); ML. collecta (an assembly, prayer-meeting, collect, money collection, tax); F. cueillir, Lat. colligere (to collect). The word is an echo of feudal organisation for collection of dues, or levy of men, (v. L'Amy, p. 159; BSJ. 1908, p. 309). Note that Vingtaine was used in St. Ouen c. 1643-44, and up to at least 1858; eg. La Vingtaine des Miellés (millais), La Grande Vingtaine, etc; and that Cueillette occurs occasionally in St. Peter.

in **O**: the six vingtaines of St. Ouen are: La Grande et Petit Cueillette, Les Cueillettes de Léoville, Millais, Grantez and Vinchelez.

in **P**: Les Cueillettes de St. Anastase, and de St. Nicolas, 1503; and La Cueillette des Augretz, 1623; (v. BSJ. 1907, p. 172).

**Cuie.** meaning unknown.

in **J**: le Clos du Cuie at Clos de Haut, (V6¼), Route du Feugrel, for Susanne Mauger; VHé; PRJ. 1904.

**Cuisine.** (kitchen).

ML. *cocina*; Lat. *coquina*, fr. Lat. *coquere* (to cook).

in **P**: La Cuisine, a cōtil above La Dimerie, (P. 381); 6A1.

**Cuissin, Cussin, Coussin, Tchëssin, Chessin.** a surname.

but not otherwise recorded; OF. *cuissin*, *coussin*, JNF. *couossin* means a cushion, pillow, which is scarcely relevant; as are OF. *cusin*, ML. *consobrinus* (cousin), and JNF. *couôssin* (cousin, field-spider).

in **L**: le Clos Cousin, for Jean Le Marquand, AL. 1656; ment. 1532 as (V12), E of Les Grandes Buttes de St. Laurent, NE of the Church, and sold by Hamptonne to Maugyer.

in **O**: fields Les Vaux Cuissin, Cussin, Les Monts, Grantez, (O. 1445–6), and Les Vaux Coussin (V¼), Mi-Marais Fm; ID3; ment. in MHau. 1580; given as le petit clos de Tressin, in L'Etacq area; ment. c. 1615 for heirs Pierre Dauverne (BSJ. 1906, p. 47); ment. as Champ des Vaux Cuissin in MPer. 1768. La Valette D'Auvergne et Vaux Chessin, aveu Jean du Feu, fieuf de St. Ouen, 1786. Les Vaux Tchëssin includes the whole valley from (O. 1453) to (O. 1473).

**Cul.** (bottom).

F. *cul*; JNF. *tchu*, *tchul*; Lat. *culus* (bottom).

in **H**: le Clos ay Culdumont, and a patch outside it, nr. the house of Guillaume Goes, ment. 1499; and in 1509 Goes sells to Henry Le Moigne "un clos sceante en cul du mont de St. Helier", previously acquired by Guillot Baudanis from Drouet Payn; ment. as (V1¼), le Clos du Cul du Mont. MESn. 1606.

in **L**: PRL. in VCTN, gives the field Rouge Cul (V5½), Six Roads Fm (L. 281); and there is La Rue Rouge Cul, W of Avranches; 6B1; Le Clos du Rouge Cul, Raulin Langlois 1684; AL. 1718 gives le Clos de Rouge Cul (V3¼), for Frs. Remon, and le Clos de Rouge Cu, (V4½), for Pierre de Ste. Croix; cf. Rouge Ecu.

in **P**: son pendant du Clos du Cul Pellé (cf. Pellé), VSN; for Laurens; PRPT. 1598; repeated 1714 as Culpolet; poss. (P. 879).

at sea: Le Tchu du Mont, a sea mark for Mont Orgueil.

**Culassière.** (the gun-breecher).

not yet found in Jersey; F. *culasser* (to breach a gun); *culasse* (a gun-breech); fr. *cul*, *qv*.

in Les Iles Chausey: La Culassière, a feature.

**Culdumont.** v. *Cul*.

**Culé.** meaning undetermined.

F. *culer* means to back a cart, or go astern; *culée* is the abutment of a bridge; Eng. *coulée* means a groove or channel worn by rains, fr. F. *couler* (to flow); F. *cul* means bottom; this adjective might therefore mean a rock with a base, with a groove, or a rock which had been shifted backwards.

in **T**: le petit pré et grand cōtil de La Roche Culée, (T. 65. 67), on the slopes at Egypt, S of Belle Hougue; 3A2; shown in VVE in PRT. 1931.

**Culnouët.** meaning uncertain; poss. a compound of *cul* and *noë*, *noue*, *qv*; or a surname otherwise unrecorded.

in **J**: le Jardin de Culnouët, VHé; for Ph. Le Sbiroll; TJ. 1747.

**Curé.** (the parish priest, parson, Rector).

F. *curé*; Eng. *curate*; ML. *curatus* (the man entrusted with the cure (Lat. *cura* (care)) of souls; the Rector of St. Helier is referred to in 1432 as "personne de l'Eglise de St. Helier", and in 1482 as "Curey Recteur de St. Helier".

in **B**: le Clos (V3¼) et le camp du Curé, bordering the road, nr. Pont Marquet; MRoz. 1726.

in **G**: le Jardin du Curé, (G. 161A), on Route des Maltières; 11A3; le Clos du Curé, Fief ès Pains, ment. wrongly as in (J), 1610.

les costils du Jardin du Curé, VMr. (G. 208A); TG. 1601.

in **J**: le Clos de haut et du Curé, (V6½), on Rue du Feuguerel; VHé; PRJ. 1907–11.

in **M**: le Clos du Curé (21 perch), partage Gaudin. MRS. 1683.

in **P**: le Jardin du Curé, sur le chemin du Mont au Chuesne à l'ouest de l'ecluse du moulin de Gargate; 6A3; cf. Presbytère.

in **T**: field Cure Curé, (T. 394); 3C2; prob. a jest, "cure the curate".

le Clos du Curé. VVE; PRT. 1931; ment. in aveu of Jean Mauger in SRAv. 1697; prob. SW of Ville à l'Evêque, nr. La Chesnaye.

Thos. de Gruchy jr. prend terre. Fief de Dièllement, appelée Le Curé, W of the house of his father Thos.; nr. (T. 970); v. Piece Mauger.

**Curtnes.** (snub-nose).

a *place name*, becoming a surname; ment. only in the example below.

in **H**: Feodum Acurtnes et les azelynes, Ext. 1274; cf. Asceline.

**Cussin.** v. *Cuissin*.

**Cypres.** (cypress tree).

JNF. *cypré* (cypress wood); F. *cyprès*; OF. *cypres*, *sypre*; OE. *cīpres*; Lat. *cupressus*; Gk. *κυπαρισσός* *Kyparissos*, (cypress tree).

in **B**: Le Cypres N of Hautes Croix; 3C1.

# D

## **Daage.** surname.

recorded as Dage 1299; Daage 1331, 1470; poss. meaning a man from Agen (SE of Bordeaux), or from Agde near Béziers, S. France, called Agatha in Roman times.

in **G**: le Clos de Jean Daage, inherited in MCos. 1470 (cf. Doubleure); La Pièce d'aage, AG. 1708; prob. the same as la Grande Pièce d'age. (V6). (G. 505), for Jean Journeaux, AG. 1804; and la Petite Pièce d'age, (V2½), (G. 506), sur le marais, for Jn. Norman; ment. in GL. 1841, VRq, for Jacques Filleul, and in TG. 1851 for J. A. Filleul; v. also Nochant.

## **Dain, Le Dain, Dayne.** surname.

meaning the Dane; recorded as Dain 1331; Le Dayn 1515, 1759; Le Dain from 1515; cf. Dannemarche. G. de G. or meaning the deer. FLM.

in **L**: le tenement qui fut à George le Dain, (V6¾), for Ed. Le Cras; Ad. 1718.

in **H**: le Clos Dayne, (V3), Fief de Surville; inherited in partage Le Quesne, for daughter Julia; MMel. 1847.

in **P**: La Pièce au Dayn, Fief du Prieur; in sale of land, Mess. 1600.

Le Critchet ès Dains (W of P, 85).

unlocated: le Clos du Dayn, (V4½), partage Suzanne Dumaresq, 1692.

## **Daisy.**

OE. daysey; daeges-eage (the day's eye).

in **G**: Daisy Hill, or La Chève Rue and Daisy Hill fm; H/A2.

in **P**: Daisy Fin. home of Peter and Mary Daisy., 1871.

## **Dallain.** v. Allain.

## **Dallais.** meaning unknown.

in **O**: Le Clos de Dallais, fief de Léoville, for John Maltzard, 1918.

## **Dam, Damp, Dan, Danz.** v. Dom.

## **Damade, d'Amade.** surname; locative, Damaderie.

recorded as Damade 1309; les Damades 1461–78; Damadde 1499; Demmade 1528; Damado 1607; this name may stem from Amadis of Gaul, legendary hero of a cycle of medieval romances, son of the King of Gaul and Princess of Brittany, educated in Scotland, and married daughter of King of England.

in **C**: Pierre Damadde sells to Laurens and Richarde Costil (V2) of land NW of Saumarez Manœ; MCos. 1499.

La Croix Pierre Damades; l'hostel Pierre Damades; TSam. 1608: une butiere à La Croix d'Amade, (V¼), 1685–1711; prob. at Samarès, shown in GV for Helier Godfray.

le Jardin de La Damaderie, 1611.

in **G**: le Champ des Espine damade en Grouville, 1584. Exchange between Hoste Touzel and Helier Jambard, MO (Debora Dumaresq). un camp en la pièce ès damades, (V1), Fief du Roi; MCol. 1619; cf. un camp en le pre damodes, (V1), en la greverie Jannequin Amy, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1588; and un camp en la pièce de Damade, en la greverie Jannequin aîné, nr. the (C) boundary; sale Amy-Horman, in MHau. 1619; and in 1639, Vallée Vicq, vers Fief de la Greverie ès Damades; terre, Fief de la Greverie ès d'Amades.

in **S**: Les Damades, in list of obits, 1461–78; DLX. 2/109.

## **Dame.** (lady; fairy, ghost, menhir).

dame is used for the lady of the house; dame, in a road name, implies that it was haunted; in a field name, means fairy, ghost or menhir, or a place where one might expect to see them; cf. madame, demoiselle, blanche dame; fr. F. dame; JNF. danme; lit. donna; Lat. domina; for Notre Dame v. Ste. Marie.

in **B**: le Clos de la Dame, bel. to Laurens de Lecq; in AB. 1670–75; to Jean Richardson in 1775, and repeated for him, as Clos à la Dame, (V3¼), in AB. 1786.

in **C**: La Croix à La Dame, and le Pray à la Dame, (G. and C. 722) TSam. 1608; cf. le petit Pray à La Dame, (V1¼),



TSam. 1734. 1754: (?C. 106).

in C and G: Le Prê à la Dame (G. 722) given for Debora Dumaresq, Dame de Samarès 1734, but named after an earlier Dame du Fief.

in G: partie du Prê à La Dame, (3½). Jacques Hammond, later Ramié Le Brocq; AG. 1804. (G. 722).

in H: La Pièce de Longueville communément appelé la Pièce à la Dame. Now The Deanery, David Place qv.

Rue à la Blanche Dame. Vauxhall.

in J: Le Lavoir des Dames; v. Lavoir.

le Jardin à La Dame, VHé, Ph. Le Sueur; TJ. 1747.

La Dame qui file (spins) et Le Monsieur qui reurt (winds or twists back); two groups of rocks at Frémont; (DJF. p. 242).

in L: le Clos à La Dame, (V1), Diles. Charlotte and Eliz. Collier; AL. 1718, nr. Bel Royal.

in M: la Pièce à La Dame, (V2½), (Mt. 140A); VRoz; 4A3; nr. Rozel Mill; shown as (V7) for Geo. Noel, PRMt. 1861 and in partage Godfray 1791 MSal.

La Dame Rose, Roze, Damerose, a group of fields (Mt. 175–186) at La Coupe, nr. La Poudretterie; VRoz; 4A4; PRMt. 1865 gives le grand et petit Clos de Damerose (V13), and grand Clos de Damrose (V8), for J. G. Becquet, at Bandinel in 1849.

in My: le Clos à La Dame, (My. 756), at Douet de Rue; 2D1–3; shown as le Clos de la d'ame, for Amice Le Grand, in PRMy. 1818, and le Clos à la Dame (V¼), for J. Collas, La Frontière, in PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos à La Dame, (O. 1847), at St. Ouen's Manor; ment. as (V6¾) in PRO. 1904–11.

La Dame Beneterie. Benneterie, (V3½), at La Villaise, (?nr. O. 1017); for Ph. Le Cornu; VMI; PRO. 1907; the name suggests a Christianised menhir or connection with Benest family.

Le fief de la Croix de Vielle Oreille et à la Dame. Partage de Carteret of Vinchelez, MAdC. 1675.

in P: le Jardin à La Dame, at La Hague Manor, (P. 536); 6A3; ment. in rental of feue Marie de Carteret, Dame de La Hague (osp. 1737). MHag. 1745, 1748, 1765; the estate passed to her aunt's descendants (Payne, p. 93), who sold in 1746–48.

Le Parc à La Dame, (V12½). La Hague, C. P. Le Cornu; VD; PRP. 1880.

in S: La Rue à La Dame, or The Fairy's Road, from Croix de Bois to Grands Vaux, Fief de La Houquette; 7D3; deep and dark, with few houses, and megalithic remains in le Côtîl du Rocher (S. 318) near by; (v. BSJ. 1913, p. 363; L'Amy, p. 64; DLX. 1/72). ment. in Extentes 1528, 1607.

La Rue à La Dame, au Fief Petran; ment. in lands of Labey of Grouville, 1610, poss. nr. La Hougue Bie.

le Clos à La Dame, unlocated; cf. "les Terres de praies... at à Damme", RS. 1461–78.

in T: le Clos de l'Abri à La Dame, inside the Belle Hougue enclosure; (T. 11); 3A2–4.

le Clos à La Dame du nord, du sud; Ville es Normans, (T. 900).

le Clos à La Dame, (V7), (T. 1311), La Retraite; VAugs; PRT. 1928–31.

le Clos de La Dame, Fief de La Trinité, 1640.

le champ et (?es) Dame, (V2½); and le côiil de La Dame, (V1); Thornhill, fm; VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Dameraie.** v. Dammerès.

**Dame Raine, Dame Rayne, Damerayne.** v. Damereine.

**Damereine, Dame Reine.** (Lady Queen).

also spelt Dame Raine, Dame Rayne, Damerayne, Demeresne, Damereyne; one cannot guess which Queen, prior to 1381, gave her name to the petty fief below; poss. Isabella, second wife of John, dau. of Aymer, Count of Angoulême, m. 1200, imprisoned 1214, mother of Henry III; there may be some connection with the name Dammerès, qv, on a Vingtaine inexplicably named "Fief de La Reine": (cf. Dammerès, Genereine, and MLT. 157, 161; BSJ. 1907, p. 220).

in C: Le Fieu Damereine was a sub-fief of the Prior of St. Clement, and appears as Le Fieu Dame Raine in a rente list of St. Clement's Priory 1381, (Cart. 75); le pré moillepiéd, Fieu Dame Royné; MHau. 1562 la pièche du bourg au fieu de la Dame Royné. MRS. 1586. in Ext. 1607 as Dumarcine; in 1612 Causiè Lane is ment. as on the Fiefs of Damereyne and The Prior; in 1620 le Fieu Dame Rayne is ment. in a Baudayn partage; in c1630 La Rue Sire Aymon is ment. as sur Le Fieu Demeresne; EM. 1668 calls it Damerayne; Ext. 1749, Dame Reine; DLX writes it Damerayne.

**Damerose.** v. Dame.

**Damethin.** etymology unknown.

cf. Damereine.

in My: Les Jardins Damethin, VN; TMy.

**Damian.** pers. name.

in B: Le Clos de Damien et la Pepinière. At Waverley House, Mont Arthur.

in G: le Jardin de Damian, (V3); for Frs. Amy, tuteur de Jean Filleul; AG. 1804.

in S: le Jardin de Damian, at Vieux Ménage; this was Damyán Poingdestre of Vieux Ménage, who was fined in 1609 for diluting cider, (GJH. p. 226); there are Poingdestre date-stones of 1758, 1750 at this property, and 1826 for du Pont.

**Dammerès, Dameraie, Darné, d'Ameret.**

etymology uncertain; the Vingtaine de La Reine (Mt), Le Fieu Dame Reine (C), and Le Fieu de La Reine below, are the only areas in the Island named after a Queen as distinct from a King. The reason is not known, nor which Queens are thus remembered; cf. Reine, Damereine. Vingtaines are first ment. in the 12th cent. (MLT. pp. 157, 161; BSJ. 1907, p. 220). The location of this field on the Fief de La Reine suggests that Dameraie is a corruption of Dame Reine. But it may have quite another origin, eg. OF. dameret, OE. dammarel (a ladies' man, fop), a nickname which became a surname; or be a vestige of the surname Ameret which is still known in Normandy. Ameret is also well known as a name of an apple; there are le gros, le petit, le vert, le rouge, le blanc and le doux ameret.

in **Mt**: La Fosse Dammerès, (V1¼), for Thos. Beaugié; **AMt**. 1701; a small field on wooded slopes above the stream leading to La Mazeline, between (Mt. 337–8); Vingtaine, "Fief de La Reine"; 4C2; appearing as La Fosse Damrè, 1742; **PRMt**. shows Jn. Beaugié, le Pavillon, as owner of le cõtil d'Ameret, (V2¾), in 1889; and of La Fosse d'Ameret, (V1¼), both in **VRe**, in 1899; (Mt. 339).

**Dampierre**. (the Reverend Peter; or St. Peter).

**Dam**, **Damp**, **Dan** and **Danz** are corruptions of the Lat. dom, the abbreviation of dominus, the standard pre-Reformation title of a priest; hence St. Peter was called Dampierre, and gave this name to a number of places in Normandy; hence the surname de Dampierre; (Guillaume de Dampierre was Gardien des Iles in 1235, (BSJ. 1885, p. 33)); and the Eng. surname Dampier; in Jersey a priest named Pierre Corbel seems to have left his name in certain places.

in **T**: **PRT**. 1931, in **VAugs**, records le Clos Dampierre ("a une vergée pierreuse"), at Maison de Bas, (part T. 1334); also La Rue Dampierre, near La Croix (T. 1268); and La Route d'Enpierre, nr. Le Douet, (?T. 1260). unlocated: le Clos de Sire Pierre Corbel...le petit Clos de Dampierre Corbel; partage Nic. Bisson; (BSJ. 1915, p. 44).

**Dancianete**. for d'Ancieneté.

in **Mt**: le Clos Dancianete **MRS**. 1662.

**Dandelion**. (dandelion, lion's tooth). cf. Eudelin.

**F**. dent de lion, fr. Lat. dens (tooth), leo (lion).

in **Mt**: le Clos Dandelion, (Mt. 121); 4A3; nick-name for Clos de L'Audèl. v. Audla, but appears as Clos de Dandelin, Nic. Noel, 1661.

**Danger**. (danger). cf. maudit.

**F**. Eng. danger; **ML**. prob. dominarium; Lat. dominium (that which holds you at its mercy).

at sea: Danger Rock, S of Frouquie, in St. Aubin's Bay, 1867.

**Danguerrant**. pers. name.

**Prob**. from Enguerrant de Fonet or Fourneaux, an early seigneur of Rosel c. 1207–1226. **MLT**.

in **H**: Le Clos Danguerrant, Fief de Bellozanne. For Eliz. Godfray, 1813.

**Daniel**. pers. name.

in **C**: le Clos Daniel, (C. 36); cf. le Clos de Daniel et le Pray du sud, (V13½); **TSam**. 1754.

in **P**: la Pièce Daniel, (P. 60).

le Clos Daniel, (P. 448), Fief des Nobretez; sold by Chs. Pipon and his wife Marthe Dumaresq (dau. of Sir John Dumaresq) to Jean Le Coureur her brother-in-law; **MLeC**. 1821; another part of it sold to him by Frs. Janvrin, who had m. Harriet, another dau. of Sir John.

Le Clos de Daniel; for Ph. Le Brocq; **MHag**. 1658.

in **H**: Le Petit Clos de la Daniellerie, Fief de Bellozanne for Matt. Poingdestre.

in **T**: le Pré Daniel à l'est, Ponterrin, (V1¼), Broadfields, **VRoz**; **PRT**. 1931.

unlocated: le Clos de Daniel, (V6); partage Robin; **MHau**. 1658, prob. in (P).

**Dannemarche**. (the Dane's boundary).

**F**. **OF**. marche; **Eng**. march; **OE**. mearc; **ML**. marca (a border, boundary); derived in **MLT**. p. 204 fr. **Dan** (Dane) and mörk, mark, **ON**. (a field reclaimed from waste). Occasional Danes may have settled here; a Thomas Daneis (F. Danois, Eng. Danish) had land in Guernsey in **LC**. 1213. cf. **Dain**.

in **L**: Dannemarche Reservoir, 6B4, at the foot of le Cõtil de Dannemarche; named after Molendinum de Denemarche or Le Moulin de Dannemarche, Fief Botevyleyn, ment. in **AR**. 1309; and in **AdE**. 1596 as un certain moulin a blaed appellé le moulin de Dennemarche; le moulin a Blaed appellé de Dannemarche, **MHau**. 1598. and in **AdE**. 1601–2 as le Moulin de Damemarche; known later as Le Moulin des Ecoliers, (v. Ecolier); ment. in **MHau**. 1768, when le Pré de Haut, Fief du Roi et Quatorze Quartiers (approx. L. 370), had a stream flowing to its gate-posts; les Cõtils de Dannemarche, Fief de St. Germain, ment. in **MGib**. 1805.

le moulin à eau de Dannemarche avec le moulin à chevaux y joignant, Fiefs du Roi et Sts German, 1879.

**Danras**. meaning unknown.

cf. Arras, Derée.

in **G**: le Champ de Danras; Fief de la Franche Aumône; **MPip**. 1788.

**Dansimon**. v. Dom.

**Dantenée**. v. Dentenée.

**Danube**. (the River Danube).

nickname of an Island stream.

in **My**: Le Danube, name or nickname of the stream flowing past The Elms, with fields Le Danube (My. 769) and le Clos Danube (L. 76) in its basin; 2C4. 2D3; le Jardin Danube, (V5), appears for Ph. l.c. Riche in **VS**, in **PRMy**. 1883.

**Dard**, **Darde**. (fish-hook).

**F**. dard (dart, barb of a hook), darder (to harpoon); **ML**. dardus (a dace, from its speed); **JNF**. dard (a spiked stick for fishing in shallow water, or a hook for sand-eel fishing); **Eng**. dardy-line (a rigging of lines and hooks to catch herrings).

at sea: Les Grunes ès Dards, rocks off St. Aubin's Bay; v. Grune.

in Les Dirouilles; Grune ès Dards, and Mange ès Dards, rocks.

**Dasher.** a ship's name; or (that which dashes).

Eng. dasher (that which dashes or agitates); eg. the float of a paddle-wheel.

at sea: Dasher Rock, E of Gorey where "The Dasher" foundered, also named La Petite Grune de L'Équerrière.

**Dasser.** meaning unknown.

no surname Asser is recorded; poss. connected with Norm. dasée, JNF. dâsée (cow-dung), and indicating manured land. FLM. disagrees.

in P: le Clos dasser, que Pierre de Heaulme tient, (V6<sup>3</sup>); MO. 1486.

**Datrier.** meaning unknown.

poss. F. dartre, Eng. dartars (skin disease in lambs); or an unrecorded surname.

in S: le Jardin Datrier, (S. 729); 10B3.

**Daubannrie.** the home of the Dawbarns.

the locative of a surname, seemingly of Eng. origin, such as Dawbarn, Dabinett; poss. d'Aubigny; cf. Deubenesterie.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VCV, gives le jardin devant la forge à la Daubannrie, for Anley of Les Aix; repeated 1714 as Doubannerie.

**Daublin.** an error for Aubin?

in S: Le Clos Daublin, sold by Gilles Ingouville to Richard Dumaresq, who had bought it from Jean Mourant. 1625.

**Dauchet.** (the common tern).

JNF. daûchet (tern), prob. fr. daûtchi (to immerse); this bird is a plunger; cf. Eng. douse (to plunge a thing in water, to extinguish).

in Les Ecréhous: Les Dauchets; house on Maître Ile; (BSJ. 1933, p. 178).

**Dauquer, Le Dauquer.** surname.

in Mt: Feodum Johannis Le Dauqueur, in Ext. 1331, which also mentions a Thomas Le Dauqueur in the parish.

**Daurian.** v. Dauvain.

**Dauvain, Daurian.** from and etymology uncertain; note Colin Dauffin, pour la mesure Sehier, in list of dues from tenants to St. Clement's Priory, 1363, (Cart. 71); and Dauveirn, poss. for D'Auvergne, at The Garth, nr. the field below.

in P: field Le Dauvain. Daurian, which includes a "site" on Rich. 1795, (P. 87), at La Houquette fm; 5B4.

**Dauvergne, Dauvernerie.** v. Auvergne.

**Davey.** v. David. The Davey family ran Oxenford School in L.

**David, Davey.** pers. name.

in B: le Clos David, (B. 130); ment. in sale of land by Jeanne Le Bas to Maria Gibbs (Mrs. Lane); MMeI. 1873.

La Fontaine David. Les Fontaines Davey, house, hillside and field (B. 261A) at La Marquanderie; 8B2.

in H: David Place, 10A2. Named after David de Quetteville who developed it on land bought in 1809 called la Pièce de Longueville communément appelé la Pièce à la Dame.

in My: le Clos David, (My. 229); and les Courtils de David, (V6<sup>3</sup>), J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos et le Pré David, (O. 1484-5), at Le Marais; 1D3; TO. 1721 gives le Prê de David in VG; and PRO. 1911 gives le Prê de David, (V3-1), nr. Trodez, R. E. Ward. Fief de Morville.

in S: Le Dou de David, field (S. 749) and stream in Val Aumet.

La Ruette de David; Fief de Longueville: (for David Mollet); 1620.

**Davience.** v. Avranches.

**Davis.** English surname.

in Mt: le Clos Davis et Clo. Faldouet, en une pièce; Jas. Godfray, Les Grandes Rues; VF; PRMt. 1861.

**Davisonnerie.** (the home of David Robertson).

the fam. Robertson was established in (S) early in the 17th cent. and is recorded from 1617; a David Robertson is ment. 1642, when he was attested as Officier des Chemins in Vingtaine Sous La Hougue; in 1677 the Collas fam. owned "les maison et ménage qui furent... à David Robertson" (La Davisonnerie), and retained part of the property until recently; (v. BSJ. 1907, p. 220; 1940, p. 33; L'Am, p. 152).

in S: La Davisonnerie. Im. and hamlet; 11A1. Belonged to Norman family later.

**Dayne.** v. Dain.

**D'co, Deco, Les D'cos.** (a crest).

JNF. d'co means a small rock in the shape of a crest, or an undulating cliff with points or bristles; a less likely explanation of the word is to relate it to Eng. decoy (a pond for luring wildfowl), fr. D.

kooi (birdcage), Eng. coy (a pen for lobsters), fr. Lat. cavea (cage).

at sea: Le Deco; a rocky area nr. L'Avarison; (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).  
at Les Minquiers: Les D'cos, recorded Journal Jean Hamon 1748, FLM.

**Dean.** v. Diène.

**Debenaire.** surname.

recorded from 1309, as Deboneire; Petrus Debonnaire of (H) held part of the Feodum des Veev in (L) in 1331; de Boneyre c1340; Debenaire 1461–78; Débenaire, early 16th cent.; Debenayre c1510; Debenayer 1528; Debonaire 1607. Apart from le Clos de Bon Air (S. 197), 7D2, and Bonares in Spain, no place is known from which this name could derive, and it was prob. in origin a nickname, F. debonnaire, OF. debonaire, Eng. debonair (of happy mien, gay); whence the Eng. surname Bonner. This fam. seems to have obtained land and influence through milling.

in **B**: le petit Champ de Bénaire, (V¼), Thos. Roze; AB. 1786.

in **H**: Le Fieu ès Débenaïres, sub-fief of Méléches; ment. as Le Fieu ès Debainaires c1676, (OJH. 48), and as Le Fieu ès de'bondaïres in a map of "St. Helier 1691" in the S.J.

Le Moulin de Débenaire, and Moulin à Foulon et à Brée (fulling and malt mill); in York Street, moving to the Bond Street-Conway Street junction; owned by Guillemine Debenaire and her husband Jean Poingdestre in the early 1500s; later by John de Bénaire; this mill was much in the news from 1584 to 1677.

le Clos des Debennaires, (H. 1233), nr. Almorah; ment. as le Clos de Debenere, des Debenaires in aveu Jacques Guillaume in AMel. 1700; in SRMel. we have le Clos des Debennaires in aveu Jean Ahier, 1748, adjoining land of Ph. de Carteret ca. ux., and le costil dessus le Clos de Debennaires, in SRMel. 1746–8; Les Debenaires occur in aveu Chs. de Carteret in MMel. 1822; le cõtil au dessous des Débenaïres, in Vallée des Vaux, (Don Le Gallais, is Nat. Trust property).

in **L**: le Clos de Debenaire, Fief de Méléches, prob. nr. the Church, ment. in MPer. 1661.

**Débite.** (a sale or division).

F. débit (sale), débitier (to retail); a slightly different meaning from Eng. debit, F. dette, JNF. d'biter, to cut in pieces, thus divided. Lat. debitum (an item entered in an account as owed).

in **S**: le Camp de la Débite, Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen; sale of land in Mess. 1603.

**Debonaire, Debonnaire.** v. Debenaire.

**Dehors.** (outside, beyond the confines of).

F. dehors (outside, on the outside of) JNF. d'houors, d'hors, déhors.

in **B**: La Pièce de Dehors at Red Houses, J. Alexandre, 1870.

in **G**: Le Champ de Dehors, part of (G. 277).

Le Champ de Dehors (G. 697).

**Dela, D'la.** v. Audla.

**Delais, Dallais, Délais, Délés, Deslés, D'laes, D'lais, Dellais.** meaning obscure, probably from surname De Lecq but the variety of forms makes certainty impossible.

some approaches: (1). F. delai (delay), but this seems irrelevant. (2). F. dallé (paved with stone). (3). F. délaisser, JNF. d'laïssi (a thing abandoned). (4). the surname Le Lai, Lelai, also spelt Le lay, Le Lait (a lay brother of a monastery). (5). the surname de Lay, c1340, spelt de Layc 1405, Delay 1479, Deley in Rmt. c1510, de Ley 1528 (prob. meaning, from Lecq); in the examples below, no. (2) seems likely, but there may be several words concealed here.

in **B**: Le Délais, Deslés, a rock area off Petit Port, containing a megalithic habitation site; 8A3.

in **M**: le Clos Delais, (M). 726), W of Bel Air; 2C2; ment. in PRMy. 1867, the house then called la Grandellerie, and the field le Clos de Dallais.

in **O**: field Les D'lais, Délés, D'laes, (O. 278), Le Clos Jean de Lecq, surrounded by fields named Blanche Pierre and Etoquet, (V7¾); shown as Les Dellais, for Mary de Carteret, PRO. 1904–11. The form des Dellars in MHag. 1880 makes "des de Lecq" a possible explanation.

**Délés.** v. Delais.

**Dell.** (a little dale).

Teut. thal; Icel. dalr (bottom, valley).

in **B**: Dell Farm; v. MLeC. 9A1.

land at Dell Fm. sold by Richard Le Bas to Jean Le Couteur jun. 1832; in 1833, Le Bas sells the house and more land, including La Corderie (B. 835), Les Longs Champs (B. 828. 864), le Clos Gibaut (B. 827), Lande à La Moye, and Le Dominic (B. 831); in 1837, part of La Dominique from Daniel Le Ruez and Marie Le Bas (v. linteil at Le Bocage); in 1843 leased for 5, then 8 years to Frs. Maurice; in 1879, Dell Farm appears for Capt. C. M. Sumner in partage of Le Couteur to Sumner heirs.

**Deloraine.** an imported name of no great age.

Deloraine is a place-name in Manitoba and Tasmania; William of Deloraine occurs in Scott's "Lay of the Last Minstrel".

in **S**: Deloraine House and Deloraine Road, 7C4.

**Demeresne.** v. Damereine.

**Demi.** (half).

Lat. *dimidius* (half).

in G: les demies verges, or les demy verges des Silleries; Fief du Roi; MCol. 1607, c1630.

in L: Le Demy Vergée, at Avranches; bought by Ph. Maret fr. Mathieu de la Cour 1661.

in My: Le Demi-acre, (My. 170); reported as Demeoic; shown in VN in PRMy. 1883 as La Demie-Acre, (V2½), J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms.

in O: La Demi verge.

in P: Les Demi verges.

in T: La Demy Vergue, Fief de Diélament; sold by Jacques Grandin to Amyce Hubert, 1707.

**Demie.** (a half-tide rock).

ie. an offshore rock, visible only at *mi-marée* (half-tide); Lat. *dimidius* (half).

at sea: Les Demies, or Les Rotchettes, rocks off Grève de Lecq; 1B4.

La Demie, half-tide rock off Grève d'Azette; ment. by Dum. 1685.

La Demie des Pas, rock off Havre des Pas, with beacon and red light.

La Demie, rock N of Frémont; 2B2; shown as Geoffroy 1689, 1739.

La Demie, name in 1689 map for Brayes Rock at La Coupe.

in Les Ecréhous: La Demie, Les Demies, rocks shown in maps of 1843, 1867, 1894.

in Les Minquiers: two groups of rocks named Les Demies.

**Demois.**

appar. a surname, but none such has been recorded.

in H: le Clos Demois, (H. 1363).

**Demoiselle.** (a girl, young lady, fairy).

F. *demoiselle*; Eng. *damsel*; OF. *damisele*, *doncelle*; It. *donzella*; ML. *domicella*, for *dominicella*,

dim. of *domina* (lady); cf. *Dame*.

in Mt: La Cache ès Demoiselles, or Les Chasses ès Demoiselles Bandinel; 4C1; a lane from St. Martin's Church to Bandinel Fm. (OJH. 121); said to be named either from, (a) the Misses Douce and Elizabeth Bandinel, who lived at the farm, or from, (b) being the promenade of girls of the parish, under the scrutiny of their beaux, after attending divine service. Being dark and narrow, the lane may well, in addition, have been a haunt of fairies. v. *chemin* for *chemin clos*.

**Demptu, Le Demptu.** surname.

recorded 1461 to 1749 as Le Demptu, Dentu, Dantu; prob. meaning in origin the man judged; cf. OE. *dempt* (judged), *dempster*, *deemster* (judge), fr. OE. *deman*, Icel. *doema* (to judge); whence Eng. *doom*; poss. confused later with F. *dent* (tooth).

in G: les heritiers Estienne le Dentu, VLv; TG. 1601; v. *Hammonerie*; cf. "le demptu" ment. in MCol. c1630.

in J: le Clos du Demptu; Fief de Surville; MHam. 1618–19.

le Clos Dentu, de Dantu, VHé, (J. 1093), for Ph. Romeril, who also had La Grande Croute (J. 1104); TJ. 1747; shown as le Clos de Dentu. (V5), for G. M. Tourgis; PRJ. 1904–11.

in L: le Clos de Demptu for Hamon of Les Chasses, 1618.

**Demy.** v. *Demi*.**Denis, Denize.** pers. and surname.

recorded as Denis 1254; Dyonisii 1291; Denise 1331; Deonis, Denny 1607.

in B: le Jardin Denis de east; MAdeC. 1598.

in G: le Clos de Denize, (V4), VMr; for Ph. Mallet, later J. Mourant, AG. 1804; for J. Mourant, GL. 1841; given as Clos de Denis in AG. 1708.

in L: le Clos de Denize, (V9½), for Elie Payn, and (V4¼), for Susanne Deslandes, AL. 1718; Fief de la Reine; leased by Frs. Payn to Ph. Laffoley for £25 stg. p.a. MHau. 1856.

in Mt: le Clos de Denis, (V7), Jean Jennes; AMt. 1701.

le Jardin de Denis, (V4 →), J. D. de Queuteville; VF; PRMt. 1861.

in My: les Jardins de Denize, (V3 →), (My. 201), Fief de l'Aumône; chemin pour aller à Gachière; MArt. 1832; and le Jardin de Denis, (My. 211); both at La Falaise; 2A4; PRMy. 1883 gives le Jardin de Denize, (V3¼), for Nic. Arthur, La Falaise; VN.

**Denport.** meaning unknown.

in L: le Clos de Denport, (V4 →), Jean Fiot; AL. 1718, prob. same as le Clos d'Amport. (L. 685).

**Dentalu.** (toothed, jagged).

F. *dentelé* (toothed, jagged); *dentelure* (indentation, scallop); or poss. for *dent-de-loup* (a pin or bolt to hold the braces of a carriage).

in Les Ecréhous: Le Dentalu, a rock shown in maps of 1843, 1894.

**Dentenée, Dantenée.** meaning unknown.

the word suggests toothed; or poss. for. F. *dandiner*, Eng. *dander* (to slouch along), Old D. *dantinnen* (to dawdle); or fr. F. *antenne*, Lat. *antenna* (yard-arm of lateen sail).

in J: La Dentenée, (J. 379), SW of St. John's Church; VD; 2D1; MLeC. 1613 gives La Rue Dentenée, Fief de la Hougue Boet; TJ. 1747 gives, dans la Dantenée, VD, for Jean Perrée; PRJ. 1904 gives, in VD, La Dentenée, (V6¼), for H. Falla, Les Buttes fm; and in VN, La Petite Dentenée, (V1½) for Emmeline Le Maistre.

**Dentu.** v. *Demptu*.

**Dépot.** (depot).

OF. depest; Lat. depositum (a deposit).

in S: le Clos de Dépôt, (S. 528), at Five Oaks; 7D3.

**Derbey.** surname.

in G: La Maison de Derbey, home of John Norman of Grouville, grandfather of John de Veulle (1763–1823); ment. in 1795 as la maison de Mme. Jean de Veulle, appelée La Maison de Derbey, and in AG. 1708 as La Maison de Françoise Derbey.

**Derée.** (to stray).

from JNF. dêrier.

in Les Minquiers: Derée Anglaise and Derée Française, two reefs; (v. BSJ. 1959, p. 218); Chevalier in 1645, p. 189, mentions La Derrie, a rock W of Les Minquiers.

**Déroute.** (a wrong turning, confusion).

F. dérouter (to make someone lose his way); OF. desrouter; Eng. disrout, disrupt; Lat. di(s) rumpere (to throw into confusion, to burst asunder).

at sea: Le Passage de La Déroute (JNF. Dêroute), a channel between Jersey and Sark; shown on map of 1781, also between the islands the Cotentin.

**Derrière.** (behind).

Lat. de retro (from behind).

in H: La Rue de Derrière, now King Street.

passim: le Clos de Derrière.

**Descailles.** v. Escaille.

**Descaves.** v. Cave.

**Désert.** (waste land brought into cultivation; land reclaimed and lately cleared),

land on which the Rector could claim tithes, because the monks had cleared it; “les novalles, vulgairement appeles desertz”, 1559, (BSJ. 1900, p. 300), v. novale; this is a slightly different meaning from the F. désert, Lat. desertum (waste land, wilderness, barren, abandoned or uninhabited land, a solitary place); it is the name of many fields in Jersey. It appears as early as c1140 in the name of St. Peter’s Church, “ecclesia Sancti Petri de Deserto” (St. Pierre dans le Désert), (Cart. 250), prob. in the Lat. sense, and in reference to the parish. It also occurs as a surname 1225 to 1331; eg. Willilmus de Desertis, one of the balistarii going to Gascony in L.C. 1225; cf. essart. v. also Société Guernesiaise Transactions 1980, p. 635.

in B: le Désert et le Petit Désert, (B. 99. 99a); 5D4; included in the housing estate W of La Petite Route des Mielles. La Pièce des Déserts, (B. 157).

le Clos appelé le Desert, (V1¼), Geo. Le Manquais; AB. 1786.

in G: Le Desert, (V3½), for Jean Pepin; AG. 1804.

TG. 1601 describes Les Vieux Déserts as below the costils of La Malletière, up to the W end of Le Hommet, thence to a Blanche Pierre separating Les Vieux Déserts from the land of Jean du Parc; VMr.

in H: Le Désert for Noë de Gruchy; SRM. 1821. ?nr. Town Mills. Les Déserts, N of (H. 1262); Nat. Trust property.

in J: Le Désert (V¾) Don Farm.

in L: le Clos du desert (V1), la Vallette du Desert (V1½) and les Huriaux et le cõtîl en desert (V6¼), Highlands fm. MÇib. 1751 gives Le Désert, Fief du Roi; and in 1780, le Cõtîl du Désert (L. 520B), le Cõtîl du Désert du nord (L. 518), le Cõtîl sous le Désert, et le Cõtîl du Désert du sud; and in 1901, le Cõtîl du Désert du nord (V1½), du sud (V1¾), and le Cõtîl sous le Désert (V5¼); at Les Vaux.

in My: Le Desert, (My. 57).

in O: Le Désert, or Les Landes, (O. 9).

Le Petit Désert, at La Hougue des Gonnais, (O. 139); 1B3.

Le Désert, (O. 163); in MHag. 1754. also (O. 1222).

Le Désert, (O. 85), part of La Commune du Fief de VdeH; 1B1.

Le Désert, (O. 1398), Ancienne Commune de Morville, 1861.

Le Désert, (V2½), bel. to La Robeline.

Le Dessert, (V4), Le Coin.

Le Désert, Rue de Lecq.

Le Désertage, (O. 315–317).

in P: le Clos et la Vallette de Désert, tog. (V3), adjoining Forest Hill, Beaumont. le Cõtîl de Désert, (P. 1001).

in Mt: La Maison du Désert, Eliz. Le Four; VE; PRMt. 1865.

in S: Le Désert, (S. 278); 7D1.

Les Déserts, ment. in RS. 1461–78.

Le Desert, le Clos du Haut et Bas, tog. (V16½), bel. to Val Feuillu; advt. 1965.

in T: Le Désert, (V1½).

Les Déserts, (T. 124).

**Désertage.** v. Désert.

**Desheulles.** v. Heulles.

**Deslandes, des Landes.** surname; locative, La Deslanderie.

recorded as de Laundes 1309; Deslandes from 1668.

in L: une demy vergée... dans le Clos de Susanne Deslande, for Ph. de Sie. Croix; AL. 1718.  
 in S: le Clos Deslandes, (S. 201); a Charles Deslandes is ment. in VMf. in AS. 1671.  
 in T: La Deslanderie, (T. 1326). Josué de la Haye 1877.

**Desormes.** (of the elms).

in O: the elms above Grève de Lecq at Les Guerandes were recognised as a landmark visible from Sark. Told by La Dame de Seruq to FLM in 1937.  
 at sea: Le Banc Desormes, a sea mark NW of Grosnez.

**Desreaux.** surname.

in My: la Ruelle ès Desreaux, VS; in 1903 the old home of the Hue fam. in (My) was owned by Jean Desreaux, (BSJ. 1903, p. 117).

**Dessous.** (bottom).

fr. Lat. *subtus* (below).

in O: Le Dessous des Havres (the bottom of the havens), at L'Étacq.

**Destours. Detou.** v. Tour.

**Deubenesterie.** meaning obscure.

the termination *-erie* suggests the loc. of a surname, but no Deubenest is on recorded; poss. a form of Daubanntrie, *qv*; or perhaps a memory of the opening words of Psalm 67, "Deus... benedicat nobis (Dieu... nous bénisse)", in which case the word might mean a place blessed by God.

in O: maison et terre appelée Deubenesterie, Fief Haubert, 1657.

**Deune.** v. Dune.

**Devil.** v. Diable.

**Devire.** v. Devise.

**Devise.** (a boundary).

JNF. *dévisé*, *d'visé* (boundary stone); OF. *deviser* (to distinguish); It. *divisare*; ML. *divisa* (a division of property); cf. *Devizes* in Wilts., called *Divisas*, for *Ad Divisas* (on the border) in 1139; "pierre ou devise" is a common phrase in Jersey contracts.

in H: le camp de la devise. Long Bouet area. partage Gosselin MHau. 1535.

in L: le Clos de La Devise, (V1-), Jean Remon ca. ux; AL. 1718.

in O: la Rue de La Devise, dividing the Cueillettes of Millais and Vinchelez, with fields La Devise (O. 888), and La Devise (O. 905); 1A4: this division seems to be recorded in "la pièce de la haute devise, ainsi appelée, Fief Vinchelez", 1540; and in "loisalles devises" ment. 1615; a field La Franche Devise is ment. 1716, N of la pièce des Fillastres (O. 836-8); (BSJ. 1969, p. 39).

La Rue de La Devise, running S fr. St. Ouen's Church; ment. in MO. 1780, in partage of the Seigneurie de St. Ouen, when it divided the first and second branches of the de Carteret family; also known as La Rue; 5B1.

le Clos de La Devire, Devise, (O. 752). in L'Étoquet area; 1D1; poss. a division of inheritance.

PRO. 1974-11 gives La Devise, (V1-), bord. S au chemin public; for Capt. J. A'Court, in VM1; and La Devise, (V6¼) joignant chemin public on N, for Ph. Le Feuvre, Morville.

**D'Gautière.** (leftwards, left-handed).

F. *gaucher*, fem. *gauchère*; JNF. *gaûchet*, *gaûchi* (left-handed); fr. F. *gauche*, OF. *gauc* (left); cf. Eng. dial. *gallic-handed*, *gawk-handed* (left-handed); and cf. *Gautier*.

at sea: La D'Gautiere, a rock W of La Rocco; 5C4.

**Diable.** (The Devil).

OE. *diobal*; Germ. *teufel*; Icel. *djöfull*; It. *diavolo*; ML. *diabolus*; Gk. *διάβολος* (*diabolos*) (the slanderer).

in H: le Clos de Sept Diables, on Mont Néron. (H. 1407); 7C4; prob. an allusion to the seven devils cast out of Mary Magdalene in Matt. xvi. 9; Luke viii. 2.

in My: Le Creux de Vis, garbled to The Devil's Hole, Le Trou au Diable, 1885; Le Creux Terrible, 1887; 2A3.

in S: la Chaise au Diable, a bluff in the cõtil below La Fosse à L'Ecrivain House, and a lane so named; (OJH. 149).

in T: La Chaise au Diable, FLM.

**Diamond.** name of a ship.

F. OF. *diamant*; Pr. *diaman* (diamond); Lat. *adamans* (adamant).

at sea: Diamond Rock, or le diament E of Noirmont; named after the frigate *Diamond* which struck there, (Plees, p. 309).

**Diaune, Dialne.** pers. and surname.

recorded as *Dialme* 1607.

in L: a field of Dyan Luce, Fief du Roi, ment. in a Hamptonne (L) contrat of 1570; AL. 1656 gives, la moitie du Clos Diaune, for Heber Mahaut, and the other half of le Clos Dialne, for Edouard Bisson, poss. nr. Les Arbres; AL. 1718 gives le Clos de Diaune (V2), le Clos de Diaune du sud (V3) and le petit Clos de Diaune (V1½), for Jean Mauger.

**Dicq.** (an excavated channel; and the embankment, dike or dam caused thereby).

F. digue; OF. dicque; JNF. di; Eng. ditch (dig); OE. dyke; OE. dic; D. dijk; Icel. dik, diki (a ditch). cf. La Hague-Dick, a vast earthwork at La Hague in the Cotentin, built to protect seaports from attack from inland. v. BSJ. 1910, p. 8.

in C: PRC. gives le Clos du Dicq, adjoining Manor Cottage (now demolished), nr. (C. 59); la belle du Dicq, MSam. 1734, nr. The Dicq.

in S: Le Dicq, the sole fragment of foreshore bel. to (S), including Le Dicq slipway and Le Dicq Rock, Le Rocher Bernard, Besnard; 10C2. v. Proscrit. There must once have been an important excavated channel, and resultant dyke, at this point; mapped as Le dycke by Pop. 1563, and ye Dike by Speed 1610 and subs; at least three "altars", "stones" or megalithic monuments are shown here in old maps, (cf. DLX. 1/73); ment. in 1615, petite maison et terre, Vingtaine du Dicq, Fief de Grainville; 1617, maison et ménage, petite, de Collet au Dicq, sold by Thos. Poingdestre to Jacques Gourey; 1624-7, la contrée du Dick... le Dicq, La Cloche, in BSJ. 1890, p. 463. There was a problem of water accumulating in le Dick and adjoining roads; MMau. 1671. AdE. 1673 gives le Dic, and AdE. 1701-30, p. 57, gives Le Dicq et La Tonnelle du Dicq; TSam. 1754 gives La Maison du Dic, le Clos du Dic (V4¼), and La Pelle du Dic (V13¼). Le Village du Dicq; SRF. 1835.

Clos appelé le mynage du dic, Daniel Touzel, 1639.

**Dièlement.** meaning undecided.

the name of a Fief and Manor in (T), explained by some as a garble of Guille Hamon (v. below); by others as an echo of Decumana Castra (the camp of the Xth Legion), cf. Sedement; it might even reflect the name of the Normandy coast tribe Diablintes. In JNF. it is pronounced Dgillament. Alternative spellings, Diexlament 1382, Diellament 1585, Dielaman 1625, Diellamen 1666, (BSJ. 1908, p. 307). Though no known place-name preserves a Roman regimental number, several place-names in France show the number of a Roman milestone which stood nearby; eg. Septème (the 7th milestone), Oytier (the 8th), and Delme and Diémoz (for ad Duodecimum, the 12th). The VIIth and Xth were the two legions with which Caesar invaded Britain; (v. "Caesar and Jersey", BSJ. 1979. p. 281.

in H: le pré de Dièlement ment. in SRMel. in 1780 for Marie Lemprière, and Thos. Lemprière in 1821.

in T: Le Fieu de Dièlement; part of the endowment of the Abbey of St. Helier by Guille fils Hamon; it formed two-thirds of the 60 librates granted to de Barentin c1250, the remainder going to Trinity and Augrès; ment. as le Fieu de Diexlament 1382 (BSJ. 1904, p. 306), Diellament 1585, 1645, and also as Dillamen, Dylament and Dieu la min. Le Seigneur de Diellamen is ment. 1666, (BSJ. 1917, p. 272). Les Chroniques, c1585, p. 45 record that in 1489 (le Seigneur de Rozel received homage from the men of the Fief of Dièlement, as he owed the King nothing for this fief; this points to some unusual franchise, granted for exceptional service.

Le Manoir de Dièlement, (OJH. 141), with La Route de Dièlement; a south-eastern avenue, now lost, led to a gateway, which survives on the road; the manor has the largest colombier in Jersey, rebuilt 1573 by the Lemprières, to whom the de Barentins had sold the estate; it remained in the Lemprière family for 500 years; note fields, le Clos Dièlement (T. 970), le Pré des Vieux Viviers (T. 947), and La Casse (T. 948); 7B1; AS. 1671 gives le Pré de Dilamen, for Frs. Romeril.

La Commune de Dièlement was in the Jardin d'Olivet area nr. (T. 601). The manor evidently had a Town House, the site of which is noted in 1524, (BSJ. 1909, p. 424), as "place ou anciennement estoit edifie une maison... nomme le Manoir de Dylament avecqz... la place du vivier... le grant parc... ung costil... au nord de la planque du moulin des grantz vaulx... deux praetz au dessoubz du Moulin au Mans" one in (S), one in (H); a Clos de Dièlement in (H) appears in avenue Jean Le Breton in MMel. 1822. ment. of La Ferme de Dillamen: MHau. 1569.

**Diène, Dygne, Dyne.** surname.

recorded as Le Dene 1292; Le Desne 1299; Dygne, Dyne 1309; Dynne, Dyanne 1479; Le Denne, Le Dean 1607; some of these may be forms of the surnames Le Dain, Dayn; or Hodienne, Odiern, recorded 1299 to c1340.

in S: Le Fieu Diène, sub-fief of Vaugalèmes, qv; prob. the same as the carucata, carrueta Dyne, Dygne, held by the de Carterets from lands of Robert de Méléches, or from the Paynel forfeiture; (v. AR. 1309, pp. 61. 268; Cart. 408).

**Diervault, Diervaut, Diervault.** v. Dirvaut.

**Digot.** (undersized).

JNF. digot (small, inferior); it also means a small pointed stick, or a sheaf of wheat before it is tied. in Mt: les Clos Digot et de Fennigot, (V6), for Edmond Brée; AMt. 1701; cf. Fennigot.

**Dimanche.** (Sunday).

fr. ML. dominica dies (The Lord's day).

in B: le Camp de Dimanche, (B. 413A).

**Dimerie.** (a place where tithes were paid; or a tithing).

F. dîme; OF. disme; Lat. decimus (one-tenth), prob. in reference to Church tithes; but notice a reference in PRMy. 1798 to dîmes which formed part of the Governor's income; it is poss. that the word corresponds to the OE. tithing, a group of ten householders, one-tenth of a century, who were regarded as an administrative unit, and were responsible to the King for each other's good behaviour. v. Société Guernesaise Transactions 1980, p. 640 by T. F. Priaux.

in My: La Dimerie, JNF. Dgîemethie, an area and lane; 6A1; with le Côtil de la Dimerie, (My. 531); ment. in 1607, Guille Le Blancq, for Peter Greult, for the Dismerie; TMy. in VS, gives la vallette de la Dismerie, prob. (My. 530); in 1625, we have Jean Mourant, habitant à Ste. Marie, Fief du Roi, en la contrée de la Rue de la Dismerie.

**Dinan.** a town of Côtes du Nord, France.

in My: la Fontaine de Dinan, Falle, p. 107, 156, mentions its discovery, and that it was so beneficial that sufferers no



longer had to go to Dinan to take the waters there: Falle may be referring to the spring in Grève de Lecq though it is on the St. Owen side of the bay. cf. Yeux.

**Dinard.** a seaside town of Ille-et-Vilaine, France.

in **J**: le Clos de Dinard, or Linard. (J. 709).

**Dirouille, Dirouilles.** (mischievous dwarfs, but meaning very uncertain).

in **JNF**: Dithouilles, Dithouil'yes, Disouil'yes etc.; poss. fr. Lat. dirumpere (to throw into confusion), cf. dérouté; or fr. OF. drolle; OE. droile; Icel. drjoli; Eng. troll, droll (with meanings varying from sluggard, good fellow, to a type of benevolent goblin or mischievous dwarf); mischievous dwarf would be a good description of a reef which was tiresome, but smaller than its neighbour, Les Ecréhous.

at sea: Les Dirouilles, a reef of rocks off the N coast, and W of Les Ecréhous; sometimes called Les Pierres in (M); ment. by Dum. 1685; shown as Drouilles in 1867: the ship *La Balance* was wrecked here in March 1816.

**Dirvaut, Dirvaud, Dirvault, Dirvaux.** surname.

recorded 1200 to 1668, with at least 24 spellings, including: Dervaut; d'Hirvault; Diervault; Diervaut; Diervaut; Direvas, Direvaud, Direvaunt, Direvaut; Dirovauz, Dirowald; Diruwaud; Dirvaud, Dirvault, Dirvaults, Dirvaut, Dirvaux, Dirvauxt, d'Irvaux; Divant; Durivat, Durivaut; Dyrvaud, Dyrvaux, Dyrvas; the earliest example, Hugo de Dirowaldi, 1200, suggests that the last syllable is Teut. wald (forest).

in **B**: forfeiture of Ranulphus Durivaut in the Landes, 1274.

in **H**: tenementum Hugonis de Dirowaldi, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200; (Cart. 418).

in **Mt**: La Caruée es Dirvaux; ment. as carucata de Direvas, 1274; ès Dyrvaus, 1309, 1331; Fieu de La Queruée d'Hirvault, 1459. (DLX. 3 261); carue of Dyrvaux, 1528; le Clos en la queruee es Dirvaux, MHau. 1587; ès Dirvaux 1607; carvée ès Dirvauxt, 1668; La Franche Queruée ès Dirvaux, 1680; Fief de La Queruée ès Dirvaux, 1755. This carucate became a Vingtaine, now called Vingtaine de La Queruée, (v. BSJ. 1908, p. 305; L'Amv, p. 160; cf. caruée, queruée). A Guillelmus Dyrvaud alias Pyrcan (poss. fr. F. picoreur, a marauder), ment. in (Mt) 1331.

in **P**: Fief de La Hougue Dirvaud, VD; now under the Airport; the name is evidence of a vanished tumulus; occurring in "Euae peclae terrae sitae in feodo as Dirovauz" 1251, (Cart. 161); forfeiture of Ranulphus Durivat in (P) 1274; Fieu de La Hougue Dirvaut ment. in Rmt. c1510, in 1609, and in MCol. 1793; for the site of the tumulus, v. hougue.

**Disme.** (a tenth part)

same as Eng. tithes. Oft appears as Dixme.

in **G** or **C**: le Clos a disme a la Rocque, AG. 1708.

**Divell.** form suspect and meaning uncertain.

there is Eng. divel, Lat. divellere (to pull asunder); and OE. divell (devil); there was a tribe Diablintes near the Normandy coast.

in **O**: hield Le Divell, or Le Douaire (marriage settlement, dowry), (O. 118), near the Dolmen des Geonnais; 1B3.

**D'laes, D'lais.** v. Delais.

**Doblel.** v. Doublel.

**Docque.** (a dock or the plant dock)

F. Eng. dock; D. dok; Icel. dökk (pool); ML. doga (a ditch); poss. fr. Lat. ducere (to lead), whence duct.

in **B**: La Docquet: an old wharf at St. Aubin, 1553; (BSJ. 1949, p. 132).

**Docteur.** (doctor); locative, **La Docteurerie.**

in **B**: le Clos du Docteur. (B. 845); poss. meaning Dr. R. R. Maret, Rector of Exeter College, Oxford, and Seigneur du Franc Fief or Dr. Grant, who bought wood from an old house in Rope Walk, 4 May 1835, (diary of Ph. Maret).

in **M**: une maison et ménage, **La Docteurerie**, de Jean Grossié, 1658; not, therefore, the home of Dr. Elie Maret of Avranches. (L.) shown as parish Doctor in PRMy. 1900.

**Doé.** error for Douet qv.

at sea: le jardin du Doé et pray. Bought by Michel Brée from Marie Ahier, 1734. At d'Hautrée.

**Doetin.** v. Douettin.

**Dog.**

F. OF. dogue; Teut. dogge.

at sea: Dog's Nest or Le Nic au Tchian, a rock S of Victoria Harbour; bearing a pole and ball beacon, 1867; 10C3.

**Doguerie.** meaning uncertain, poss. corruption of doque.

perhaps a place of Dutch fishing-boats; Eng. D. dogger (a two-masted Dutch cod-boat used in the North Sea); or fr. **JNF**. dogue, dague (a cooper's dog or wheelwright's cramp for fixing an iron tyre to a wheel), fr. F. dogue (mastiff), Eng. dog; unlikely to be related to U.S. slang doggerie (a low tavern).

at sea: La Petite Doguerie, a channel, poss. off La Rocque.

**Doibtés.** meaning unknown.

in **H** or **S**: deux camps au clos des doibtés, partage Hugh Lemprière, MO. 1619.

**Doigt.** error for Douet?

in **Mt**: le chemin et doigt passant entre (les) deaux... Franche Queruée. MRS. 1647.

**Doire.** prob. (dower).

F. douaire; OF. doaire; Eng. dower; Pr. dotaire; ML. doarium, dotarium; fr. Lat. dos (dowry); cf. douaire.

in **Mt**: Les Doire(s), Elie Vardon jn., VE; PRMt. 1865.

in **My**: le Jardin du Doire, (My. 895); PRMy. 1823.

**Doive.** etymology dubious or spelling error.

cf. Drove, Douvre.

in **L**: le Clos du Doive, (V6¼), Sara Le Brun, widow of Elie Le Gros; AL. 1718.

**Dol.** v. Dolles.

**Dolbel.** surname.

recorded from 1299 as Delebel, Dolbel, Dolbell, Dolebel, Dollebel, Dolobel, Dubel, Dulbel.

in **J**: dans le Clos de M. Jean Dolbel, VHé, for Jean Baudains; TJ. 1747.

in **L**: le Clos Dolbel, (L. 16).

in **Mt**: les terres de Dolbel, avec la Pepinière, (V½), Thos. Gallichan; AMt. 1701.

le Jardin de Dolbel, (V3), J. Poingdestre, Le Rué; VQ; PRMt. 1889.

in **My**: le Clos de Dolbel, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1729. 1832.

in **S**: le Clos de Thomas Dolbel, VSH, for hers Ph. du Maresq; AS. 1671; a Thos. Dolbel is ment. in this vingtaine in MO. le Clos de Dolbel, bought by Samuel Goddard from Julia Rolfe dau. William 1885, at Beaufield.

**Dollée.** meaning uncertain.

poss. meaning chipped, fr. F. JNF. doler (to adze, shave), JNF. dolée (shavings); or fr. a root appearing in D. doel, Eng. dole, Icel. dól (the mound of an archery butt, an unploughed balk or strip in a field, or a meadow shared between several farmers).

in **Mt**: le Côtil de la Dollée, (V1¼), in aveu Isaac Renouf, MRS. 1764 and for Jean Gallichan 1847. prob. (Mt. 211), at La Coupe, VRoz; shown for Lerrier Godfray, Fliquet; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

at sea: La Dollée, rock South of La Coupe.

**Dolles.** surname, prob. same as above.

recorded as Doele, Dole c1340; Dolles 1601; Dol 1804; Doel 1970.

in **G**: au Clos Dolles, devant sa (?Richard Giffard) porte, (V¾), Ed. Jutise; VRue; TG. 1601, for Clement Anley in AG. 1708.

le Champ Dol, (V1), for Jacque de Faye; and les Butières Dol, (V1¼), for Jean Grandin, later Rev. A. Le Sueur; AG. 1804; a note adds that there was a house, now demolished, au pied des Alleurs. Le Champ Dole, part of (G. 277).

in **J**: Le Clos de Dol or d'Aud la (J. 132) PRJ. 1904, 1966.

**Dolmen.** (a megalithic monument consisting of a flat stone resting on uprights).

Bret. dol (table), men (stone).

in **S**: le Clos du Dolmen; ment. in BSJ. 1892, p. xxx; but its identity is not clear.

**Dom.** (title of a pre-Reformation priest, corresponding to Reverend, Father, or Padre).

Sire is also thus used; it is short for Lat. dominus (Lord); also written Don, Dam, Damp, Dan, Danz; other titles in the pre-Reformation hierarchy were; Presbyter, prêtre (any member of the priesthood); Curatus, curé (parish priest with the cure of souls); Clericus (a clerk, or tonsured aspirant to the priesthood); Magister (a Master of Arts). A surprising number of the names of these clergymen are preserved in documents, and some of them in place-names; eg. Dam Johan de Saint Martyn 1342, (Cart. 447); Danz Gieffre Le Hardi, Dam Gieffre, Danz Andruy Maret 1367, (Cart. 153); Dam Ricart Fanegot, prestre, 15th cent. (Cart. 420); Damp Thos. Le Hardy, Rector of St. Martin, executed for plotting against Maulevrier 1463; Dom Richard (Averty), executed for murder in the 16th cent.; Damp Nicole Ducastel, 1463, (BSJ. 1924, p. 115 et seq); Damp Jehan Morel; Damp Jehan Duval; Dampierre Corbel, for Sire Pierre Corbel, v. Dampierre. In place-names we have:

in **C**: le pecherie de Dom Philippe... sous la Mare de Samares. SSam. 1757.

in **G**: Le Clos de dampmartin. Mourant partage 1630.

le neuf clos ou piece de dan Martin, le clos de la Porte dan Martin, AG. 1708.

in **H**: le Clos de Dom Charles, aveu Helier Lemprière, AMcl. 1700; and aveu Jean Lemprière fs. Daniel, AMcl. 1822.

in **J**: le Clos de Dansimon, Dan Simon, (J. 85. 93), nr. Sorel; 2B1; also ment. as Le Dansimon, (J. 93), appearing in VD in PRJ. 1904 as le Clos de Dansimon et le petit pré, (V9¼), for Ph. Baudains, Grand Mourier.

in **L**: le Clos de Dom Philippe, (?L. 325); v. Hampionne Patente 1649, BSJ. 1932 and OJH. 160; there was a priest of this name in 1494, and he seems to have had his own fishing-grounds, v. Pescherie.

in **O**: le costil de Dom Guillaume, a lisière de terre at the foot of it is ment. in MAdC 1622; in (O. 145); (V5). Shown in MHag. 1754 as owing to the Crown 1 cabot of wheat rente on La Chapelle de Lecq. Appears as les grants sommiers ou terre de Dom Guillaume (V2) for Ph. de la Perelle MLB. 1800.

in **T**: le Pré ou Clos d'Ampierre, field S. of (T. 1268).

**Dominiquerie.** (the place of Dominic).

in **B**: La Dominiquerie, Domeniquerie, (B. 831A); 9A1; W of Belle Vue; ment. 1749 in rental of Frs. Maret, "le champ de l'est dans La Dominiquerie...le long du chemin d'Elie Le Brocq", (V1¼), MHau; v. also Dell Frn: in 1752 James Seale sells to Frs. Maret of Avranches, les grands mans et La Dominiquerie, Fief du Roi; inherited by Anne, dau. of Frs. Maret, (wife of Ph. Payn of Le Colombier, Fief Jourdain Payn in (L)), 1768, and shown in AB. 1786 as (V5¼) for Ph. Payn ca. ux; in 1837 John Le Couteur buys part of La Dominiquerie.  
in **Mt**: La Dominiquerie à St. Martin, Fief de Rozel; 1620.

**Domus Dei.** (God's House).

Lat.

The episcopal Register of Coutances, 1517, gives: "benefactores hospitalis sive Domus Dei, vulgo les Quinze Vingtz", in Jersey, Guernsey and Alderney; (BSJ. 1890, p. 439; 1970, p. 159). There were three such houses in Jersey, one of which may have given its name to Coutanche Farm, and to the Coutanche family; cf. Coutanche, Jerusalem.

**Don.** surname.

General Sir Geo. Don (1756–1832), a popular Lieut. Governor of Jersey (1806–14), and still remembered in place-names for his interest in experimental farming, and his energy in road-making and fortification against French invasion. Other Dons before him, as the name appears in (G) in the 16th cent.

in **B**: General Don's Farm, "Oasis", qv.

Don's Bridge, and Don Bridge railway station; 2B1. 8B2.

in **H**: le camp de Don, (V1), south south west of la Chapelle des pas; MHau. 1536. Previous owner John Don.

The Don Monument; 10A3; Don Road and Don Street; 10A4.

in **G**: La Rue à Don, across Grouville Marsh and up Grouville Hill.

in **J**: Don Farm. (OJH. 142); it is not known how this farm got its name.

**Don.** (gift).

The term 'Don' is given to a gift, usually of land and records the name of the donor. eg. to the 12 parishes, Don Gruchy fields qv; to a single parish, le Don Cantell (T); or to a body like the National Trust for Jersey, Le Don Hilton, amongst others.

**Dongeon.** (a castle keep and prison).

F. donjon; OF. dongeon; Eng. dungeon; OE. donioun; Pr. dompnhon; Lat. dominium (lordship, including a castle and prison); Chevalier, 1647, p. 458, uses un donion.

in **Mt**: at Gorey Castle, The Dongeon, 1340: (Nicolle, Mont Orgueil Castle. p. 196); ment. by Chevalier, 1643, p. 64 as la tour du Daniou.

**Dongola.**

a province of Egypt, in Nubia, captured by the Mahdi, and retaken by Kitchener 1896.

in **H**: Dongola Road. St. Helier; 10A2, given to the Parish by Col. F. H. Voisin in 1917.

**Donnée.** something given.

a gift in F. would be le don, la donation; for Champ Donné, in (O) v. Champ.

in **T**: le Clos de la Donnée, (V6½); Le Carrefour, VCr; PRT. 1931.

**Donneville.** v. Ouville, but note there is Donneville in Normandy.**Doré.** v. Dorey.**Dorey, Doré.** surname; with fem. **la Dorette.**

recorded from 1631; meaning golden-haired, or short for Theodore, or poss. a goldsmith.

in **C**: Le Doré, (C. 149); 16D4.

in **H**: le Clos de Thomas Dorey (nr. Stirling Castle), avenue of Jean Lemprière; AMel. 1700.

la vallette et côtel Dorey, avenue of Frs. Dorey; MMel. 1822.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Dorey, (M). 529).

in **O**: le Clos Dorey, (O). 1762C).

in **S**: le Clos Dorey, (S. 477), E of Five Oaks, ¼ mile W of La Hougue Bie, contained a boulder bogged down on its way to build La Hougue Bie, (BSJ. 1957, p. 21); prob. the same as le Clos de Doré, VMf, for Ph. Vivian in AS. 1671, and Le Jardin de Dorey for H. de G. Roy, 1935.

in **T**: SRAv. 1661 gives, le Clos Dorey (V5¾), for Ed. Rommeril, ? of La Fontaine; le Clos Dorey de bas (V4½), for Ed. Nicolle; le Petit Clos de Dorey (V3¾), for Jean Nicolle; SRAv. 1752 gives, le grand (V5½) et petit (V4½) Clos Dorey, for Rev. Frs. Le Couteur ca. ux; and le Clos de Dorey (eV4), for Jean Nicolle; these fields are now (T. 481. 483. 484).

**Dos.** (back).

Lat. dorsum.

in **B**: Mont Gras d'Eau appears in PRB as Mont Gras Dos, perhaps more likely than d'Eau; cf. The Hog's Back in Surrey... la quertiere du mont grados, lieu de noirmont, for Ed. Piton, 1620; voest sur le mont grados lieu du Prieur de Noirmont. 1641; le champ du mont grados, 1658.

FLM considers that this should be Le Mont Gras Doux qv.

in **C**: le Sommier du Haut Dos, Fief du Prieur; MPip. 1779.

la Piece au Bourget et le Dos d'Anc, (V7½); VG; PRC.

in **T**: le côtel du Dos d'Anc, (L. 669) PRL; (V3), W of La Garenne, nr. La Retraite, bel. to Le Ménage.

**Dosseterie.** locative of surname Dosset.

in L: La Dosseterie, fief du Roi, a piece of land which belonged to Laurens Dosset in 1654 and to his widow, Marie Le Veslet, in 1655.

**Dotais.** poss. (dowry).

cf. F. dot (dowry), doter (to give a dowry to); dotal (relating to a dowry).

in L: le Clos de Dotais, (V8¼), Geo. Du Pré ca. ux; AL. 1718.

Le Clos et Le Jardin de la Dottée (L. 313A).

**Dou.** v. Douet.**Douachin.** v. Douettin.**Douaire.** (dower, dowry, marriage settlement or dower-house).

OF. *doaire*; ML. *dotarium*; Lat. *dos* (dowry); cf. *doire*; JNF. *douaithe*.

in H: AMel. 1700 gives le Clos de Douaire, for Thos. Le Breton; SRMel. 1748 gives, dans le Jardin du Douaire, avec Thos. Le Breton, and in 1822, le Jardin du Douaire, avec Jean and Geo. Emily.

in J: Le Douaire, le Clos du Douaire, (J. 245. 343. 345), VD; ment. in TJ. 1747 for veuve de Clem. Hamon, Daniel Le Sebirel, Jean Remon, Jean Aubert.

La Rue du Douaire, Fief du Câtelet; 2D1; ment. 1632.

in My: le Clos du Douaire, (My. 896. 899); ment. in MCol (My). 1609; cf. le Clos du Douaire, (V4½), J. Le Brocq, Les Potirons; PRMy. 1883.

le Jardin du Douaire, (My. 895); ment. in PRMy. 1846, when the owner, Ed. Le Gresley of La Tenue, complained that the retaining bank at the end of the field had collapsed owing to the lowering of La Rue Jean Lael (this bank still falls during heavy rains); the parish agrees to rebuild this for him, 2½ perch long, 5 ft. high.

La terre des douaires, fief du Roi, sold by Jean Mourant sr., fs. Jean to Jacques Syvret fs. Edouard. prob. (My. 896). PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, le Clos du Douaire, (V5), Laura Hamon, of Plaisance; and le Jardin du Douaire. (V2¼), Elie Collas.

in L: MGib. give, in 1780, les côtés de l'Islet, du Douaire et le Planistrel, repeated 1833 and 1901, (V3¼), (L. 604A).

in O: Le Douaire, le Clos du Douaire, (V5¼), (O. 118); ment. in MO. 1486, MVH and SRVdeH. 1710.

Le Douaire, VMI, for Nicholas Le Cras ca. matris, dau. of Jean Perier; TO. 1721.

in P: a cötül called le Clos Douere, Fief des Vingt Livres; sold by Helier Fondan to Jaspas Le Febvre; adjoined on W by house of Jean Aubert and on E by house of Serves Le Febvre; MO. 1595.

the little hougue, nr. le Clos Douere, ment. in MO. 1560; v. Hougue.

in S: Le Douaire, (S. 716–7); cf. le grand et petit Douaire, VMf, for Josué Le Couteur; AS. 1671.

in T: le Clos du Douere, (V5), NE of le Presbytère, Fief de Diélament, 1511–12; (BSJ. 1914, p. 389).

**Double.** (double).

Lat. *duplus*, *duplex*; Gk. *διπλούς* *duplous* (twofold).

in My: Le Clos des Doubles Vergees, nr. (My. 123–33) MHau. 1546.

in O: Les Doubles Chasses, caches, a lane; ID1. West of Vinchelez de Haut.

**Double.** surname.

poss. distinct from Dolbel; recorded as Doublel 1331, c1510; Doblell 1528.

in My: a house and (V30) of forfeiture of Jaquet Doblell wrongly held by Nicolas Artur; RC. 1515.

le petit Dos (?clos) Doublet for Vasse family, fief du Roi on autres fiefs, 1546.

**Doublier, Le Doublier.** surname. fem. **La Doubliere.**

recorded as le Doubleure 1470; la Doubliere (fem.) 15th cent.; Doublier 1668, 1701; poss. fr. OF. *doubler* (to play dice).

in Mt: le Clos Doublier, (V2¼), Thos. Lemprière ca. ux; AMt. 1701; cf. le Jardin d'Oublier, Ph. Gallichan, VQ; PRMt. 1865.

in My: le Clos du Doublier, (V2½), Ph. Luce, Appledale; VS; PRMy. 1883.

unlocated: Janette, wife of Jean Morant, inherits fr. his mother Marguet Desprès land including (V¹) à l'hotel au Doubleure; MCos. 1470.

**Doucerie.** (sweetness).

F. *doux*; Eng. *douce*; Lat. *dulcis* (sweet). The name is either descriptive or formed from the girl's name Douce; cf. Douceville. Sometimes occurs as Doucherie.

in S: Les Douceries, bel. to Thos. Durell; to be let 21 Dec. 1791. Gazette de l'Île de Jersey.

Le Clos des Doucheries, Fief de la Houquette; prob. nr. (S. 350A) at Grands Vaux Mill; ment. in sale of land Le Mottais to Messervy. Mess. 1611.

**Douceville.** origin of name unknown.

Douce (Lat. *dulcis* (sweet)) occurs as a girl's name in the de Carteret and other families, and the item below may refer to some girl named Douce; a remote possibility is the "Capella de Sella Suavi", apparently meaning the chapel of the comfortable chair or soft saddle, ment. in 1250, (Cart. 254) but not located, which might have given rise to the name Douceville.

in H: Douceville, hamlet, 6D2.

**Douet.** (brook, water-channel (inland or at sea), pool or basin (natural or artificial) with an intake and outlet channel).

also spelt doët, doit, douit, doyt, doiet; the form deyt occurs in a contrat of 1389, (BSJ. 1956, p.

395); JNF. dou, douo, pl. dours; OF. duit, doit, doet; Eng. duct; Lat. ductus (a conduit pipe); the forms *doire*, *doire* below suggest a ML. word *ductura* (not found in Jersey), but cf. Eng. *ducture*; the surname *du Doit* occurs c1340.

in B: le Douet de L'Eq, inlet and ravine E of La Rosière; 8C2.

La Douet Clément, and Route du Douet Clément; 8B2.

in C: "payé en boire à ceux de la Grande Vintaine qui ont porté des Pierres et Laveurs au Douet Damy"; PRC. 1704; BSJ. 1908. p. 315.

in G: le douit de la Commune; VMr; TG. 1601.

le Clos du doet, Fieu de la Hougue; partage Le Hardy 1668. Le Clos du Doux, AG. 1708.

le Jardin et Prê du Doët, at La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

in H: La Rue du Petit Douet, now Brook Street, St. Helier; Le Douet Le Gallais, St. Helier; 10A1.

Le Grand Douet; 10A3.

le Doyet de Villette, Fieu du Prieur; nr. the coast, MHau. 1580.

La Doure; ment. in sale of land, prob. nr. First Tower; MMel. 1666.

Le Douet de Ste. Croix, the stream in Belozanne Valley; 6D4; Chevalier, 1649, p. 728, gives, "dempuis le doit es Sainte Croux jusques aux doit es Galles (Gallais)"; ment. as Le Douët des Stes. Croix in ADE. 1780.

chemin entre les Roquettes et le doit de la ville, 1640; La Cloche, (BSJ. 1890, p. 482).

in J: La Vingtaine du Douet.

Le Douet, Dou à laver, or Lavoir; laundry basin; at St. Cyr.

Feodum de Hennodoit, or Henot (implying a stream); AR. 1309, v. Handois.

le Grand Val en douet, (J. 901); le Petit Val is in (T. 2).

Val Cul Douet, (J. 992).

Le Douet fm., which has a lavoir; ment. as maison appelée Le Douet, Hérupe main road, VHè, PRJ. 1907; 3C1.

field Le Douet, (V2), at Le Carrefour fm.

Le Clos du Douet, (J. 731). Douet de la Mer, Mourier Valley.

in L: Le Douet de My Grève (demi-grève), or the Millbrook; 6D4.

le Doyt du Vivier et le Grand Doyt, at Les Arbres; MHau. 1538.

le Douet de Demi. (L. 1531).

Le Clos du Doët, (V3), Raulin Mauger; AL. 1718.

le costil du doit, land of Ph. Blampied; AMel. 1700.

La Douire, ment. in sale of land, Fief du Roi; poss. nr. Beaumont; MMel. 1805. La Douet de Rue, v. Rue

in M: Le Douet de La Mer; brook leading to the sea, and the cove where it discharges, W of Le Couperon, with Le Boulevard above; 4A4.

Le Douet Fleury; v. Fleury, and Lavoir.

Fontaine et Doiet, Fief du Roi, partage Baudains; MPer. 1661.

le Jardin du Douet, Ed. Payn, Le Taillis; VQ; PRMt. 1861.

in My: le Jardin sur le Douet et la Vallette, (My. 771).

le Clos du Douet, (My. 758, 758A).

Le Douet de Collas Guille, at (My. 347); TMy. 1602.

le douet à laver, at (My. 891).

Le Douet de Rue, v. Rue.

in O: le Douet de la Mer; brook leading to the sea, and the cove where it discharges, W of Grève de Lecq; 1B2.

le Jardin de Douet, (O. 75).

L'Amont du Douet, to Rue de La Ville Bagot fr. Mont de la Grève de Lecq; 1D1.

La Rue du Douet, fr. La Croix du Manoir to Rue de La Botellerie; 5B2.

Le Plat Douet, (O. 1544); outlet from reservoir in (P).

"le doyt qui descend de la fontaine danpars de la Chapelle de Laic; et le doyt qui descend du Val du Codrey"; MO. 1539.

Les Viers Dours, channels between rocks at L'Etacq; poss. a memory of streams existing before the sea encroached here in the middle ages; also called Les Vieux Douets, (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

le Dou à laver, a laundry basin at Fontaines Martin; 1A6-7.

le Dou de Piémont, a point where tides meet and there is a strong current.

Le Carrefour du Douet nr. Morville.

in P: La Vingtaine du Douet; wrongly shown as Canton du Boet in Clem. Lemprière's map 1754, 1779.

Le Douet du Canard, a name for the St. Peter's Valley stream; 6C4.

The Ministerium of Crapedoit, Crapoutoit, perhaps taking its name from its E boundary, the stream in St. Peter's Valley.

le Douet à laver at Fontaine de Bas, built c1637, (v. Fontaine Bénite), at the N end of (P. 766); an MS of 1742 bel. to Mr. E. Balleine of Les Chasses gives the names of 22 persons who had droit au dou; cf. varvotières.

le Jardin du Douet, à l'ouest du belle; Fief des Vingt Livres; MArt. 1847; cf. le Jardin du Douet, with and N of "passage à la fontaine"; (V1) 9; MPas. 1848.

in S: Le Plat Douet; 10B3.

La Rocque Doit, Fief de Grainville.

Le Douet David, or Le Val Clame (Swiss Valley); 10B3. (for David Mollet).

le Jardin de doët, VSH. for Jean Dolbel fs. Jean de St. Estienne; AS. 1671.

Le Doue de Piro, Dou de Pithot (goose); farm and area now called Brookhill; douet here signifies a small pond with a brook entering and flowing from it. v. Piro.

in T: Le Douet, fm; 7A4.

le Jardin et le Prê du Douet, (T. 1298A.B).

Le Douet Giffard. 3A3 v. Lavoir.

**Douettin, Douettin, Douottin, Douachin, Doitin, Doetin.** (a little brook).

dim. of douet, qv.

in G: Le Douettin, Douottin, an area so named. La Rue du Douettin, nr. (G. 24).

in M: le Clos du Doetin, Fief Lemprière; prob. (Mt. 702), which has La Rue du Douettin running S and SW of it; ment. 1622.

PRMt. in V1, gives, partie du Prê du Douettin, for Jas. Norman, 1861, and partie du grand Prê du Douettin, (V2), for his heirs, 1865.

Le Douettin, north of (Mt. 16).

in **P**: Le Douachin, or Prê de Jubilé, (P. 31); 5D1; there is no defined brook here, but the field lies on the site of a mill-lead with écluses which ran from The Garth to La Mare Mill or Moulin de la Mare.  
 unlocated: in partage Jean Mourant, between his son Jean and dau. Anne, wife of Pierre de la Garde, he gets le Clos de Doitin, le Clos de Naymes, Camp de la Vallette, and rente au Trésor de St. Sauveur; 1620.  
 unlocated: le Douchin Tourgis; AVL. c1775.

**Douire.** v. Douet.

**Doulx.** v. Doux.

**Douo.** v. Douet.

**Dour, Doure, Dours.** v. Douet.

**Douro.** the largest river in Spain.

scene of engagements in the Peninsula War 1812–13. When Wellington was made Duke in 1814, he chose Marquess of Douro as the title of his eldest son. Wellington was much concerned with the defence of Jersey c1843–45, (v. VV. p. 132).

in **H** and **S**: Douro Terrace; 10A4; built c1845.

**Douvre, Douve, Drove.** (a trench or ditch, and the free labour which dug them).

JNF. Eng. drove means an open trench dug to drain or irrigate a field, fr. Eng. drive, Icel. drifa (to thrust). This word seems to have been applied, prob. under the influence of Eng. military engineers, to defensive trenches dug in the late 18th and early 19th cc; and at this stage to have become confused with the F. words douve (ditch), said to be fr. ML. doga (ditch); and douvre, dovre, a word used from the 16th cent. for compulsory work on fortifications. In 1685 Dum. defines “The Dovers” as one day’s work per annum due from each family for repairing Mont Orgueil Castle. This sounds like an Eng. attempt to pronounce “devoirs” (duties), and the word may owe something to F. devoir, Pr. OE. dever, Lat. debere (to owe). Nicolle, in Mont Org. Cast. p. 152 defines “douvres” as one day free labour, owed by a vassal to his lord, in repairing the Castle. That it referred especially to trenches is shown by “faire net le fonds des Douvres” at Gorey Castle in 1531, (BSJ. 1906, p. 98). In this sense it may derive from F. d’oeuvre (work to be done), OF. ovre, OE. ure, Lat. opera (works); and drove is used for the ditch or moat of a fortified manor or castle. In its variant forms this word was finally applied to any corvée or forced labour; cf. doive, dovre, drove. The nature and extent of this work may be seen from: “baskets for the Dovers, to carrie earth in”, 1636, (BSJ. 1912, p. 159): “le service deub par les habitans au D’ouvres et fortifications”, AdE. 1645–6: “all the Carts and Dovers of each parish”, AdE. 1675. This word has nothing to do with Dover in England (in older forms Dubris, Dobrum, Dofras), named after the stream Dour, which is fr. the British word dubro (water, stream).

The word is reflected in place-names:

in **L**: le Clos La Douvre, avec la petite mielle, for Raulin Manger, (V3¾); AL. 1718.

in **O**: La Drove des Ainères; La Drove du Châté de Gros Nez.

champ de sous le Dovel, ?Fief Haubert; partage Le Brun; MPer. 1727.

in **P**: au Val de La Mare, la pièce de Douras (?for Dofras), (V11); Les Drovres (P. 21–26), partage Anley, MHag. 1730; appearing as Les Drovres, or Les Types, Tippes, or La, Les Hague/s, Hocq, Hougue (poss. in reference to Les Trois Rocques); these are cultivated strips, which may have had drainage trenches, in the flats E of St. Ouen’s Pond, and the country they cover is named Les Douvres; eg. le Clos des Douvres, (V4). Val de la Mare, in advt. 1963. v. Tippes.

at sea: Les Roches Douvres, a reef about 15 miles W of Jersey, noticed by Chevalier, pp. 621, 728 in the phrase “aux pres de Roque Dos, Roquedos”; why the reef was so named is not clear, unless it was that certain tenants had a duty to catch fish there for the table of their feudal lord. cf. Hieaux.

**Doux, Doulx.** (sweet).

F. doux; Lat. dulcis (sweet); a surname Le Doux is recorded 1528, Le Doulx 1607.

in **B**: Les Vaux Doux below La Sergenté; La Grune Jacques Doux, a sea-mark at Bouoilly.

in **S**: le Grand Clos des Maisières du Doulx, poss. nr. (S. 530A); ment. in sale of land in Mess. 1592.

at sea: Doux Die, a rock off Fiquet; 8D1; the word die is probably JNF. di meaning dieq.

**Douzaine.** (dozen).

F. OF. douzaine; OE. dozeyne; Pr. dotzena; fr. F. douze, It. dodici, Lat. duodecim (twelve); cf. oeuf.

in **L**: a dozen eggs was the rente seigneuriale due to the Seigneur du Fief de St. Clair; M1au. 1816.

in **T**: field La Douzaine d’OeuFs, (T. 303), named from an annual due of a dozen eggs to the parish priest.

**Dovel.** v. Douvre.

**Dovre.** v. Douvre.

**Drédillet.** (a narrow, hollowed, tortuous and rugged footpath).

cf. F. raidillon (a stiff ascent).

in **B**: Le Drédillet, descending from Mont des Vaux at St. Aubin, now built in steps.

in **P**: Le Drédillet, between Le Viér Beaumont and La Rue du Craslin, 6C4.

**Drill.**

Drill Sheds were established in the Parishes, to enable the Militia to parade in bad weather, by General Don as Lieut. Governor 1806–1814, as part of an insurance against French invasion; and maintained through the Victorian era while invasion threats recurred; they have now vanished, but are shown in Godf. 1849 and other maps, usually near the Parish Church: eg:

in G: Drill Shed, Grouville: 11A3.

in My: Drill Shed converted into present Parish Hall in 1879.

in P: It is likely that a similar conversion took place on or very near the site of La Chapelle de la Gloriette.

in T: Old Drill Shed, nr. Trinity Church; 3C4. and others.

**Drôcallie.** (to rush or fall headlong)

also called Souachehouais (swashway), qv; poss. related to Eng. dial. drock (a water-course), JNF. Drocâillie.

at sea: La Drôcallie de L'Étac; W and outside of L'Étacq.

la Drôcallie or Le Souachehouais du Rigdon, W of Grosnez.

**La Drocque.** cliff SW of Sorel.**Droit.** (straight).

F. droit: Lat. directus (straight).

in L: le Droit Côté, (V474), bel. to Les Noyers (L. 506); PRL.

**Drouet.** pers. name.

a dim. of the Teut. name Drogo, meaning a phantom; a son of Charlemagne was named Drogo; in ML. this became Drocus, in OF. Dreus, Dru; in Eng. Drew; in Jersey, Drew, Drieu are surnames still recorded, and Le Dru appears 1299 to 1331. The name was popularised by the omnipotent Drogo de Barentin in the middle ages.

in O: Le Moulin de Drouet, a medieval windmill, the site of which is preserved in the field names le Clos du Moulin, and le Clos de Clement et de Drouet, (O. 439, 438); Ext. 1331 shows that its owner, Drouet de St. Martin, was run in for erecting it without a licence. "Droco de Sto. Martino pro uno molendino ad ventum". It was long remembered as a landmark, and SRV de H. 1617 gives "le clos de la chapelle l'est du moulin drouet", prob. (O. 441–443). Falling into ruin, it became La Masse du Moulin de Drouet, in the S portion of le Clos de la Masse, Ville au Neveu, TO. 1721. PRO. 1911 gives le Clos de Clement et de Drouet par le sud de la Rue de la Capelle, (V9½), for Rev. E. F. d'Auvergne, (O. 438), VLéo; and le Clos du Moulin de Drouet, (V64), (O. 439), bel. to Sara and André le Montais 1727 MLB.

**Drove.** v. Douvre.**Drury.** English surname.

the entry below was prob. inspired by London's Drury Lane, named after Drury House, built by Sir William Drury, temp. Henry VIII.

in H: Drury Lane, St. Helier: 10A1.

**Dubbeur.** surname.

appearing for both sexes as **Le Dubbeur** and **La Duveresse** in AR. 1309, and prob. meaning the military outfitter or armourer; fr. Teut. root dub (to strike, give the accolade), whence ML. adobare (to dub as a knight), It. addobare (to adorn), OF. adubber, adoubber (to equip with arms), F. adouber (to adjust pieces at chess).

in Mt: Feodum Aladubbeur, the escheat of a bastard; Ext. 1274.

**Dubois.** v. Bois, but a different family.**Duhamel, Du Hamel.** surname.

poss. fr. Hamel, nr. Arleux, France; recorded as de Hamele 1233–4; Harmel 1309; du Hamel 1668; Duhamel from 1749.

in H: Duramel Street, Duhamel Place, 10A3; named after Thomas Du Hamel in 19th cent.

in Jarv: Du Hamel SRF. 1835.

see vestib: du Val Hamel for Ph. Bisson, nr. Mont. Cantel, 1668.

**Dumaresq.** surname.

cf. mare, marais, maresq; recorded from 1299 as de, du Marecke, Marek, Mareke, Maresc, Marecke, Maresque, Marez, Marisc, Marret, and even as du Maner. This powerful family made strangely little impact on Jersey place-names; we can only offer:

in B: le Clos Dumaresq. (B. 261–4); a house and ponds are shown here in Rich. 1795, 8B1–3.

in M: Man Dumaresq, on the S of La Route Orange.

in H: Dumaresq Street, ment. in a contrat of 1770 as the street which Guillaume Dumaresq caused to be made.

in M: le Clos de Philippe Dumaresq. (M: 583, 599).

in J: Jardin Dumaresq, for Frs. de Quetteville; VF; PRMt. 1861.

in T: le Clos Dumaresq. (V174), N of Greenfield Fm; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Dummy.**

a Teut. word, deriving ultimately fr. Icel. dumbi (a mute or dumb person).

in H: Dummy Lane, 10A1.

**Dune.** (a bank or earthwork).

F. *dune* (sandhill); JNF. *deune*, *dunne* (peat, half-petrified yellow clay, earthwork); Eng. *dune*, *down*; OE. *dun* (hill); Teut. *dune* (sandhill); Celt. Ir. *dun*, W. *din* (hill-fort), whence Roman place-names ending in *-dunum*, eg. *Lugdunum*.

in **J**: la grande (V4) et petite (V4½, N. part) *Dune*, (J. 276–7), nr. the neck of the salient of (J) containing la Grande et Petite Bataille (J. 303. 311); taken with the Fief of Câtelet, and the farms Le Câtelet and Le Petit Câtelet, the word *dune* here suggests a fortified site similar to Les Câtiaux (T), poss. in the large field named Le Parcq in front of La Maison de St. Jean, which has straight sides and rounded corners; its SW side is a high bank, and the field below it is La Fosse (J. 323), next to Le Câtelet; 2B2–4.

in **Mt**: Les Deunes, La Nomme et le Clos du Ménage, tog. (V11¼), at Park Fm; VF; 4C4; W of le grand Clos de Grasfort (Mt. 643), a field of likely size and shape for an earthwork of Les Câtiaux type.

in **My**: le Clos de La Dune, La Dune Côtil and le Prê de La Dune, (My. 360. 392 adjacent), at Le Rondin; 2C1; ment. in MBin.; PRMy. 1834 gives, sa pièce appelée La Dune, for Ph. Le Maistre; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives La Dune (V1¼), le Clos de La Dune (V1¼) and le Prê de La Dune (V½); note farm and fields La Banque (My. 362–3) near by.

in **T**: terre... en Maniere de Banque appelée la dugne, lieu de dielament, Richard hamon (at Les Câtiaux), 1571, MO. (Elié Dumaresq). le Clos de La Deune, at Les Câtiaux, (T. 785. 791); these two fields abut on the NE the earthwork called César or Le Chastel Sedeman. PRT. 1931 gives, in VRoz, La Dune (V12), Augrès; and le Jardin à La Dune (V3¼), ?nr. (T. 1451) at La Fosse.

**Dunville.** v. Ouville.

**Durell, Durel.** surname.

recorded from 1607; Le Vavasseur dit Durell from 1651.

in **H**: La Rue Durell, Neuve Rue, Chemin Neuf; old names for New Street, created by Jean Durell.

le Clos Durell, (V3¼), Stirling Castle fm; prob. the same as le Clos de Michel Durell ou de Canu, in aveux of Pierre Chevalier, AMel. 1700, and Jean Le Breton, SRMel. 1748.

le Clos de Jeanne Durell, in aveu of Chs. de Carteret; MMel. 1813. 1822; occurring with a Côtil de Chevalier. Manor Park Estate built on le Clos de la Chasse et de Jeanne Durell.

Le Clos de Durell de Haut et de Bas. Fief du Prieur de Mont Cochon, for Jacques Moisson 1814.

Durell Place, 30–36 St. Saviour's Rd. Demolished 1978. Built by H. E. Le V. d. Durell (grocer of Beresford St. and father E. Le Vd. Durell, Attorney General. d. 1921. Ground was left to four children by first wife Marie Le Rossignol who inherited from her father Philippe who bought it in 1824 from George Hooper who had bought it as an enclosed patch, part of Clos du Coes from Ch. Gruchy in 1803; he bought it from François Renouf who bought it in 1793 from Matthieu Gosset. Fief du Buisson. Partage 1860 gives three houses for son, one for elder daughter, rentes for other daughters. Passed into public hands 1963–69.

in **O**: Le Closet, ou Les Monts Durell, (O. 1406).

in **P**: La Rue du Camp Durell; 2A4.

in **T**: le Clos Durell, (T. 875).

**Duret.** surname.

recorded from c1340; surviving lately in the name Duret Aubin.

in **My**: La Rue du champ Duret; le Clos à genêt sur le champ Duret; PRMy. 1832; repeated 1837 as la route du champ du Ré, (?My. 222), for Frs. Arthur; and in 1842 as la rue appelée Le Champ Duré; this has now become Le Champ Durell.

**Dutheville.** form and meaning not understood.

JNF. *duthe*, F. *dure* means hard; poss. for Douceville, qv; or for d'Urville in Normandy.

in **S**: le Clos de Dutheville, (V¼); VMF; PRS. 1956.

**Dutot.** v. Tot.

**Dygne, Dyne.** v. Diène.

**Dyrvaud, Dyrvaux, Dyrvaus.** v. Dirvaut.



# E

**Eau.** (water).

Span. agua; Teut. aha; OE. ea; Icel. a; Lat. aqua; cf. Aix.

in B and P: Water Lane or Rue à Eau, which led from farms now beneath the Airport to the source of Les Eaux Torlais, qv.

in My: La Rue à l'Eau, from Tombette to near (My. 275).

in O: La Rue à l'Eau, Rue à Eaux, from La Rue des Nouettes to Cache de l'Eglise; with field La Rue à Eaux, or Les Nouettes or le Clos des Eaux, (O. 692); 1D3; shown in VGC in PRO. 1911.

La Vieille Rue à l'Eau, from La Rue à l'Eau to Les Ruettes; 1D3.

in N: La Rue à l'Eau, Wellington Road.

**Ébenézer.** (stone of help).

Hebrew; a stone set up by Samuel after defeating the Philistines.

in T: Ebenhezer Chapel, Ebenezer Fm., and Route d'Ébenhezer; 3C2.

**Ecarceur, Ecarceux, Ecarceur, Escarceux, Escarceux, Escarceux.** (the shaver, the grazer).

Name sometimes given to narrow creeks; derived in DJF. fr. F. écartier (to step aside on a road), but early forms suggest a close shave, in the sense of grazing a boat on the rocks; or of a rocky creek so narrow as to grudge admittance; cf. F. écharser (to clip a coin); 1646, Chevalier, p. 354, uses escarcer (to become scarcer).

in O: le Grand et Petit Ecarceur, Ecarceux, small coves or creeks on the N coast, E of Douet de la Mer, 1B3; le Costil de l'Ecarceux (O. 145). W of these creeks, is ment. as le pasturage des côtils de l'Escarceur in SRV de H. 1682–85, and as le costil de l'Escarceux in Livre des Aveux, V de H. 1686; PRO. 1904–11, in VVz, gives le côtil de l'Ecarceur, Escarceur, (V7), at Lecq, for Lydie Le Mottée.

Un costil à Lescarceur, (V7) and le costil de L'Ecarceur, (V6). Approx. (O. 145). MHag. 1754 and 1759.

in T: AdE. 1742 mentions the erection of a Boulevard au Havre de Bouley, sur la pointe appelée l'Escarcée (or écarceux). L'Escarcée, rock S of Nez du Guet: 4A.

**Ecart.** meaning unknown, perhaps aside, or a side field.

in P: L'Ecart (V3), Boscobel Farm. L'Ecart, (V1), Sinclair Farm (adjacent).

**Echange.** (exchange).

OF. eschange; ML. excambium. The exchange of fields was quite common in Jersey.

in G: le Clos d'Eschengue, Ph. Gibaut; VRq; GL. 1841.

in T: le Clos des Echanges, (T. 801A).

**Echaufards, Echaufauds.** v. Escaufards.

**Echelle.** (ladder, steps).

OF. eschelle; Span. escala; Lat. scala (a ladder).

in J: le Clos de l'Echelle, (J. 705); VHé; for Noë Coutanche; TJ. 1747; occurring in PRJ. 1904–11 as le Clos (V3) et Jardin (V2: -) de l'Echelle. Les Hougères, on Rue des Chenolles.

in S: le Jardin des Echelles, (S. 811A).

in T: La Pointe de Longue Echelle, appar. identified with Belle Hougue Point, and implying a ladder or cliff-steps to the beach; 3A2; ment. as Long Echelle by Dum. 1685; Pointe de Longue Echelle by Mar. 1689, and in maps of 1710, 1739; the name of the neighbouring islet is Le Long Echet, which FLM. believes to be the correct form.

**Echet.** meaning uncertain, poss. a reef.

DJF. defines êtché, êtchet as a reef or shelf; BSJ. 1892, p. 101 derives from quet (reef); other possibilities are: OF. eschet, Eng. escheat, ML. excadere (to fall off), usually in the sense of a windfall to a feudal lord, in land or goods forfeited for treason or lesser offences; there is also Teut. etzen (to make eat), whence Eng. etch (to erode). The islet below is of no value or significance, and

can scarcely have been the subject of an *escheat*, but it could fairly be described as an erosion, or a fall-away (*excadere*) from its parent cliff. Other examples in C.1.

in T: Le Long Echet, a long islet W of Belle Hougue Point; v. *echelles*.

#### Eclivillon.

in T: l'Eclivillon, rock N. of Bouley Bay pier.

#### Echilievres. v. couleuvre.

#### Echiquelée. (tattered).

describing either its appearance, or its bad reputation; JNF. *êchiqueler*, *êchiqueter* (to slash into strips, to speak ill of); F. *êchiqueté*, OF. *eschiqueté* (chequered), fr. F. *êchiquier*, OF. *eschiquier* (chess-board, chequered cloth on which courts of revenue calculated sums of money); Eng. *exchequer*; ML. *scacarium* (chess-board or revenue court).

at sea: L'Echiquelée, a rock S of La Platte Rocque, shown by Dum. in 1685, and in 1781 map; shown as L'Echiquelée 1867; also spelt Le Chiqué.

#### Echivée. poss. (a place with a wooden watch-tower).

F. *échiffe* (a wooden look-out on a city wall).

in T: L'Echivée, (V½), Le Câtel, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

#### Eclon, Eclès, Êquelée. (a hay-ladder),

ie. a frame of horizontal and vertical bars fitted at each end of a van to support a tall load of hay or straw; JNF. *êclon* (hay-ladder), *hernais à êclon* (two-wheeled springless cart fitted with *êclon*; F. *êchelon*; Span. *escalón*; F. *échelle*; OF. *eschelle*; Lat. *scala* (a ladder).

at sea: L'Eclon, a rock near le Bourq, 11C3.

in the Ecréhous: L'Eclès.

#### Ecluse. (a mill-dam, mill-pond),

formed by placing a sluice-gate or weir across the mill-lead; F. *écluse*; Eng. *sluice*; D. *sluis*; OF. *escluse*; ML. *exclusa* (aqua) (the dammed-up water). It is clear from Ext. 1331 that the *écluse* is the pond, and the barrier which creates it is the *escloture*, ML. *exclutura*; cf. F. *exclure*, OF. *esclore* (to shut off); also F. *clôture*, OF. *closure*, ML. *clausura*, fr. *claudere* (to shut off). In this Ext. tenants in (Mt) are obliged to make, for the Grands Vaux Mill in (S), "*caput stanni quod wgaliter escluse nuncupatur*" (the embankment of the pond commonly called the *écluse*); but the Crown has to make "*circa excloturam in viciniori parte dicte escloture unam brachiam*" (around the weir, at the near end of the weir, a *brasse* (?arm, support, brace)). Again, in regard to Mal Assis Mill, "*stagnio excepto quod wgaliter dicitur escluse*" (with the exception of the pond commonly called the *écluse*). The word became a surname, de Clusa, de Exclusa 1309; de Lescluse 1331.

in B: le grand (V5¼) et le petit (V1½) Prê de L'Ecluse (for Le Moulin Egoutte-Pluie), nr. (B. 795); 9A1; Ph. for Ed. Marett, La Haule; AB. 1786.

in G: le Prê de L'Ecluse, y compris l'écluse, (V5), in lands of Rev. Frs. Le Couteur; AG. 1804.

in H: le Jardin de L'Ecluse (prob. for Le Moulin de la Ville); aveux Jacques Guillaume and Aaron Guerdain; AMel. 1700. le jardin de l'Ecluse, prob. of Nicolle Mill; Frs. Touzel, SRMel. 1774, and for Nôc de Gruchy, 1821.

le jardin de l'Ecluse, at Mont à L'Abbé Manor. For Ch. de Carteret 1813. Fief de Bellozanne.

in L: le costil, côiil de L'Ecluse (for Vicart Mill); MGib. 1751, 1780.

in M: L'Ecluse fm. and hamlet (for Le Moulin à Papier); OJH. 142; 2A4.

le Prê de L'Ecluse ou de Piperie, (V5).

in SRAv. 1677 the court of the Fief of Avranches was held "entre l'escluse et la maison de Jean Coutanche"; in 1722 it met "entre le belle... de la maison Jean Coutanche... et lescluses du Moulin des Mouriers"; in 1750 it met to the W of "L'écluse du Moulin des Moriers".

in O: field L'Ecluse, (O. 413), (for Le Moulin de Lecq), on the Grève-de-Lecq valley stream; 1D2.

le Pray de la Grande Ecluse; Fief de St. Ouen; sale Perrée-Marett; MHau. 1752.

les Ecluses du Moulin de la Mare.

in P: la Pièce de l'Ecluse, (V2½), J. Balleine, Maison de Haut; VG; PRP. 1880.

in S: le Prê de L'Ecluse, (S. 637. 699), (for the Longueville Manor Mill), in Swiss Valley; two ponds are shown here in Rich. 1795.

Lescluse, ment. in 15th c. rentier for Les Ecréhous, (Cart. 421).

in T: le Clos et côiil de l'Ecluse, above Augrès Mill, nr. (T. 1354); VAugs; PRT. 1928-31.

la vieille escluse; ment. in RMT. c 1510.

la grande escluse du moulin Monsr. de la Trinité, lieu de Dièlament, MHau. 1588.

#### Ecole. (school).

F. *école*; OF. *escole*; W. *ysgol*; Icel. *skoli*; Pg. *escola*; Lat. *scola*, *schola*; Gk. *σχολή* *scholē* (school); for the early schools v. St. Mannelier and St. Anastase.

in B: le Clos de L'Ecole, Champ de l'Ecole, (B. 184A. 180), and La Moye School; 8B1-3.

in M: L'escole de ceste paroisse, 1585; (BSJ. 1893, p. 193).

unlocated: l'école de Marie Madeleine, 1557-67; (BSJ. 1881, p. 255).

in P: Le Mont de l'Ecole; 6A4, leading to St. Anastase.

#### Ecolier. (scholar).

F. *écolier*; OF. *escolier*; ML. *scholaris*; fr. *schola* (school).

in L: Le Moulin des Ecoliers, or Moulin de Dannemarcke, qv; so called because formerly its revenues supported scholars sent to Oxford by the Baudains Trust; or, alternatively, paid for two Eton scholars a year; known as Turner's Mill 1580–90.

in S: Le Chemin des Ecoliers, a path and stile from La Fosse à L'Ecrivain to St. Mannelier's School; (OJH. 149).

**Ecorvée.** a form of Corvée (forced labour).

v. Corvée; at first sight this word might be taken for JNF. *escorvie* (scurvy-grass), a corruption of scurvy-cress, so called because it cured scurvy, which is in F. *scorbute*, Span. *escorbuto*, ML. *scorbutus*, fr. Teut. *schore-buyck* (rupture of the belly); but this plant grows only round the coast, and items below are inland; the word must stand for Corvée.

in S: le Clos Corvée, le Clos ès Corvées, le petit Clos des Ecorvées, (S. 572. 565. 576), in a group behind La Davisonnerie, 4C3; they seem to recur in le Clos des Escorvée, Fief du Guenetier, in an exchange, Frs. Journeaux and Ed. Touzel, 1780, (BSJ. 1901); in le Clos des Escorvées, ment. in partage Nicolle 1841, and le petit Clos des Escorvées, (V1½), bel. to de Quetteville 1842; and in le Clos des Ecorvées, (V10), at Hambie (in S. 452), in VSH; PRS. 1956.

**Ecouards, Ecouardes.** meaning uncertain.

in G: Les Ecouards, Fief du Roi, adjoining land sold by Elie Touet to Simon Mars. Prob. nr. Ville ès Renauds. MRS. 1611. ment. in AG. 1708 for Jeanne Amy and for Thomas Bertram.

**Ecoute.** (listening-post, look-out).

F. *écouter* (to listen); Pr. *escoutar*; Eng. *scout*: Lat. *auscultare* (to listen).

in M: field Les Ecoutes Vent, Les Mares fm., Rozel Manor; shown in VRoz, PRM. 1861 as Les Ecoute Vent, (V1½), for Eliz. Le Huquet, and sometimes as Le Coup de Vent.

**Écrého, Les Écréhous.** (rocky islets).

ON. *sker* (a rock in the sea), *holm*, *hou* (islet).

at sea: Les Écréhous, a group of rocky islets NE of Jersey, and reckoned as part of (Mt) parish, where they are sometimes called Le Rotchi; prob. nameless in Roman times, the group may have been called Earon or Edron in the early Dark Age; in the later Dark Age it was named Skerholm by Norsemen; in the Middle Ages, *Escrehou*, *Le Skerhou*, *L'Eskerho* (always in the sing.); the charter of donation of the islets, by Petrus de Pratel (des Preaux), 1203, (BSJ. 1892, p. 78), has: "insulam de Escrehou... ad aedificandam ibidem basilicam in honore Dei et beatae Mariae"; for some years it maintained a lighthouse, ment. in AR. 1309 as "Lanterna de Eskerho"; it might be the Ancrowe in a medieval map, (v. BSJ. 1933); Leland shows it as *Escrehoc*, 1540; Wagenhauer's map 1588 appar. calls it *Sans*, poss. in reference to the expanse of sand at low tide, one of the rocks being named *La Sablonière*; in 1646 Chevalier, p. 333, calls it *Excre hocq*; Dum. 1685, as "The Great Ecreho (with a Chappell)"; *hecrehocq*, ment. in partage of Thomas Lemprière, 1569. MO. a due owed to the Crown. v. *Evantes*, 1528. 1604. 1668; Beaurain 1757 calls it *Rochers d'Hecrehou*. Le Roi des Ecréhous was the fisherman Ph. Pinel, who had lived there 42 years, (BSJ. 1898, p. xxii). The expression "aller en Écrého" is still sometimes heard.

**Ecrevière.** (a place for lobsters, or shrimps).

F. *écrevisse* (lobster), *crevette* (shrimp); cf. Eng. *crawfish*; Teut. *krebez*, *krebs*, (cf. *crab*); BSJ. 1592, p. 94 equates *-vière* with *bur* (a line of rocks); cf. *Equivière*.

in Les Écréhous: L'Ecrevière, a rock; with Banc, Bank, Bancs de L'Ecrevière; shown in maps of 1843, 1867, 1894; Van Keulen's map of 1739 gives it as L'Erevière.

**Ecrevisseur.** v. *Ecrivisseur*.

**Ecrivisseur.** (an armourer, cuirass-maker, or crawfish).

F. *écrevisse* (crawfish), *cuirass*, armour plating which overlaps like scales on the tail of a crawfish); Teut. *krebez*, *krebs* (crab); cf. *écrevière*; the item below refers either to the prawn "naïant en fesse", arms of the Journeaux family, who owned le Clos de La Motte on the Fieu du Buisson; or, as L'Amy suggests, p. 161, to F. *escrévisseur* (an armourer, cuirass-maker).

in H: Le Fieu à L'Ecrivisseur, "en la contrée du Coyes", 1609, near the house of Clement Coulomp; the fief also included la maison et ménage de Vernon; (BSJ. 1915, p. 36; 1918, p. 359).

**Écristeux, Écristiaux.** prob. (a slippery place).

JNF. *écristeuse*, *écristiade* (a slide, slippery place); alternatively fr. F. *écriste* (grating of a fishpond), grille (grating), *gril* (grid-iron), fr. Lat. *creticula*, dim. of *cratis* (wickerwork); or again, cf. Eng. *grill* (to terrify), D. *grelten* (to shiver), Teut. *grell* (angry, cruel).

in B: L'Écristieux, a cliff face W of Portelet Bay in 1844 map; 9C3.

**Ecrivain.** (a notary).

Eng. OE. *scrīven*, *scrivener*; OF. *escrivain*; F. *écrivain*; ML. *scribanus*; Lat. *scriba*, fr. *scribere* (to write); appearing as a surname, femme de Walter Scrivain 1579, and latterly as L'Ecrivain; cf. Eng. surname *Scrivener*, *Scriven*.

in S: La Fosse à L'Ecrivain, hamlet v. Fosse; La Rue à l'Ecrivain ment. in Mess. 1601; La Rue à L'Ecrivain, 1612; (BSJ. 1907, p. 221).

**Ecroûtelle.** poss. (fallow ground from which the crust has been skimmed).

but v. *Croutelle*.

**Ecureuil.** (squirrel).

F. *écureuil*; OF. *escureuil*; ML. *sciurellus*, dim. of Lat. *sciurus*; Gk. *σκιούρος* *Skiouros*, (squirrel), lit. shadow-tailed.

at sea: L'Ecureuil, a rock and beacon, SE of Gorey in 1867 map; 11B2.

**Ecuriasa, Equiourisa.** meaning uncertain,

and termination unusual; poss. related to F. *écurie* (horse-stable or horse-transport boat); ML. *scuria* (stable); but cf. *Ecureuil*.

in Les Dirouilles: L'Ecuriasa, a rock; Fa.

**Eden.** Garden of Eden.

in L: Eden Grove 6A1.

in My: Eden House 2C2.

in S: Eden Chapel, Farm and House. 7D1.

**Edmond.** pers. name.

cf. Laurens, Renonciation and La Fille de Carteret.

in B: le Jardin d'Edmond, (V1¼), for Jean Vincent; AB. 1786; cf. le Jardin d'Edmond, (V1¼), Maison du Coin, PRB.

in My: le Côté d'Edmond, (V3), for Marguerite de Caen; VS; PRMy. 1883. ment. in MAdeC 1781.

**Edouard, Edward.** pers. name.

in G: le Clos d'Edouard, in lands of Câtillon de Bas; (BSJ. 1938, p. 331).

in H: le Clos d'Edouard; aveu Jacques Guillaume; AMei. 1700.

Edward Place. terrace of five houses in the Parade named after the builder Edward Nicolle, founder of the Nicolle-Dorey fund.

in P: Le Canal Sir Edward, a diversion of the St. Peter's Valley stream at Beaumont; so named 1728. 1763, after Sir Edouard de Carteret, who was granted all perquages and terres vacantes in Jersey in 1663.

in T: le Clos Edouard, (T. 1283).

unlocated: land N of le Clos d'Edouard (prob. Ed. Le Bourdon, v. Valogne), sold by Fred. Dumaresq to Thos. Copp 1841; MLeC.

**Eés.** v. Aix.**Effart.** surname.

recorded as Effard, 1587 to 1749.

in B: le Val Effart, Noirmont, 1621; (BSJ. 1906, p. 28).

**Egdam.** surname, same as Egon below.

unlocated: the house of Hugh Egdam, near le petit Pray de Longueville; ment. in partage of Clement Messervy; Mess. 1597; a Jean Ydam held land nr. (G. 686) in 1736, and in 1819 François Ydam is ment. in the same district.

**Eglise.** (church).

F. *église*; Span. *iglesia*; Lat. *ecclesia*; Gk. *ἐκκλησία*, *ekklesia*.

in L: La Route de L'Eglise, N of St. Lawrence's Church; 6B3.

in M: house formerly known as "près de L'Eglise", now Nevill Holt, nr. St. Martin's Church; perhaps that sold in 1493 by Gratien Collas to François du Moncel.

in My: La Route, Rue de L'Eglise, fr. Le Marais to the Church. Clos de L'Eglise (My. 564).

in O: La Rue de L'Eglise, fr. Léoville to La Croix; 1D1.

La Cache, Chasse de L'Eglise, fr. Route du Marais to Rue de la Cour; 1D4.

le Chemin, La Rue de L'Eglise, fr. Rue du Pont to Rue Militaire.

le Chemin de L'Eglise, W of St. Ouen's Mill or Le Moulin de Grantez; 5B1.

**Egon.** surname, same as Egdam above.

cf. Ygon.

in G: Le Fief Egon et le Clos de la Rodière, fields (G. 680–682) nr. Grouville Arsenal; 10D2. La Pièce du fief Egon, Susanne Filleul, 1804.

**Egoutte-pluie.** (rain-drop or rain collection channel).

a mill with an inadequate leat; F. *égoutter* (to drip), Lat. *gutta* (a drop, tear), and F. *pluie*, Lat. *pluvius* (rain). One reference, *Escoute pluyc*, MHau. 1551, suggests it could mean 'listen to the rain'.

in B: Le Moulin d'Egoutte-pluie, nr. St. Aubin's Harbour; a mill is recorded on this site from 1269; Goutheplye 1528; Desgoutesplie 1552; Moulin d'Egoutte pluyc, son écluse ès Grands Vaux de B. Fief du prieur de Noirmont, près du perage, 1625; Moulin d'Egout Pluyc, in rente book of Suzanne Dumaresq 1676; d'égoute pluyc 1692; 9A2.

Payment to Brelade Janvrin for grinding at Egouttepluie MHau. 1759, 1762; moulin desgouttepluys rented by Fred. Huard from Anne Maret, MHau. 1760; repairs to moulin d'Esgouttepluic, un neuf nic etc, MHau. 1761; pour avoir recolté le fer du Moulin Desgoutpluic; le moulin de Monsr. de la Holle de St. Aubin, with thatching and repairs to écluses, MHau. 1762.

**Egouvilière or Ligouvière.** (meaning uncertain).

in B: L'Egouvilière. 8A.

**Egypt.**

by popular fallacy, the name Egyptian was used in the Middle Ages not only for Jews, but for gypsies. (OE. Giptian, Gypcien); there are hamlets in Hants and Cornwall named Egypt.

in H: la Rue d'Égypte, a former name of Broad Street, St. Helier, owing either to the residence there of Jews or to an accumulation of wind-blown sand. ment. 1605, 1782; later named La Grande Rue; (Nicolle, TSH. pp. 29, 42).

in T: Egypt Farm and hamlet, Lower Egypte Farm (now Maison de Bas or Le Bas d'Égypte), La Rue d'Égypte and Le Champ d'Égypte (T. 77): 3A4: there are traces here of earth ramparts and a doimen, (BSJ. 1901, p. xxvi).

**Elavée.** (washed-out).

F. élaver (to wash thoroughly, to wash until the colour has faded).

unlocated: DJF mentions rocks named Les Elavées, so named from being washed pale, or scoured by the waves); cf. Les Laveurs.

**Elie.** pers. name.

F. for Elias, Elijah.

in C: Le Fieu d'Elie, Helie, en St. Clément. prob. named after Elie Dumaresq; ment. in PLF. 1479, (BSJ. 1893, p. 241); sold by Jean Perrin to Helier Messervy 1570; in Dumaresq hands 1608, (BSJ. 1927, p. 321), and ment. in partage Dumaresq of Samarés in MO. 1608, 1732.

le fieu de Helyee. MHau. 1578. Terre au fieu Elie au Pont Lietault nr. camp de Boteril (c. 124) MHau. 1588.

**Elizabeth.** pers. name.

Hebrew, meaning "God of the oath"; a name popularised in Christendom by being that of the wife of Zachariah, and the mother of John the Baptist.

in H: Elizabeth Castle. (OJH. 145): 9D2; built c. 1590–1600 on L'Islet de St. Helier by Paul Ivy, military engineer to Queen Elizabeth I (1558–1603), after whom it was named, by Raleigh, Elizabeth Place after Elizabeth Aubin.

Elizabeth Street 10C2. Named after daughter of George Ingouville.

in J: le Clos Elizabeth. (J. 273); prob. named after Elizabeth Renouf, veuve de Jean Le Bailly, ment. in TJ. 1747 as owing dimes on le Clos Blampied, Sarre and others near by.

in P: Avenue de la Reine Elizabeth II (named after H.M. in 1978). Airport approach road. 6C.

**Elm.**

F. orme; Lat. ulmus. The name of this common tree, now decimated by Elm disease, is frequently found in Jersey place-names.

in My: The Elms, (OJH. 144); has a benitier; Le Moulin Ballaine shown here 1817; poss. had a Chapel of St. Symeon, as architectural fragments survive, and fields (My. 810, 812–3) are named Les Monts Simon or St. Simon. Was a Journeaux property, then Balleine, and from 1816 Perrée until bequeathed by Nicolle J. Perrée to The National Trust for Jersey in 1975.

**Elysée.** (Elysium; a name sometimes given to gentlemen's residences).

Lat. Elysium; Gk. Ἠλύσιον πεδῖον Elusion Pedion, (The Elysian Field), a place of perfect delight.

in H: Elysée, house: 7C4; built by Fred. Dumaresq (d. 1845), who bequeathed it to Mary Dumaresq, mother of Sir J. Le Couteur, who is shown as its owner on Godf. 1849; inherited at his death in 1876 by B. J. LeC. Sumner, dower rights being claimed for Mary Low, widow of J. Halkett Le Couteur; sold to a Mrs. Furnival for £900; in 1880 a Miss Thorp was owed interest on the money concerned. Now a housing estate.

in P: Elysee, house; and La Rue d'Elysée; 6A1.

**Emezieres.** v. Masure.**Emmelot.** pers. name.

also written Amelot, qv; a diminutive, perhaps a form of the name Amelius, Emilius.

in T: le grand Clos Emmelot.

**Emphrie.** v. Anfric.**Enclos.** (enclosure, paddock).

cf. Clos.

in H: L'Enclos et le petit Courtils, (H. 1140A): 7C1.

**Eneres.** v. Aineres.**Enfant.** (infant or child).

Span. infante; Lat. infans (a non-speaker). L'Enfant occurs as a recent surname; cf. Lenfais.

in My: le Clos des Enfants, (My. 334), (V492), Jean Arthur, Les Colombiers; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in A: le Clos de Chien; et L'Enfant Bellis (sic), a point in the rocks W of Thiebaut; 1C3; v. Lit, Bénéit.

in P: Pierre d'Enfant; S of Violet Channel, 1867, see Violet; shown as Les Enfants, 1894.

**Infer.** Inter. (the lower regions).

F. enfer (Hell); Lat. inferus (lower, of the underworld of the dead); in Jersey place-names this word indicates nothing worse than descending from the hinterland to a lower level. cf. Infer.

in My: la Rue d'Infer, d'Infer, nr. (Ms. 644): 2A4, a lane leading down to Mourier Valley; cf. les Jardins de Renouf ou d'Infer, par le ouest du Ruisseau, SKA. 1717.

in O: Pommer hamlet, 1A4, stands at the head of the valley leading down to the creek at Creux Gros.

in **T**: PRT, in VCr. gives La Ruelle Mont Infer, with le Clos des Courts Buts on it, and le cōtil du Mont Infer, nr. (T. 1110); given again as Cōtil du Mont Ifer (sic) and la Fontaine du Mont Ifer for H. M. Vatcher, 1946, of La Chasse.

**English.**

in **H**: English Harbour or Havre des Anglais, dating from c. 1700, St. Helier; 10C1.

**Entrée.** (entrance).

F. entrée; Eng. entry; ML. intrata; Lat. intrare (to enter).

in **Mt**: le Clos de la Haute Entrée, Rozel Manor.

**Envoie.** v. Onvoi.

**Epaulière.** (the shoulder-piece in plate armour).

F. épauile; JNF. êpauliêthe OF. espalle; Pr. espatla; ML. spatula (the shoulder); Lat. spatula (a broad piece, a blade).

at sea: L'Epaulière, a rock W of L'Étacq.

**Epé, Eppé.** (a spike, or broadsword).

either from F. épi (ear of corn), OF. espi, Eng. spike, Lat. spica (a point); or F. épée, Lat. spatha, Gk. σπάθη spathe, (broadsword, shoulder-blade), whence Eng. spade.

at sea: L'Epé, L'Eppé, a rock 23 ft. high in a reef W of L'Étacq; here the ship Hannus was wrecked c. 1879.

**Epehant.** meaning doubtful.

poss. for éperlant; F. éperlan; OF. esperlanc; Teut. sperlink; ML. sperlingus (sparling or smelt).

at sea: L'Epehant, a rock shown nr. Elizabeth Castle in SD. 1600–1650.

**Eperlant.** v. Epehant.

**Eperon, Esperon.** (spur).

F. éperon; OF. esperon; esporon; Pr. espora; D. spoor (also meaning footprints); Icel. spori; Teut. spore (spur).

in **My**: Les Esperons, in region (My. 125–33 or 303–326). MHau. 1546.

in **P**: Le Fieu des Blancs Eperons; sub-fief of La Hague, which owed one pair of white spurs worth 12d; v. Blancs, Ricardais; Le Fieu de la Hague et Blanc Esperon, owing suite de cour, sold 1747, MHag. 1748; in MHau. 1605. Thos. Lempière sells to Hugh Lempière his inheritance, including “la terre des renonciations et des Esperons”.

**Eperquerie, Esperquerie.** (a place where congers were salted and dried).

Lat. esperkeria; the drying was done on wooden racks; the word can also mean the summer season when this was done, and the first claim on congers caught by tenants, later commuted to a tax payable to the feudal lord; derived from F. éperchir, JNF. êpèrtchi (to hang on a pole to dry), fr. F. perche, OF. perque, Eng. perch, Lat. pertica (a pole, roost, measuring-rod); cf. Eng. dial. sperket (large hooked wooden peg for hanging harness). Espercaria is ment. in the accounts of 1226 of Hugh de St. Philibert for the building of Gorey Castle, (BSJ. 1952, p. 471).

in **C**: libera esperkeria of the fishes taken by tenants of Samarès, granted by Royal Licence to Jas. Seale; SSam. 1754. in **G**: there was an office in Gorey Castle for the receipt of dues on conger caught at La Rocque, ment. as being in ruins in 1329, “domus Esperker de la Roque disruta”, (BSJ. 1912, p. 179); ment. also in 1331 as “domus esperkerie de la Roca”. (Nicolle, Mont. Org. Cast., p. 152).

**Epesse, L'Epesse.** surname, of the Cotentin.

recorded as de Lepessa 1234; de Spissa 1269; de Spisa 1274; poss. fr. F. épais, Span. espeso, Lat. spissus (thick, compact).

in **S**: Le Fieu de L'Epesse.

**Epiard.** poss. a look out, fr F. espion (spy).

in **G**: Le Champ de la Rocque Godaine appelle L'Epiard, AG. 1708.

**Epimar, Epimard.** Norman surname.

This could be an error for épinar, F. épinard, OF. espiners (sea-spinach or beet).

at sea: Les Epimars, Epimards, a rock area at L'Étaquerel; 1C1; ment. in narrative of a shipwreck at St. Ouen's in 1681–2, “entre la Pimar et la hurete”, (BSJ. 1906, p. 52).

**Epine, Espine.** (thorn, thorn-bush, prickle).

F. épine; OF. espine; Eng. spine; Lat. spina (thorn); also recorded as a surname, de Spineto 1149, 1274; John de l'espine pour la rue es Clers, RMt. c. 1510.

in **B**: le Camp de L'Epine, Fief de Noirmont; Orange fam; MAvr. 1716; cf. AB. 1786, le Clos de L'Epine, (V44), hrs. Jean Orange, and le champ de L'Epine, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Jean Le Bouillier ca. ux. Martel; cf. also MHau. 1833, le Champ de L'Epine, Fief de Noirmont, in transactions of Ed. Pipon fs. Edouard; and MHau. 1858, where Ed. Pipon and wife Marie Ann Michel sell this field to Wm. Gomm; le champ et closet de l'Epine was bought from Valpy dit Janvrin by Pipon in 1712; MGib. 1671 has, en la pièce de l'Espine, Fief de Noirmont; fields (B. 375) and (B. 417), on 8B3. 8A4, are named le Clos de L'Espine.

in C: le Clos de L'Epine, (C. 189).  
 in G: le Clos de Lespine, (V2), Jacques Chevalier; VLv; TG. 1601.  
 in H: le camp de dessous Lespyenne, in Val de St. Helier, MHau. 1578. Le Camp de L'Espinne, fief du Buisson for Jean Le Gallais 1700.  
 in J: le Clos de L'Epigne, Fief de Surville; MBin. 1693.  
 le Clos de L'Epine, (J. 878).  
 le Clos de L'Epine, (J. 949), Elie Coutanche; VHé; TJ. 1747.  
 in L: la pieche de L'Espine, en la campagne de la Vallée, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1616.  
 le Clos de Lespine, in land of Ph. Lorans, AMel. 1700.  
 AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de L'Espine (V2¾), Jacques du Bois, and (V1), Frs. Gruchy.  
 maison, le Clos des Champs, le Clos de L'Epine, (tog. V10), Fief du Roi; partage, in MEsn. 1896.  
 le Champ de L'Epine, L'Espine, (L. 770).  
 le Clos des champs de l'Epine, (V10), at Mont Félard; VV1; PRL. The house, L'Espine in La Rue de Haut, so called from original home of the Collas family in Brittany, before arrival in Jersey, c.1490. Previously called Euterpe Lodge.  
 in M: le Clos de L'Epine, sur le chemin public, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1668; 1825; shown as (V4), VQ, for F. G. Collas, in PRMt. 1865. PRMt. 1861–89 also gives, in VQ, le Clos de L'Epine (V3¾), Jn. Cabot; (V3), G. T. Le Seelleur; (V2½), Clem. Buensel; and le Prê de L'Epine, (V1), John Poingdestre of Le Rué.  
 in My: La Rue de la Grosse Epine, with le Clos de L'Epine (My. 670); 2C2; the road was widened from Appledale to Carrefour de la Grosse Epine at a cost of £10, PRMy. 1902; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives, le grand Clos de la Grosse Epine, (V8), for Josué Le Quesne, Fern Valley; and le Clos de la Grosse Epine, for Nic. Arthur, La Falaize.  
 in O: le Clos de L'Epine, or de la Rue, (O. 807).  
 in P: le Clos de L'Epine, (P. 764).  
 in S: site of La Belle Epine, nr. Everton, Maufant; 7D2; named from a large and ancient hawthorn (aubépine) standing near land in 1632 sold by Noël Le Geyt to Clément Gallie, (BSJ. 1913, p. 364). Clos des Epines, fief de Longueville (S. 748) v. Pauvres.  
 in T: L'Epine fm; 3C2.  
 unlocated: le costill de L'Espine, partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

**Epinet, Epinette.** (a young thorn plant; and a nursery for such).

in Jersey thorns were cultivated for hedge-planting; this word is dim. of épine, qv; F. épinette means tiers of hen-coops, and a musical instrument; in JNF. the word means a young thorn plant in a nursery, or a small field containing such a nursery; fr. Lat. spinetum (thorn thicket), which gives F. dial. épinat, Eng. spinet (thorn thicket), and F. épinaie, OF. espinoie, Eng. spinney (a small grove of trees and shrubs).

in O: Les Epinettes, (O. 403); 1D2; ment. as le Clos des Epinettes in aveu Ph. Le Cerf, SROr. 1800.  
 in P: Les Epinettes, nr. (P. 862), for R. Beaumont Pipon, Beaumont House; VSN; PRP. 1880.  
 in S: le petit et le grand Clos de L'Epinette, VMF. for Noël Le Geyt; and le Clos de L'Epinette, (S. 83), for Richard Falle; AS. 1671: 7B3.  
 le Clos des Epinets, or Clos du Trésor, (S. 748).  
 in Les Iles Chausey; a rock named L'Epinet.

**Eponge.** (sponge).

F. éponge; OF. esponge; Pr. esponja; Lat. spongia; Gk. σπόνγγος spongos. Also where, at a certain state of the rising tide, the water comes down from the rocks in rivulets as out of a sponge.

in G: Les Eponges at La Rocque.  
 in Les Dirouilles: Les Eponges, a group of rocks of pitted texture resembling a sponge, Fa; the group includes L'Eponge à La Balance, where the ship La Balance was wrecked in March 1816, L'Eponge de l'Est, L'Eponge du Mitant, and Monsieur.

**Eppé.** v. Epé.

**Epriquerie.** v. Priquerie and Eperquerie.

**Epu.** (liquid manure).

JNF. êpu, puthín (liquid manure), êputher (to drain out); cf. Eng. pute, Lat. putus (cleansed), fr. Sanskrit, pu (to purify).

in My: le Jardin de L'Epu, (My. 502A).

**Equetière.** prob. (a squared place or fragmented when referring to rocks).

F. équerre (a set-square); OF. esquierre; Pr. esquadria; Lat. quadra (a square); or poss. fr. F. écurie, OF. escurie, OE. equery, ML. scuria (horse-stable); cf. équerrière, équievière.

in J: le Clos des Equetieres, VD, for Ph. Aubert; TJ. 1747; prob. nr. Le Câtelet, where there are hints of fortifications; PRJ. gives, in VD, le Clos des Equetieres (V3), 1915, and also Les Equetieres, for J. Blampied, London House, Chemin des Carrieres, 1904, and as Le Clos des Equetieres, fief de Boutevillon, (V3), Blampied partage 1920; prob. (J. 65), and Les Equetieres, for F. M. Renouf, Prospect Fm., 1915.

**Equerriere.** v. Equetière.

**Equievière.** v. Equievière.

**Equievière.** (a haunt of cormorants), name common throughout C.I.

also spelt **Equievière, Equievière** and **Ecrevière**, showing much confusion with two quite different words, equerrière (a squared place), and écrevière (a place of lobsters), qv; the true form is équievière, and could have one of the following origins: ON. sker (a rock in the sea), found in

Ecréhou, and Eng. skerry; or Scand. skarva (to make even), Eng. scarf (to skin a whale); or Icel. skarfr, Scand. skarf, Eng. scarf (a cormorant).

at sea: L'Equerrière rock and beacon, E of Mont Orgueil; 11B2; spelt L'Equiervière by Dum. 1685; L'Ecrevière 1689; L'Equiervierre 1817; L'Equerrière 1867. A rock off La Tour de Rozel, 4A1.

**Equilière.** meaning unknown.

F. équille (sand-eel) seems irrelevant; poss. for équière, qv; cf. erguillet.

in P: le champ des Equilières, (V3), for Mary Le Gresley; VG; PRP. 1880.

**Equière.** v. Equière.

**Ereaut.** v. Heraut.

**Erguillet.** meaning a clay soil. cf. argile.

in P: le champ des Erguilets, (V1¼), at Val de la Mare; VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

**Erie, Airies, Eris.** (JNF. aithe, aithie) meaning threshing field or floor.

in T: le Clos des Eries, (V4¼), Greenfield Fm; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Erminée.** perhaps dripping or weeping.

JNF. lèrmer (to weep).

at sea: L'Erminée. Rock W of Wolf's Caves.

**Ernald.** v. Ernaud.

**Ernaud, Ernald, Ernaut.** surname, later became Renaud, Renaut.

recorded 1299 to 1357; fr. ON. pers. name Arnaldr, fr. örn (eagle).

in My: le Clos d'Ernaud, (My. 954–5).

in B: Feodum de Ernaud, sive Tancre, ment. in AR. 1309, pp. 249, 253, when parts of it were held by Lengleys, Sotel, Viel and Guyot; a Philippus Ernald also held 1 acre and half a virgate of land of bordage in the parish; this fief may be part of the bouvée (6 acres) ment. in Ext. 1274 as forfeited by Jourdain Tankrè.

**Ernaut.** v. Ernaud.

**Esbirel, L'Esbirel.** v. Sebirel.

**Escaille.** (scale of a fish, shell, husk).

F. écaille (scale, shell); OF. escale; Eng. scale; Teut. schale (shell, husk).

in G: Terres au Câtillon, Fief du Roi, buttant sur La Rue Descailles; c1630.

**Escalier.** (staircase),

indicating a field approached by steps, or terraced on a hillside; F. escalier; Lat. scalaria (staircase); cf. échelle.

in G: au jardin de Lescalier, joignant ses terres de Longueville, (V1¼), for Jean Becquet ca. ux; TG. 1601.

le côtel de l'Escallier, at La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

in J: le Clos des Escaliers, VHé, for Jean Romeril; TJ. 1747.

le Jardin des Escaliers, (J. 848), (V3¼), for Thos. Le Marinet; VN; PRJ. 1904.

PRJ. gives, in VHé, le Clos de la Croute et des Escaliers, (V9¼), for J. Dorey, Le Douet, 1904; and in VN, le Clos des Escaliers, for J. Le Couteur, Les Carrières, 1904; maison appelée Les Escaliers, 1907; and le Clos des Escaliers, (V1½), St. Blaize, 1915.

in My: le Clos des Escaliers, (My. 961) at Les Chasses, another at Les Potirons.

Le Carrefour de l'Escallier, E of St. Mary's Church, ment. in Les Chroniques p. 202. (edition Syvret).

in P: les Côtels de l'escalier, (P. 1022).

in T: le Clos des Escaliers, (T. 330), (V3¼), Les Avenues fm; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Escarceaux, Escarcée, Escarseur.** v. Ecarceur.

**Escarmyseur.** surname and skirmisher.

fr. OG. scirman, OF. eskermir (skirmish), appearing in 1299–1300 as the surname Leskirmissur, Lesckmisseur, le Eskirmissur.

in H?: le Clos de Vernon, Fieu de Lescarmyseur, MHau. 1560.

**Escaufards, Escaufauds, Echaufards, Echfauds, Escauffars, Escofards, Eschaufards.**

fr. F. échauffer, OF. eschaufe, Lat. ex-calfacere (to make warm). But the word is also close to F. échafaud, OF. eschafaud, chafaut, JNF. échaûfaud, chaûfaud, Eng. scaffold, ML. scadfaltum (gibbet) though this is less likely. This name occurs only in a group of fields SE of Vau Ruougi, N of the public road E of Le Côtel de Lecq, fief Escraqueville. If this word does mean scaffold, it could be connected with the Castel de Lecq, or even with the de Barentin reign of terror in the 14th cent.

in My: L'Escaufard, la partie sud Echaufards, Escaufards, (My. 47); Les Escofards, Escaufards (Escauffars in TMy. 1602, 1620), (My. 51); Les Escofards, la partie sud Echaufards etc. (My. 52); Les Escaufards, Echaufards, (My. 98); Les



Echauftards, (My. 102): le Champ des Eschauftards, ment. in MArt. 1783 as Escôfards, (My. 103). PRMy. 1883 gives, Les Echauftards, (V3¼), for P. Le Brocq, Broughton Lodge; and le Courtil des Echauftards, (V1½), for N. Arthur of près de l'Église.

**Eschauftards.** v. Escaufards.

**Esclenque, L'Esclenquier.** surname.

recorded as Esclenke 1309; Esclenque, in (C), 1363; Esclanque 1381; Escleng, in (C), 1402; dez hrs. Esclanque, PLF. 1479.

in L: Guillelmus Lesclenquier pro una boveta pro feodo; Ext. 1331.

**Escofards, Escôfards.** v. Escaufards.

**Escoruées.** prob. for Corvées qv.

in M: Le Grand Clos des Escoruées (V2¼); partage Gaudin, MRS. 1683.

**Escot, L'Escot.** (the Scotsman, a surname or a tax).

recorded as Le Escot in Guernsey, 1274 and 1437. Johan Escot ment. in partage Le Feuvre 1479, and at Vinchelez 1487 (DLX. 1/124); la fille de John Lescot ment. for land es henaïres (v. aïnaires) in aveu Vinchelez de Bas, MO. 1582. OF. escot; Span. escoto; OE. Eng, Scot; Icel. Skotr (a Scot). ME. scot, historically a payment corresponding to modern tax or other assessed contribution, Eng. place-names including the element scotch are said to be derived either from the names of former owners or from an allusion to a tax being payable on the land as in the example below. (English Field Names by John Field). FLM. is convinced this name comes from JNF. êcot (a share or reckoning).

in O: le Fieu à L'Escot, Alescot; ment. in 1382 when spurs and gloves due upon it were sold by Jourdain Nicolas to Michiel Le Fevre, (BSJ. 1893, pp. 213. 239; 1931, p. 344); It is a sub fief of Vinchelez de Bas.

**Escouarde.** (a squad).

prob. an echo of militia drills: F. escouarde, escadre (a squad); OF. esquadre; Span. escuadra (squad, square); Lat. quadra (a square).

in G: le Clos Escouardes for Thos. Amy, MRS. 1611. La piece des Escouardes for Jeanne Amy, AG. 1708. Le Clos des Escouardes, for Helier, and later Elie Bertram; AG. 1804.

**Escriaqueville, d'Escriaqueville, Craqueville.** surname.

a Norman family, but not of the Cotentin or Bessin. Cracoville occurs in Dictionnaire des Fiefs et Seigneuries de Normandie.

in My: Feodum de Scrakkevilla, the escheat of a knight, Ricardus de Scrakkevilla who has seceded to the Normans, Ext. 1274. ment. in 1331 as le Fieu Descraqueville; ment. 1413 as le fieu descraqueville alias appeley layc, (BSJ. 1919, p. 57); in RMt. c.1510, le Fyeu de Crakville; rente due to Seigneur d'Escriaqueville, MHau. 1567; le Fyeu de Crakville MHau. 1605; Thos. Lemprière sells his inheritance to his brother Hugh, including the Fief d'Escriaquevilles; this included a verp and one paire de gans was owed by the heirs Symeon Pipon and Chs. Arthur, and la terre des Renonciations et des Esperons; the fief is ment. 1607 as Craqueville and as ès Craqueville 1668.

**Esmé.** pers. name.

first noted as a man's name in the case of Esmé Stuart, cousin of James VI of Scotland, (1542–83); poss. a form of Aimé, Amyas.

in T: la fontaine esme (perhaps nr. T. 947) MO (Elie Dumaresq) 1572. la Fontaine Esmé, fief Sauvalle; ment. 1666.

**Esmessière.** (among the ruins).

standing for ès messières (at the ruins of a house or other building); v. mesure.

in J: PRJ. in VD. gives Les Esmessières, 1907; Les Esmésière, or émezitières, (V3), for G. Le Quesne, Le Mourier, 1904; prob. same as le Clos des Esmessières, nr. Sorel, 1915. (J. 83).

**Esnaires, Esnars, Esnères.** v. Ainaïres.

**Esnault.** surname.

a Robin Esnault of (L). ment. in RMt. c.1510; le fieuf des Thotains dont estoit seigr. Richard Esnault, RC. 1515.

in P: le Fieu d'Esnault ment. in Ext. 1528 as the fee of Osnault; PRPT. 1598, in VSN; gives la maison de Fieu Esnault, for Viel; and Jean Le Febvre du Fieu Esnault.

in S: le Clos et le Camp du Mont Esnau, partly in Longueville area, ment. in partage Bertram, Mess. 1619. v. Néel.

**Esnau.** v. Néel.

**Esnouf.** surname.

recorded from 1528; fr. Frankish Eanwulf; or fr. ON. pers. name Sniolfr, the -ouf being ON. ulfr, olfr (wolf).

in B: le Clos d'Esnouf, ment. in sale of land by Le Cras to Dumaresq in MLeC. 1780; poss. named after Sara Esnouf, wife of Thos. Le Vesconte. former proprietor; AB. 1786 gives, Jean Le Cras, pour sa terre dans le Clos d'Esnouf ou de

Plaimont, jusqu'à la recourbe (bend) ... (V3¼); other small holdings in this field for Math. Bailhache ca. ux. Marie Le Cras, and Ph. Dumaresq; included in Le Couteur-Robin exchange of land 1817; in 1833, le Clos d'Esnouf ou de Plémont bought by Le Couteur fr. Jean Brine.

in **J**: le fief Esnouf; Ext. 1749.

le Jardin de Jean Esnouf, part of (J. 282).

in **H**: le Clos Esnouf, (H. 1484).

in **L**: le Clos Esnouf, (L. 753); also dans le Clos d'Edmond Esnouf, land of Ph. and Jean Lorans; AMel. 1700.

in **P**: le Clos Esnouf, (P. 185).

le Clos Esnouf et Clos Orange réunis, (P. 649); ment. in purchase of property Les Chasses by Balleine.

in **T**: Le Clos d'Esnouf, jardin de bas, Grand jardin et jardin à potage réunis. (T. 1402).

unlocated: le Jardin d'Enouf, (V5¼), and les cõtils d'Enouf, (V3¼), partage Luce; MHau. 1767.

**Espé.** prob. (hope). cf. Epé.

this might be a form of F. épée (sword), Lat. spatha; but JNF. espé (hope), F. espoir, OE. espeir, Pr. esper, Lat. spes, is more likely.

at sea: L'Espé, a rocky area or reef in St. Ouen's Bay; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

**Espercheuse.** (spread out, or the drier).

OF. esparcer; Eng. sparse, sperse, sparge (to disperse, sprinkle); Lat. sparsus, fr. spargere (to scatter); or fr. F. éperchir, JNF. êpèrtchi (to hang on a pole to dry), whence éperquerie, qv. (a place for drying fish).

at sea: L'Espercheuse, a rock nr. La Corbière; 8A3.

**Esperon.** v. Eperon.

**Esperquerie.** v. Eperquerie.

**Espine.** v. Epine.

**Esplanade.**

in **H**: The Esplanade constructed between 1829 and 1832.

**Essai.** (a culvert, a term which often appears in Les Livres des Chemins).

JNF. essai (a water-channel constructed through a wall or other obstacle); Norm. essiau (part of a sluice); Lat. exitus (outlet).

in **G**: le Champ d'Essai, (V½), for Eliz. Labey, tutrice d'Eliz. Godfray sa fille; AG. 1804.

in **O**: Elie Syvret breaks 'un essay' to prevent Le Pray de l'Etacq being watered. MLB. 1739.

**Essart.** (land reclaimed from woodland; land lately cleared of trees and tree-stumps and brought into cultivation).

cf. désert and novale, both of which mean land lately broken up, on which the clergy claimed tithes; v. OJH. 28; fr. F. essarter (to clear); Lat. sarire (to hoe or grub up); hence ML. exartum, OF. essart, Eng. assart, assart-lands; the phrase baillie de terre à Lessart occurs in 1692; note surname Jonas des Essarts (BSJ. 1916, p. 184), and Essiart 1493.

in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 gives three fields named le Clos des Essarts, (V3¼) for Ed. Sohier, (V4¼) for Jean Germain ca. ux, and (V6) for Jean Stille; also le petit Clos des Essarts, (V3¼); MBil. 1661 records the sale of la Pièce des Essars; PRMt. in VRc, gives Les Essards (V12) and le Clos des Essarts (V6), for Jean Beaugié, Le Pavillon, 1865–99 part of (Mt. 433); and le Clos Carrel et les Essards, (V12¼), for Chs. Binet, 1865.

in **P**: field L'Essart, (P. 1007), VSN, below Mont des Vignes; 6C4; and le Cõtill des Essarts between Mont des Vignes and Beaumont.

**Estable.** (stable).

F. étale; OF. estable; Lat. stabulum (abode, habitation, cow-stall, sheep-fold); cf. OF. constable, ML. comes stabuli (master of the horse); estable is used as the adj. (firm) in 1367, (Cart. 153).

in **B**: Feodum Estable, held by Ph. Le Breton 1284–86, (Cart. 139. 142).

**Estac, Estak, Estat.** v. Etac.

**Estallonney.** (a lone tree).

not recorded as a surname; there are several poss. derivations: (1). F. étalon; OF. estalon; Lat. stalonus (stallion, ie. a horse kept in stall); (2). F. étalonné (down-at-heel), fr. F. OF. talon, Lat. talus (a heel); (3). OF. estallon (post, support of haystack, tree left when others are felled); Eng. stallon, saddle, stander, storrier. Heim. derives Etalondes in Le Pays de Caux from steinalundr (a wood with trees).

in **C**: La Roque a Lestallonney, Fieu ès Baudayns, near land of John Le Clercq, MCos. 1496; shown in MCol. 1630, 1634, 1653 as le camp de la Roque à l'Estallonney, à Lestallônes, le camp de Lestallonney, (V¼), in partages and apprécierment Horman. PRC. gives, in VRqr, le camp de l'Estallonnet et Forêt en une pièce, (V7), bordering La Rue au Blancq on the west; ?(C. 166).

la Rocque à Lestallonney, Fieu du Prieur. MHau. 1584–1605. This seems to be the C/G boundary, and was perhaps a menhir used for demarcation.

in **G**: à la Rocque alestallonney, sale Grault to Costil, 1505, deux camps au fieu au pres a La Rocque a Lestallonney 1560

camps adjacent to la Rocque alestallonet, fieu du Roi, 1585. All in MHau. In MHau. 1608, Godfray sells to Cabot "le camp daupres la terre a Lestalone", Fief du Roi, lying between land of Godfray and Jean Dorey.  
unlocated: à lest alloneiy: MHau. 1597.

**Estat, L'Estat.** (The State).

ie. The State of England under Cromwell, 1651–58; F. état; OF. estat: Lat. status (the State). The Crown Fiefs so named during this period, for example:

in G: Le Fieu de L'Estat, ment. in MHau. 1653–54 in sale of a house by Hamon to Payn in la contrée de Bouливо; and in locating the field le Costil au Feubvre.

**Esther.** pers. name.

in Mt: PRMt. gives, in VRe, le jardin d'Esther, adjoining Le Murluquet, for C. W. Binet, 1889: and in VQ, le Clos d'Esther, for Ed. Payn, Le Taillis, 1861, and le Jardin d'Esther, (V3), for Esther Le Gendre, 1865.  
in T: le Clos d'Esther, (V1!); VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Esthur.** v. Estur.

**Estienne.** v. Etienne.

**Estiermont.** prob. a surname.

but not otherwise recorded; cf. Estourmy.

unlocated: Les Longs Champs d'Estiermont, (V50), and Les Courts Camps d'Estiermont, (V20¼); ment. in 17th c. partage of Mathieu Fondan, and in MAdEC. C17.

**Estonnades.** meaning unknown.

in G: Les Clos des Estonnades. Fief du Roi. Sold by ffrancois Amy fs Clement to Pierre des Caves and Agnes his wife, daughter of George Syveret and his wife, dau. of John Peryer, in 1595. Amy MSS.

**Estoquet, Estoquier.** v. Etocquet.

**Estorment, Estormit, Estormy.** v. Estourmy.

**Estourmy, Estorment, Estormit, Estormy, Esturmy.** surname, still existing in France.

the surname Strumannus, occurring in 1091, is equated in MLT. with an extinct surname L'Esturman, derived fr. ON. styrimathr (steersman, helmsman). Richard Estormit was made Warden of Savernake by William I, whence the Esturmy Horn. A Petronilla Estorment appears in St. Helier in AR. 1309, p. 258.

unlocated: Le Fieu Estourmy, Esturmy: poss. not in Jersey, ment. in 1354, when "Regnault de Carteret baille à Guillaume son frère, pour sa part de l'heritage de Ph. de Carteret leur père, la magnie du fief Estourmy et le fief de Melesches"; (v. MSS. Thos. Le Maître in S.J. Library; BSJ. 1919, p. 60); also in de Carteret hands in 1442. (DLX. 3/72). This may have been the de Carteret manor nr. St. Martin's Church, and have been connected with land at Mont Agu in (O), bought in 1331 by Laurentius de Sevenok, Savenoc (Savernake, not Sevenoaks), who is ment. in (B) in AR. 1309, p. 274.

**Estrande.** (wrecks and wreckage).

Not a place name but included here for ease of reference. From OE. and Icel. strand (beach); the word graivage (cf. grève) is similarly used. Estrande is defined in Ext. 1607, p. 15, and includes gold, silver, great horses and spaniels. The right to a stranded vessel and its cargo was often in dispute; eg. a vessel wrecked on fief de Vinchelez in 1408 (MCol.), a whaler of Quimper in same fief 1409 (MO); a French barque at Noirmont, qv. MHau. 1746.

**Estur.** surname.

recorded frequently from 1299 as Estur, Esthur, Etur, Esteur, Ester, Destur, Lestur.

in C: masura Estur, ment. 1363, 1381; (Cart. 71–77).

in H: Le Rocher Esteur, a point on boundary of Fief de la Fosse, qv.

in My: Le Jardins Collas Estur, VN, TMy.

in S: La Fontaine d'Estur, Fief de La Houquette, 1617.

in G: le Clos d'Estur, for Ph. Lerbalestier; AS. 1671; le Clos d'Esthur ou de la Chasse, (S. 809). le Jardin et Clos d'Esther, (S. 418).

in V: Courtill-d'Estur. VPn, for Clem. Buesnel; AS. 1671.

**Esturmy.** v. Estourmy.

**Etac, Etacq.** (a stack, or tall pyramidal rock of that shape).

also spelt Estac, Estak, Estat, Etasq, Stakus; dim. Etacquerel, Etacquesé, Etacsé; augm. Etachon; JNF. éta; Eng. stack; ML. estac, estak, stakus; ON. stakkr (haystack). The name is common in Orkney, Shetland and on Scottish coasts. It became a surname, de Lestak 1180, Lestakeys 1309.

in My: in SRAV. 1735, the court visits "lestac ou est apresent la maison ou messiere...qui fut à Edouard Le Marinel, appelle la maison du Munier"; (?My. 625); cf. Munier.

in O: L'Etac. L'Etacq; hamlet and area at the head of St. Ouen's bay, named after the tall stack-rock Etac, later called L'Etacquesé or le Grand Etacquesé, to distinguish it from Le Petit Etacquesé; shown or ment. as portus de Stako 1274; Le tacke, Por. 1563; "his Majesty's fee called l'Estack" 1607 (BSJ. 1897, p. 21); Le Tacke, Speed 1610 et subs; Lestat 1649 (Chev. p. 628); L'Etacq. L'estat, L'Estat, MO. 1681; L'Etat, Mar. 1689; SRVdeH. 1713 records a meeting of the court at L'Etacq. on the spot where a fish "a l'ard et a huile" was washed up "sur la mielle et place à seicher du vraicq et le galley

(galet, or pebbly beach)", bel. to Jean Bailhache, who found the fish; AdE. 1793–4 gives, "la pêche du macquereau au Havre de l'Etacq, l'état"; Havre de L'Etac. 1795; "l'esperkerye del Estak" ment. in 1342, (Cart. 446); 1C1–2. Les Landes de L'Etacq are ment. as Les Landes de L'estak, Crown property, 1309; there was a royal "chacia in landis de L'estac" in 1331; "landa de Staco" occurs in 1349, (BSJ. 1912, p. 182); and "les Landes de l'Estac" in Ext. 1374–6; still called Les Piéches de L'éperquethie. Le Pré de L'Etacq, (O. 1241), ment. in advt. 1974, occurs as le pray de L'estac, Fief VdeH, in MPer. 1718. La Route de L'Etacq, 1C1. at sea: Gros Étacs, rocks S of La Rocque; shown as Gros L'Tat. 1894.

**Etachon.** (a large stack, or rock of that shape). form of Etac, qv.

at sea: L'Etachon, a rock SE of La Rocque.

**Etacquerel, Etacqueret.** (a small stack, or rock of that shape). also spelt **Étaquerel, Étaqueret, Etacqu'sé, Etacsé, Etac'sé**, dim. of Etac, qv. cf. Etagée.

in **B**: L'Etacqueret, Noirmont Point, or a cape W of it; 9C4; shown as Letakret by Pop. 1563; Takret by Speed 1610 et subs; lakret by Blome c1650.

in **O**: Graivage (rights of wreckage) cf. estrande, of the Fief Luce de Carteret is between Les Estackereaulx du Gronet es les Roques de my-greaves de Petit Port; MHau. 1573. Le Grand et Le Petit Etacquerel, Etacqu'sé, land masses or prominent rocks at L'Etacq, qv; shown as Pt. l'Etat 1739.

in **T**: L'Etacquerel, cape NE of Bouley Bay; 3D2–4; spelt Tarqueres in map c1810; battery built 1786–90; powder magazine added 1807; lower battery added 1835–6; field L'Etacquerel, (T. 637), named after it.

field L'Etacquerel, (V3½), Le Câtel fm; 4A1. deux camps sur l'estacquerel; MHau. 1595, and MRS. 1829. (T. 638). Les Ettacquereaux. Fief Sauval. MRS. 1697.

**Etacqué.** v. Etacquerel.

**Etacsé.** v. Etacquerel.

**Etagée.** shelved or terraced.

at sea: L'Etagée or L'Étasse (JNF. Etagée). Rock E/SE of La Rocque shown in map of 1894.

**Étaise.** (the eastern rock).

F. OF. est; JNF. èst (east); cf. vouêtaise, vouêterêse (the rock to the west).

at sea: L'Étaise and La Vouêtaise, rocks E and W of La Grosse in Les Pierres de Lecq; (BSJ. 1892, p. 82). in Les Minquiers: L'Étaise ou La Ronde.

**Étang.** (pond, mill-pool).

Lat. stagnum (pool); giving rise to the surname de Lestanc c1150, de Stagno 1231; cf. écluse.

in **L**: le Jardin de l'Étang (V1¼), La Fontaine, nr. Morel Fm.; VCTS; PRL. unlocated: tenementum Radulfi de Stagno, 1231; (Cart. 358).

**Étaquerel, Étaqueret.** v. Etacquerel.

**Étassé.** v. Tas

**Étel.** ?the pers. name Ethel.

in **Mt**: le Clos d'Étel, or S'étel Les Mares... Rozel Manor. (Mt. 298A).

**Ételier.** v. Tellier.

**Ételier.** v. Tellier.

**Éteu.** meaning unknown, perhaps Etau for Eto.

F. éteuf (the ball, in royal tennis), and F. étui, OF. estui (small box, needle-case), seem hardly relevant.

in **H**: Eteu rock, shown off the Albert Pier, 1737; 10A3.

**Étienne.** (Stephen), pers. and surname.

fr. St. Stephen, or the town of St. Etienne named after him; recorded as Stephanus 1156; fil. Stephani 1214–c1340; Etienne 1156; Estevene 1309; Estiene, Estienne 1331.

in **B**: le Clos Etienne, (B. 119, 130), named after Etienne Gervaise.

in **L**: le costil d'Estienne, St. Clair, avenue Ph. de Ste. Croix; MMel. 1735; shown in VCH. in PRL, as le côté d'Etienne, (V5¼), for the Waterworks Co.

in **Mt**: le Jardin d'Etienne, on La Rue des Carrières, for Ph. Payn, Le Carrefour, VQ; PRMt. 1865, 1889.

unlocated: le Clos d'Estienne, ment. in partage of Richard Orange, whose son-in-law was Etienne Hamon; MHau. 1725.

**Eto.** v. Etoc.

**Etoc.** (tree-trunk, tree-stump),

appearing in the names of rocks which are stumpy, dumpy; DJF. defines èto, ètoc, ètot as stubble, cf. F. èteule; but at sea it is prob. Icel. stokkr; Teut. stök, OE. stoc (a post), whence Eng. stick,

stake, stalk, and OF. *estoc* (tree-trunk), and was used for truncated rocks resembling tree-stumps; dim. *étoquet*, *étotchet*.

in **L**: le Clos de l'Éto, (V5½), between Les Chasses and La Chasserie, Mont Cochon Road; VCH; PRL. Bel. to Abr. Godel, SRMel. 1774.

at sea: L'Étoc, L'Étot, a rock shown E of Gorey, 1894; 11B2.

Éto: a rock within the proposed Harbour of Refuge at St. Catherine's; shown as L'Étoc. 1795; 4D2.

in Les Dirouilles: L'Étoc, L'Étot, a rock shown in maps of 1781, 1843, 1867, 1894; with La Passe de L'Étoc between it and Les Dirouilles, 1904; poss. the same as the rock L'Étoc, ment. by Dum. 1685, and by DJF. as Éto, Etot and lying between Les Dirouilles and Les Ecréhous, name common along Normandy coast.

**Étochet.** (a small tree-stump).

dim. of Etoc, qv.

in Les Dirouilles: L'Étochet, a rock, Fa; cf. L'Étoc, L'Étot in other maps of this reef.

**Étoqueret.** (a small stockade).

dim. of Etoquet; double dim. of Etoc.

in **O**: two camps at Lestocquerey, beside the land of Collas Mahey, 1606.

**Etoquet.** (a stockade but flattened mound or stumpy hillock explanation preferred by FLM.)

dim. of Etoc, qv; also spelt **Etoquet**, **Etoquier**, **Estoquet**, **Estoquier**, **Étochet**. Leaving aside poss. definitions of etocquet as a mason's shoring timber; something to do with the family Touque; wheat stubble; a bluff or eminence; a hazel branch notched with a tally of money and split down the middle (the Exchequer keeping one half and the landowner the other; whence stocks and shares); or a flattened mound or stumpy hillock – we offer that of a stockade, (cf. *pallièr*, *pallion*, *palisade*; the word being formed as a diminutive of OF. *estoc*, Icel. *stokkr* (a stake, post), and meaning a fence of stakes or palings erected round crops to keep animals out; or, in the continual vicissitudes of the Dark and Middle Ages, to keep an enemy at bay. There seem to have been such stockades in (B), (J), (Mt) and (O).

in **B**: le Clos Boutillier, (B. 914), in front of Mon Plaisir, 9A2, was formerly le Clos de Travers and le Clos de L'Estoquier. le Clos de l'Estoquier in Marett-Pipon dispute in 1820–30 was probably this one.

in **J**: a rectangular block of fields named L'Étoquet, (J. 154. 172–3), with La Rue de L'Étoquet; 2B3; NE of Le Mottais fm., in VD, nr. Le Câtelet, qv. T.J. 1747 gives L'Étoquet for Wm. Querrée, and dans le Clos de L'Étoquier for Jean Hamon; PRJ. gives, in VD, le Clos de l'Étoquet, (V4¾), for Jos. Bisson, La Croix, 1904, l'Étoquier 1915; and le Clos de l'Étoqué, (V4½), for J. Syvret, Manor View, 1904.

in **Mt**: field Les Estoquets, (Mt. 482): 4C3; between Surville and Beauchamp fms. on La Route des Buttes, VQ. This appears in a complex run of entries in AMt. 1701, as le Clos des Estoquets, (V5½) for Geo. Messervy, poss. in two parts, (V3½), and (V2) for Frs. Feret, prob. part (Mt. 433); and (V5¼) for Ed. Sohier, also poss. in two parts, (V2½) north, and (V2¼) south for Jean Stille; showing that the original stockade was much larger than (Mt. 482), especially as le petit Clos des Estoquets for Ed. Sohier was (V6½), and rate lists include, in VQ, at Surville, le Clos de Badier, des Estoquets (V12). les camps du milieu, de dehors et du nord des Estoquets, partage Hicques; MHau. 1571. Deux camps à la pièce des Estoquets, Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1576. PRMt. gives, in VQ, Les Toquets et le Jardin de Baux (V8), Geo. Falle, 1865; le Clos des Estoquets (V½), Elie Starck, 1865; le Jardin des Estoquets, (V5), Geo. Falle, 1889; and le Jardin des Estoquets, Estoquets, (V2¾), Jean de Gruchy, Surville, 1861, and Thos de Gruchy, 1889.

in **O**: an area named L'Étoquet, S of Vincheles, 1D1, including a block of fields named, L'Étoquet (O. 277), grand Clos de L'Étoquet (O. 279), Clos de L'Étoquet (O. 272. 276), L'Étoquet du nord et sud, VLéo, (O. 749. 745); with fields La Banque near by; and La Rue de L'Étoquet running between them to Carrefour de L'Étoquet, and on to an outlying field L'Étoquet (O. 767); and le Chemin de L'Étoquet, from the Carrefour to Les Blanches Pierres. PRO. 1904–11, in VGt, gives le Clos de l'Estoquet, (V4), for Le Boutillier, Elmfield, shown as le Clos de L'Étoqué du nord, (V5¾), same owner, advt. 1965. La Pièce de Lestocquerey, Fieu de Morville, occurs in 1617.

unlocated: le Clos de l'Estoquier, for Nic. Le Bou; rente book, Suzanne Dumaresq, 1676.

**Etoquet, Etoquier.** v. Etoquet.

**Etot.** v. Etoc.

**Étouble.** (stubble).

F. *étouble*; OF. *estouble*; Lat. *stipula* (a small stalk).

in **J**: le Clos des Étoubles, prob. Fief Chesnel; ment. in MLeC. 1714 among land bought by Jean Le Couteur, tenant après décret Jean Coutanche.

in **T**: le Clos de l'Étouble, (T. 457).

**Étouffe.** (smothered area).

F. *étouffer*; JNF. *étouffer* (to smother, choke, suffocate); in this case with gorse.

in **J**: une pièce a Geon appelée L'Étouffe, fief d'Orville, Jean Renouf, 1857.

**Eudelin Eudela.** pers. name. cf. Dandelion.

in **Mt**: le Clos d'Eudelin, (V8½): Anley; VRE; PRMt. 1865. poss. (Mt. 121).

**Eureka.** (discovery).

Gk. *ἔρηκα* (I have found).

at sea: Eureka: a rock E. of St. Catherine's Breakwater.

**Eustin.** pers. name.

for Augustin, Austin; or Eustice, also spelt Eustis.

in S: le Clos d'Eustin, (S. 331).

**Eve.** meaning uncertain.

The definite article in example shown below shows that the word is not the pers. name Eve; it might be connected with eaves, a word of Teut. origin, signifying border, lower edge of roof, shelter.

in P: partie du neuf clos, le clos de l'Eve ou de Laurent, et Clos de la Cave, (V3), advt. 1977.

**Evêque.** (The Bishop).

meaning the Bishop of Avranches, the Bishop of Coutances, or the nickname becoming surname L'Evesque (the bishop); OF. evesque; Icel. biskup; Span. obispo; Gk. *ἐπίσκοπος* epismopos, (overseer); the surname is recorded with variations, many in (My), as dictus Episcopus 1254–1289; dit L'Evesque, Le Esveske, Le Esvesky 1274; L'Evesque 1277; Evesk 1295; Le Evesque 1305; Episcopus vesque, Le Evesk, Levesk, Leveske, Levesqe, Leusque, Levesque 1309; William le Bissup 1327–1399; Vesque c1340; Levesque or Bisshop 1508; L'Evêque 1514; Le Vesque 1607; Levesque 1299–1668.

Le Fieu à L'Evêque d'Avranches, (cf. Avranches), with land in (J), (L); (My) and (T); (BSJ. 1906, p. 306; 1923, p. 47, L'Amy, p. 153); ment. as le Fieu a levesque Davrenches, Bp. of Avrenchez, in (T), 1528; Averances, in (L) and (T), 1607; à L'Evesque, Esvesque d'Avranche, in (L) and (T), 1668; note La Ville à L'Evêque, Vingtaine, hamlet and house, also called Bishopstown; (OJH. 226); Nicolle home, then Messervy; les camparts de La Ville L'Evesque are ment. in Ext. 1374–76; (DJF. suggests that this Ville is named after the family, not the Bishop): note Le Mont à L'Evesque in (L); 6B3; and La Rue L'Esvesque, in VCM, PRL.

Le Fieu à L'Evêque de Coutances, in (My); not mentioned as such, but L'Aumône is a remnant of it.

Le Fieu au Vesque, in (My); one of the two half-carucates into which Le Fieu de Robelinoys was divided; named after the family L'Evesque, who held it in whole or in part; recorded in 1309 that Ph. Leveske has a feodum which was the fee of Nich. de Wyncheles, ment. in 1331 as "feodum quod fuit Nicolai Levesque... feodum Ricardi Levesque", recurring 1607, 1668, and indicating that L'Evesque may have been a nickname of the Winchelsea-Vinchelez family; in 1513 Le Fieu Le Vesque was claimed by Denys Le Cornu dit des Coulombiers, whose father had refused to take the oath of allegiance to Maulevrier, (BSJ. 1907, p. 201); there is a Clos d'Auvesque, Fief au Vesque, (My. 337A), at Les Colombiers.

in O: PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VGt, le Clos du Vesque, for J. Vautier, La Chasse; and VM1, le Clos du Vesque, (V3), in Grantez for J. Syvret.

**Everard.** surname.

recorded from 1309.

in Mt: La Caruée Everard, adjacent to Anneville, qv; a fief of one carucate; ment. as carucata Everard 1309, 1331; Esverert 1607; Everat 1668.

**Eyreward.** surname.

fr. ON. pers. name Hervarthr.

in Mt: Feodum Hamonis Eyreward, ment. in Ext. 1274.

# F

**Failli.** (disappointing or weak).

F. failli (lacking); JNF. un failli (inferior) betchet d'tërre; Pr. falhir; Icel. Feila (to fail); Lat. fallere (to deceive, disappoint) or possible error for faille, a crevasse.

in J: le Grand Prê et La Faillie, (V4¾), Ph. Baudains, Grand Mourier; PRJ. 1904–11.

**Faineaux.** meaning uncertain.

poss. fr. F. faine (beech-nut), appar. the pl. of faineal, faineau, if such words existed, fr. Lat. fagineus (beechen), fr. fagus (beech); or fr. F. fainéant (faire néant), (a good-for-nothing); cf. Fienau.

in P: le Clos Faineaux, (P. 808).

**Faire.** (a fair).

F. foire; OF. feire; Pr. Pg. feira; Lat. feriae (holiday); JNF. faithe.

in H: La Faithe, the old name of the Minden Place area in St. Helier.

in J: La Faithe de la St. Jean, or La St. Jean, described in *La Gazette de Jersey*, 1796; AdE. 1797 has, une Foire en la paroisse de St. Jean.

in L: Saint Laourens, où il y avoit une grant foire, 1463; (BSJ. 1924, p. 124).

in M: PRP. 1604 gives le Camp de la Foire, Fief du Roi, NE of St. Mary's Church, (My. 489).

in T: de mercerie... pour la foire de la Ternitey, 1645; (Chevalier, p. 166).

**Faisant.** surname.

orig. a nickname, The Pheasant; F. OF. faisant; Lat. phasianus; Gk. φασιανός ὄρνις phasianosonnis, (the bird from the river Phasis in Colchis); LC, 1229 records a claim by Ricardus le Feisant for 18 acres in La Vauder, inherited from his uncle Robertus de la Vauder.

in C: Le Fieu es Faisants, sub-fief of Samarès; ment. as Feodum le feisance, les Feisauns 1309; es Faesans 1331; (v. BSJ. 1931, p. 424).

**Faitie, La Faitie.** surname.

recorded as La Faitie 1200; La Faire 1309; poss. a nickname (The Fairy); cf. faitieau.

in H: tenementum Willielmi La Faitie, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200; (Cart. 418).

**Faitieau.** (a fairy, goblin or elf).

cf. Fée. Fételle: this word is prob. an expanded form of fée, qv; or derives fr. Lat. facere, factum (to do, make), through Lat. factor (a maker), OF. faiteor, faitour (a maker of something), eg. a dolmen builder; Eng. faitor, faitour (a trickster), faitery (deceit); or fr. Lat. facticius (neat, pretty, deft); OF. faictis, faitis, fetis; Eng. feat, feately (nimble, nimbly).

in O: Le Creux des Faitieaux, Le Trou des Faitiaux, Les Petits Faitieaux, Le Mont es Faitieaux; old names for Les Monis, Grantez (BSJ. 1913, p. 321).

**Falaise, Falaize, Falese, Fallaize.** (a cliff).

something steeper than a banque, qv; fr. Teut. felisa; adopted as a surname, either after Falaise in Normandy, birthplace of William I, which had an immense castle, and the suburb of Guibray, famous for its fair; or after some other cliff; recorded as a surname from 1299 as de, de la Falaise, Falaize, Falaïsse, Faleyse, Falayse, Falese, Fallaize, Falleyse; also appearing in the nickname Abatfalaise (the man who can fell a cliff).

in B: Warena in falesia de Moya; Ext. 1274.

La Haute Falaize, (B. 159. 412).

in C: le Chemin de la Falaize; AdE. 1794.

in M: La Falaise, hamlet between Devil's Hole and the Mourier Valley; 2A4; a building here is known as "The Priory"; no priory has been recorded in the area, but there may have been a chapel; (OJH. 201); the "molendina de Falesia", ment.

1180 (Cart. 312) are prob. the mills in Mourier Valley. La Maison de La Falaize, Fief de l'Aumône, occurs in MArt. 1832. Le Clos à La Falaize (My. 256) is nr. this hamlet. In a map of 1817, La Fallaize is shown with a waterfall at the mouth of a brook from La Falaize; this is prob. a confusion with the waterfall at the mouth of the Mourier stream which no longer exists.

La Falaize, a cliff area above Les Reuses, (My. 157).

La Falaize de Touzaine, ment. in PRMy. 1867 for Thos. Sauvage of Les Charrières, and for Geo. Skelton; above Crabbé creek, nr. La Vallette Touzaine (My. 137); 2A3.

le Clos de la Falaize, Fief ès Srequeville; MArt. 1640; cf. le Clos de La Falaize, Maison de Crabbé, Fief des Craquevilles; MSS. 1774; 1B4. 2A3.

in O: Feodum de Falese, held by Philippus Falese; Ext. 1331.

La Grande Falaize, at Plémont cf. la pièce de La Haute Falaize at Plémont, Fief VdcB; MVH. 1774.

La Noire Falaize, S of Grosnez; 1A1.

La Haute Falaize, W of Plémont.

La Falaize à Brébis. SE of Le Pinacle.

in T: le Clos de La Falaize, Falaize, three adjacent fields (T. 594. 597. 604) N of La Profonde Rue, above La Commune du Fief de la Gruchetterie; with La Rue de La Falaize leading N to them; 3D3; cf. le Clos de La Fallaize, Fief de la Gruchetterie, 1616.

La Rue de La Petite Falaize; 3C2; fr. Les Croix to the site of Bouley Bay Hotel.

le Clos de La Falaize, (T. 119), at Le Hurel 3C2; not near the coast.

**Faldouet.** (cruel stream).

JNF. Faldou; fr. OF. fal, fel (violent, perverse); Bret. fall (bad); Old D. fel (cruel, angry); Dan. fael (ghastly, grim); Eng. fell; and douet (stream); OF. duit; Eng. duct; Lat. ductus (conduit-pipe); recorded as a surname of Faledoit 1186; Faledoyt 1299; Faledouyt 1402. It is difficult to see why the Malletière-Queen's Valley stream, if such this was, was considered cruel, unless from deeds done in its neighbourhood; (v. BSJ. 1908, p. 305; L'Amy, p. 160).

in Mt: Faldouet village, fm., Lodge, Road and Lane; 4C4; 11A2; appearing in documents as, land of Ricardus Faber de Faleduit, in valle castri de Geresey et in Curtillet, LC. 1229; carucata de Faledut, in (G), Ext. 1274; terra Willelmi Payn que vocatur Faleduk, AR. 1309; Feodum de Faledoit, in (G), Ext. 1331; Faldoit, on Fief du compte, (Mt), MSS. misc. 1582; le grand Clos de Faldoit, (V11¼), adjoining le Clos de la Heiche, Fief d'Anneville (Mt), MCol. 1616; La Vingtaine de Faldouet, (Mt); shown as Canton de Faldoit in Clement Lemprière's map 1754, 1779. PRMT. 1865, in VF, gives Faldouet Inn (Mt), for J. E. Falle.

in My: La Rue de Faldouet, allant sud jusqu'au Douet de Rue depuis le Carrefour des Landes PRMy. 1802.

**Falese.** v. Falaize.

**Falla.** surname of Guernsey origin.

in P: le costil de Falla ou de Varins (or Valins) (P. 598). partage Pipon; MHau. 1833.

**Fallaize.** v. Falaize.

**Falle.** surname. locative, **La Fallerie.**

Falle and Fallu are prob. fr. Teut. pers. name Falk; Falle is recorded from 1292 as Falle, Fale, Farle, Felle and Faley.

in G: le Clos Falle, (G. 34B).

le Clos de Falle de Bas, for Jean Venement, later Amice Le Geyt, (V2¾), AG. 1804; le Clos de Falle, for W. B. Arthur, TG. 1851.

in Mt: le Jardin de Falle, (Mt. 682C), Green Fm; PRMt. 1889 gives La Rue de Falle at Green Fm.

le Clos Falle, (Mt. 731).

le Clos de Falle, (V14¼), Elie Le Maistre, AMt. 1701; PRMt. 1889, in VQ, gives le Clos de Falle, Thos. Gaudin, La Maîtrerie.

in My: le Clos Falle, de Falle (My. 782), sale of, in Mess. 1605; ment. in MRom. 1811.

PRMy. 1883 gives, in VS, le Clos de Falle (V7¼), F. Perrée, La Forêt.

in P: le Clos Falle, de Falle, (P. 122-3); note a Mathieu Falle in VG, in PRPT. 1714.

le Clos de Falle. (?P. 562), at La Hague; sold to Sam. Le Feuvre and Jean Le Cappelain, MHag. 1738; ment. in rental of feue Marie de Carteret, MHag. 1745; in aveu Jacques Ballaine, Fief de La Hague, MHag. 1749; and in aveu Jacques Balleine fs. Josué fs. Jacques as butani par l'est sur le chemin public, MHag. 1792.

le Jardin de Hamptonne et Falle, or La Fallerie, (V3½), part of (P. 562), or (P. 545A), for Thos. Pipon in MHau; also ment. in his partage, for his dau. Eliz. wife of Dan. Messervy 1833.

le Clos Falle, Cardiff House.

in S: le Pré de Falle, (S. 149), for Ph. Falle, in AS. 1671.

**Fallièrre.** meaning unknown.

Perhaps a form of Fallerie, a home of the Falle family.

in O: Les Fallières, with the sea on the N and La Vallette Tro on the S. MHag. 1754. (O. 301A).

**Falliotte.** meaning unknown.

the form suggests the fem. of a surname Falliot, which could be the dim. of Falle, Falla; but no Falliot is otherwise recorded; perhaps akin to OE. foliot (a hobgoblin).

in O: "une certaine pièce de terre appellée le Clos du Ménage, avec un closet appellé La Falliotte", S of land of Jean Perrier, who owned (O. 428); the closet might be (O. 434).

clos de la falliotte, aveu Philippe le Cerf, fieu d'Origlande, c. 1600. MO. (Elie Dumaresq).

clos de falliotte, aveu François le Cornu.



**Fallu.** surname.

like Falla and Falle, Fallu is prob. fr. Teut. pers. name Falk; recorded as Falu 1306; de Falu 1309; Faleur 1515; Fallue 1607; Fallu 1668.

in **H**: La Pièce de Fallu, between Roseville St. and St. Clement's Road.

in **Mt**: the field group le Clos Fallu, le petit Clos Fallu and le Grand Fallu, (Mt. 767. 760. 766), one of which is shown as le Clos Fallu, (V4), Elie Renouf, La Franchise, VF, PRMt. 1861; with La Rue du Clos Fallu; 7B2; cf. "le Clos Nicolle, Fief Payn, enclavé dans le Clos du Douaire, qui est en franc alleu, à l'est le Clos de Fallu", 1668.

le Clos Fallu, Fief de Rozel, MLeR (Arthur), 1780.

in **O**: La Ruelle au Fallu, at Trodez Fief Orillande, 1626; (BSJ. 1906, p. 45).

Fosse Fallu, nr. (O. 1623, 1697, 1731); MPer. 1679.

le Clos Fallu, (O. 1934), and le Clos de Fallu, (O. 1921), the latter also spelt Fallut.

in **P**: Le Mont Fallu, lane between Oak Walk and Quetivel Mill; 6C2.

unlocated: le Costil de Fallu; MHau. 1799.

**Falluet.**

a dim. of surname Fallu but, if so, not otherwise recorded; or related to OE. fealu (pale yellow), F. fauve; Eng. fallow (land ploughed and left unseeded).

in **P**: Le Saut Falluet, hamlet and fields; v. Saut; ment. 1675 as le Saux Fallué.

PRPT. 1598; in VAug. gives le Val du Falluet, for Le Vesconte; repeated 1714 as Val du Gallet, for Vibert.

**Fane.** v. Fanne.**Fanegod, Fanegot.** v. Fanigot.**Fanigot.** surname.

also spelt **Fanegod, Fanegot, Fangot, Flanegoe** and poss. **Fennigot**, qv; in Ext. 1274, Abbot Nicholas Fanegod of Mont St. Michel had lately vacated St. Clement's Priory; in 1283, 1286 Brother Nicholas Fanegot was Prior of St. Germain-sur-Ay, (Cart. 136) 1291; in AR. 1299 there are several Fanegods; and see occurrences below.

in **B**: le Pré de Fanigot, (V6), in Mesure des Terres Suzanne Dumaresq, 1692; shown in her partage as le Pray de Fanigot, (V6<sup>1/4</sup>).

in **Mt**: in AR. 1309, 3 virgates of Fanegot, Fangot and 3 virgates of his brother's, both escheats of bastards, were held by Ric. Le Goymel and Cok le Archer; and a Thomas Fanegot is mentioned; Ext. 1331 has a Philippus Bertran alias Fanegot; cf. Bertram Flanegoe in (Mt) 1292, (DLX. 2/301).

in **P**: le Pré de Fanigot, joignant au marais, (P. 985), at Sandybrook; VSN; PRP. 1880.

in **T**: a 15th cent. rentier of Les Ecréhous gives, a masnage of (V6) acquired from heirs of Dam Ricart Fanegot; (V. Cart. 420; and BSJ. 1892, p. 168, which reads "Faregot").

**Fanne.** (a bog; or beech).

Icel. Eng. fen (bog); Goth. fani (mud); F. fange, OF. fanc (mud), appearing in Maufant, qv; poss. related to Teut. fangen (to cling to), Lat. pangere (to fasten); cf. F. fondrière (quagmire); but note OF. fanne (a beech), fr. Lat. fagineus (beechen), fr. fagus (beech).

in **O**: le pré des Fannes, la grande et la petite fanne, E of St. Ouen's Manor. AVL. 1775.

in **O** or **P**: le pré appellé les Fannes. MHau. 1768.

in **P**: le Clos des Fannes, Fief des Vingt Livres, 1816.

le Pré de la Fanne, (V2<sup>1/4</sup>). SRN.

le costil du Fort à faire et le costil buttant sur le costil de la Fanne, TP. 1598; shown in VG in PRPT as Le Fort à Fer et Côté de la Fanne, for Le Montais 1598, for Gruchy 1714, for Bauche in 1847.

le Pré de la Fanne, for Ph. Dauvergne, 1802, (V2); appearing in VAugz. in PRP. 1880 as le Pré des Fanes et Clos des Fanes, bordant La Verte Rue. nr. Pont au Bré, for J. Prialux.

**Fanny.** name of cutter wrecked 1.1.1828.

On the finding of a corpse floating in St. Clement's Bay in 1861 the Nouvelle Chronique said "environs trois milles de terre, et à une distance d'environ une mille du rocher connu sous le nom de Rocher de Fanny depuis le désastreux naufrage du coutre de Capitaine Destouches".

**Fanouillères.** surname.

originaires de Guernesey; recorded in RS. 1461–78 as de Fanollières, Fanoil, Fanouil, de Fanouillères, Fanollières, Fanouillères; a Marie Fanouillière, wife of Mathieu Hubert, ment. in partage of Abraham Gibaut, d. 1661, in MGib. 1661.

unlocated: this name occurs in an unspecified locality in 1607.

a Jouynet de Fanollières occurs 1481 and Jean Fanouillière in 1611.

**Fantaisie.** (fancy).

F. OF. fantaisie; Pr. It. ML. fantasia (idea, notion); Eng. fantasy; Gk. φαντασία phantasia (imagination).

in **P**: La Fantaisie, house, 6C2. Also found in other parishes.

**Fantôme.** (phantom).

F. fantôme, OF. fantosme; OE. fantom; Lat. phantasma; Gk. φάντασμα phantasme, (appearance, apparition, ghost).

in **B**: Les Creux Fantômes, in Bouilly Port; 8B4.

**Fara.** (a passage between rocks; or a beacon). cf. Faro.

there are several roots from which this word might derive: (1). Icel. Teut. fara, faren; Eng. fare (to travel, go forward), cf. Lat. experiri (to pass through), porta (a gate); Gk. *πόρος* poros, (a way through); fr. Sanskrit *par* (to pass). (2). F. Eng. phare; It. faro; Lat. pharus; Gk. *φάρος* pharos (a lighthouse), named after the islet Pharos in the Bay of Alexandria, famous for its lighthouse; Jersey had no lighthouses until that of Corbière built a century ago, apart from a beacon light established on Les Ecrêhous in the early middle ages; islets in the Orkneys are named Fara, Faraholm; cf. Faro, Farouin. (3). OF. far, faron (a bay). (4). GdeG. draws attention to ON. fjara (flood-tide, foreshore).

at sea: Le Fara, a large rock, including a beacon, E of Archirondel; 4D2; shown by Dum. 1685, and as Ferra 1689; Le Grand Fara (belongs to Le Manoir de Rozel) and Little or Petit Fara are shown in 1843, 4D3; Fara Ledge is placed SE of these.

in Les Dirouilles: Fara, rocks.

in Les Minquiers: Fara, a peak.

**Farcit.** (filled to the brim).

F. farcir, OF. farsir (to cram, stuff, fatten); Lat. *farcire* (to fill), *farcitus* (filled up); Gk. *φράσσειν* phrassein, (to enclose, shut in).

in Mt: fields le Grand et le Petit Farcit, (Mt. 378–9); 4C1.

les Côtils du Farcit, (V3½), G. J. Le Huquet, Bandinet; VE; PRMt. 1889.

**Farm.**

cf. Ferme.

in B and J: Don Farm, v. Don.

in S: Her Majesty's Farm, shown on old maps; now absorbed into St. Saviour's Hospital, 11A1.

Government Farm, similarly shown; or Le Parc de Belle Fontaine; 11A1.

**Fârouin, Faro.** (a beacon to signal shipping).

cf. Fara, Bequier.

in O: field Le Fârouin, (O. 1742), NW of St. Ouen's Mill; 5B1; ment. as le Clos de Fârouin in TO. 1721; a signal light used to be kindled here to guide shipping; shown in PRO. 1904–11 as le Clos de Farouin, (V3¼), for J. Le Brocq; PRO. 1904–11, in VGC, also gives le Clos de Tarouin, Tarrowin, (V1¼), for A. E. Collas, Ville au Bas, prob. in error for Farouin.

a Jardin de Farouin is also ment. in 1856.

Le Chemin du Farouin is the lane leading to (O. 1742) fr. La Rue de La Ville au Bas.

in Les Minquiers: Le Faro, or North White Mark, Maîtresse Ile, (BSJ. 1960, p. 347).

**Fauce.** (a sickle or for JNF. fôsse v. fosse).

F. faucille, fauchon (sickle); faux (scythe); OF. fauson; Pr. fausso (sickle); Eng. falchion; Lat. *falx* (sickle).

in B: le champ du Val de la Fauce, Fief de Noirmont, 1694.

**Faucheur.** (the reaper).

F. faucheur (mower, reaper); F. faux (scythe); Lat. *falx* (sickle); cf. Fauce.

in Les Minquiers: Le Faucheur, Les Faucheurs; rocks; (BSJ. 1959, p. 218).

**Faucon.** surname.

meaning a falcon; F. faucon; OE. falkon; Pr. falc; Icel. falki; ML. falco; fr. Lat. *falx* (sickle), in reference to the bird's claws; falcon, falconet came to mean a small cannon in the 16th cent., too late for the item below; occurring as surname Le Faucon 1309, Fauconnier (falconer) today.

unlocated: le Clos Faucon, near la masse du moulin à vent de Guillaume de St. Martin, 1402–3; (BSJ. 1946, p. 259).

**Fauguerel.** v. Feugerel.

**Fault.** form suspect.

if correct, this word could be JNF. fau; OF. fo; lat. *fagus* (a beech); cf. Faineaux, Fauvic.

in T: le Jardin de la Faulte. (T. 1347).

unlocated: The Manor of Grand Fault, ment. in "Jersey Historique et Monumentale", by Le Héricher, p. 66; such a name could refer to the giant beech planted by the late Rodney Vaudin, Jurat, which stood on the bend of the lane SE of Maufant Manor, 7B2–4; or be a mistake for Le Moulin du Grand Saut, N of St. Brelade's Church, to which the nearest large house is La Moye House, sometimes called Manor.

**Faunois.** surname recorded in (B).

F. faune, Eng. faun means a rural deity or elf, fr. Lat. Faunus, god of agriculture and sheep, later identified with Pan.

in B: La Rue des Faunois, a lane at Les Quennevais, nr. the lane named La Craque au Varou; 5D4.

**Fautrat.** surname.

recorded as Faultrat, Fautrat, Fautreat from 1606.

in H: les deux buttières de Cardin Fautrat, (V1); MEsn. 1606.

le Camp de Fautrat, SE. La Pouque laye des Pas. Les Champs des Faultracts at Rose Farm, 1909.

**Fauvel.** surname, locative, **La Fauvellerie**; pl. **Les Fauvieux**.

recorded from 1299 as Fauvel, Fauwell, Fawell, Favel; meaning blond, fr. OF. fauvel, dim. of fauve; Eng. favel; ultimately fr. Lat. pallidus.

in C: le Clos Fauvel, (C. 60); TSam. gives le Clos de Fauvel (V13<sup>3/4</sup>), and a "canal" across la Closture d'Abr. Fauvel, 1754. Farm and fields **La Fauvellerie** (C. 34) and **La Grande Fauvellerie** (C33A); PRC gives field **La Fauvellerie** (V12) at The Hollies, which is far from (C. 34).

in G: molendinum de Fauvel, 1349. (BSJ. 1912, p. 181); in Queen's Valley; v. Moulin.

le camp de la maison de Fauvel, (V1:); partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

le Jardin de Fauvel, (V3), for Ph. Godfray; AG. 1804.

le Clos Fauvel, (G. 47); cf. le Clos de Fauvel, for Jn. Mourant, VRue, GL. 1841; and for Jacque Filleul, VRq; 11A1. in Mt: le Jardin de Fauvel. Green Fm; (Mt. 676): 7D2; a lane excises the NW corner into a separate field (Mt. 678), and is shown as doing so in Rich. 1795; PRMt. 1889, in VQ, gives le Jardin de Fauvel, Jardin de la Fontaine and Clos du Feuvre, for Henrietta Godfray.

in S: le Clos de Fauvel, (S. 47). Gate post here with IFV. 1777

le Clos de Fauvel, (S. 395).

in Les Dirouilles: East and West Fauvels, les Fauvelles de l'Est et du Ouest or Les Rocques.

**Fauvic.** poss. (the beech of the Viel family or relating to Fauvel family).

the forms Fauvy 1817; Fauvié 1685, 1711, c1770 suggest that the -vic is not ON. vik (creek), (Fauvic is inland), but JNF. vi, for the surname Viel, or Vicq; cf. JNF. vié, vyi for vieux; the fau- may be the JNF. fau, fo (beech); thus the name may orig. have been **Le Fau Vié** (the beech of the Viels).

in G: Fauvic hamlet, cross-roads, old railway station; fauvic Road; Le Long Fauvic; Fauvic Tower (Martello no. 4); the hamlet is far from the beach, and there are no creeks here.

le Clos de Fauvié (V4: ) and le Jardin Fauvié (V1<sup>3/4</sup>), for Jean Filleul; GV. 1685, 1711; deux jardins à Fauvié; AG. c1770.

**Faux Bié.** v. Bié.

**Favière.** (a place of dried-beanstalks).

F. fève (bean); Lat. faba; JNF. favés, favais (dry beanstalks); Lat. fabalia; these were valuable as feed for horses and sheep.

in H: Clos des Belles Favières, MMeI. (H. 1243) for (fine beanstalks); in contrast to "Mal Fabvière"; v. Malfavière.

**Faye, de Faye.** surname of Huguenot origin.

in Les Ecréhous: de Faye's Point, in the 1924 map.

**Fayounnerie.** meaning undetermined.

the termination -erie suggests this word is the loc. of a surname Fayoun, but none such has been recorded.

in Mt: La Fayounnerie et le petit champ, (V2); VF; one of the banks ment. in MHau. re Ext. 1749, at which date needed repair; said to be a field of (V1<sup>1/2</sup>) at Ville-ès-Gaudins, but this is in Vingraine du Fief de la Reine; poss. part of the "cloce of Carteret", ment. in Ext. 1528, later occupied by Edmond Laurens, (v. Laurens and Renonciation); this was Crown Land.

**Febvre, Le Febvre.** v. Feuvre.

**Fée.** (fairy).

F. fée; Eng. fay; OF. fae; Pr. fada; Lat. fata (fairy); cf. fêerie, OF. faerie (enchantment), and the dim. fételle. In Jersey, a fairy was also called bonnefemme, dame and demoiselle; they tended to be associated with megaliths.

in B: La Cotte de St. Brelade is also called La Grotte, Cave à la Fée au Ouiné, (BSJ. 1901, p. xxv; 1951, p. 295).

in C: Le Rocher aux Fées, at Rocque Berg, Samarès; associated with legends and witchcraft.

in P: la Pierre de la Fételle.

in S: La Fételle (S. 316).

in T: La Roche à la Fée, La Rocque à La Fée, or Pierre de La Fételle; a menhir; called Pierre aux Fées 1856; 3A4; (v. DLX. 1. 72).

**Fèhen.** poss. (muddy; or added on).

Eng. Icel. fen (bog); Goth. fani (mud); cf. fanne; or related to OE. feyen, fay (to add, fit on).

in J: field Le Fèhen, for W. P. Chevalier, La Fosse VD; PRJ. 1904.

**Félard.** surname.

also spelt Fellard, Feslard, Feslarde.

in L: Feodum es Felars, held by Guill. Bertin in Ext. 1331; cf. Johan Bertin in (L) in PLF. 1479; and Johanna Fellard, with land in (L) in AR. 1299.

Al. 1718 gives: le Clos de Félard (V3<sup>3/4</sup>), Jacques du Bois (cf. le Clos de Feslard, Fief de la Reine, MEstn. 1702); le petit Clos de Feslard, (V2<sup>1/4</sup>), Rachel Snow; la Grande (V2<sup>3/4</sup>) et petite Feslarde (V2<sup>3/4</sup>), Chs. Le Brun; pour ses terres de Félard, (V4: ), Marie Snow.

Le Mont Félard, hill, road and area; 6D3. Le camp de Feslard, partage Messervy, MHau. 1577; le doit de féslar, Cour de Côtel, 1679.

la Félarde de Haut, la félarde de Bas, fief du Roi, for Jean le Gallais, 1763.

**Fello, Feslot.** surname.

recorded as Fillote 1299; Felote 1309.

in **Mt**: le Fieu Fello, Feslot, at Ville Brée; ment. as Fello in MBil. 1623–4, whereafter it is absorbed by le Fieu de Rozel; poss. the origin of field-names Les Fiefs, (Mt. 125, 254–6).

**Fêlure.** poss. a (crack, cleft or poss. error for surname Le Febure).

F. fêlure (fem.) is fr. Lat. fissura (a crack), fissilis (a thing cleft or cloven); but Fêlure below is masc.

in **G**: le Clos de Gauvain et son jardin du Fêlure, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Jacques Bertram; VLv; TG. 1601.

**Femmes.** women.

in **My**: Les Petites Bonnes Femmes, name given locally to house on La Grand' Rue.

**Fenêtre.** (window).

fr. OF. fenestre; Teut. fenester; Lat. fenestra (a window).

in **B**: La Fenetière, at La Cotte, a natural arch. 9C.

in **O**: La Fenêtre, a gully in the rocks N of La Crabière; 5A2. ment. as a rock in MS. bye-laws in MHau. 1715... no one may take vrac in St. Ouen's Bay further than Le Rocher at Le Petit Etacquerel to the rock called Le Hurel ès St. Jeanes, to another rock called La Fenêtre ès Laveurs at the St. Brelade's end, further than one called le Hurel Saval and the area called La Grand Foisse.

**Fenneur.** prob. (of tedding or hay-making).

F. faneur (a hay-maker), faner (to ted hay); JNF. f'ner (to ted), f'neuse (a hay-tedder); a surname Fenerer occurs in 1309; there might be a connection with F. fenouil, JNF. f'nou, fannu, Lat. feniculum (fennel), dim. of faenum (hay); fennel is a plant of light sandy soil and might exist in a field in (T) but not in such quantity as to name a field after it. (FLS). Note le fenier, for the hay-loft at Longueville, La Cloche 1631.

in **T**: les Champs Fenneurs, Belwood, VCr; PRT. 1931. Described in 1868 as... les champs Fenneurs... à l'est le courant d'eau qui separe ladite terre d'avec le Pré de la Commune de St. Sauveur et sur l'écluse du moulin du Grand Val.

**Fennigot.** meaning undiscovered.

if not a form of the surname Fanigot, qv, this word might be derived from: (1). Eng. fangot; It. fangotto; F. fagot (a bundle of sticks). (2). OE. fenkel; D. venkel; It. finocchio; F. fenouil (fennel), but see comments on fenneur above. (3). F. fenugrec; Lat. faenum Graecum (birdsfoot fenugreek), which occurs in quantity, but few would recognise it or name an area after it, (FLS). A similar word fanegad occurs in fanegads of prime land in A. J. Cronin's 'Grand Canary', where the context suggests a land measure, but we can find it in no dictionary. Digot means undersized. Fenugreek is ment. in 'Flowers in History' as a physic for horses; in 'Flora Europea' as used in cooking and human medicine, and it is also used for fodder. One species, unlike our own, grows to half a metre high in S France. (FLS).

in **Mt**: le Clos Digot et de Fennigot, (V<sup>5</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for Edmond Brée; AMt. 1701.

**Fer.** (iron) v. Fier.

fr. Lat. ferrum.

in **B**: les Fers Chaud(s); rocks NW of La Pulente; 8A4. A man was drowned at Les Fiercots in 1689, PRB, Enterrements.

in **C**: Croix de Fer, an old name for Icho Islet, qv; 'from an Iron Crosse formerly upon it', Dum. 1685; the cross is shown standing by Pop. 1563 and Speed 1610.

in **H**: le Camp de Fer, nr. La Chapelle des Pas. MHau. 1556.

in **Mt**: Havre de Fer, a bay S of Archirondel; 4D3. Carnere de Fer; a coastal area at Gibraltar is shown thus c. 1810, but almost certainly a mis-copying for Carrière de Fer. 4D1.

**Féré.** v. Ferré.**Feret.** obsolete surname.

Ferey is now current as a surname; cf. Ferré.

in **Mt**: le côté de Feret, et la Solive par le sud du jardin qui autrefois fut à Jean Gallichan, (V2), for hers Lucas Machon; AMt. 1701.

in ?**P**: champ Feret; partage Le Brun; MPer. 1727.

**Ferité.** meaning uncertain.

there is OF. ferité, F. fierité (pride), fr. Lat. feritas (wildness); ferré, qv, might be relevant; or F. fureter (to flush out rabbits with a ferret).

in **O**: terre Ferité; MChv. 1561.

**Ferme.** (rente due on land; the farm and farm-land itself).

F. OF. ferme (provisions due from a vassal to his lord), commuted to a money rent payable by tenants to Seigneurs; OE. feorm; ML. ferma, firma; this tax is also called a "rente censive" in the Extentes; the later meaning, of the land on which the tax was due, or any agricultural unit, and the house from which the land was farmed, is seen in MO. 1694.

in **G**: La Ferme, fieu au Saulteur. MHau 1545. le Clos de La Ferme, (G. 729). There was a malt mill; ment. in TG. 1601, "André Bertram ses costils sur le Moulin à Brays"; in MO. 1649, re the sale of the mill by Charles II, "the malt mill

bye or near the place called the Ferme"; in MO. 1721, "le moulin à Brès d'aupres la ferme, paroisse de Grouville".  
 in H: fields and house named La Ferme, (V2) and (V5), Bas des Ruisseaux; Grands Vaux.  
 in M: La Ferme; Côtes du Nord, and le Clos de La Ferme (V8), Ville Brée; 3D4.  
 Terres appelées Les Fermes, Fiefs de l'Abbesse de Caen et du Roi, NW of the Church, on a stream and nr. the perquage, (Mt. 328A); ment. 1645 and 1746; Terres appelées Les Grandes Fermes et le Clos Johnnin (Jean Le Hardy), Fief du Roi, 1662; Les Fermes du Sud ment. in sale of perquage lands 1663, when (Mt. 328A) is named le Jardin des Fermes; this land appears in PRMt. as Les Fermes, par le nord au Chemin pub; for Eliz. Le Four, Fosse à Grès, (V8<sup>1/2</sup>), approx. (Mt. 320); VE; 1865, 1889; and le Jardin des Fermes, shown as (V3<sup>1/2</sup>) for Elie Vardon, La Galerie, 1889, in VE, and as (V3<sup>1/2</sup>) in VRe. (?Mt. 328A), for W. A. Sohier, 1899. La Ferme de la Pièce ou de Bel Val, fief de Rozel, au droit de Sa Majesté, 1904.  
 in My: La Ferme, house; Nic. Arthur, La Falaize; VN; PRMy. 1883.  
 le Clos de La Ferme. (My. 249); ment. in MArt. 1830.  
 in O: La Ferme, fm.  
 La Ferme du Manoir, or Manor Fm., Vinchelez, (OJH. 179).  
 in P: la maison et offices communement appelés La Ferme, Fief Sauvalle; a small house with mutilated round arch S of St. Peter's House; ment. in partages Sir J. Dumaresq, 1820.  
 in S: house and lands called Le Ferme, forfaiture de Gasnier, (V46); including le costil de Payn et du Gros, (V3<sup>3/4</sup>); Ext. 1749.  
 unlocated: the tenement called the Farme; among Crown lands; Poingdestre, 1682, p. 69.  
 walls needed at La Ferme, 1749.

**Feron, Ferron.** surname.

recorded as Ferrant 1270; Feron 1274, 1331; Feroun 1309; Ferran 1607, 1668; latterly as Feron, Fearon, Ferrand, Ferrant; like the Eng. surnames Faber, Feaver, Fearon, Ferrar, Ferrer, meaning a smith.

in H: le Clos de Feron; aveu Thos. Le Breton, and for heirs Abr. Esnouf; AMel. 1700, for Ph. Le Breton 1773 and Benjamin Bisson 1774, SRMel. le Clos de Ferron or Ferrant. bel. to Ben. Bisson in SRMel. 1822; also ment. in aveux for Jean Emily and Esther Bisson, at or near (H. 1380).  
 in J: Feodum ad, es Feron; ment. in Ext. 1331 as part of the Fief d'Ouville, held by Thos. Maret and called Feodum Maret later in this Ext; ment. by DLX. as Fieu es Ferrans; it had been connected with the Feodum Grandior; in 1274 Guillelmus Feron held (V1) forfeiture of the son of Grendor in (J).

**Ferran, Ferrand, Ferrans, Ferrant.** v. Feron.

**Ferré, Feré.** poss. (metalled, covered with stone).

F. ferré (dressed with stone), chemin ferré (metalled road); F. fer; Lat. ferrum (iron); note surname Ferey; and cf. Feret, Ferité.

in P: PRP. 1880, in VD, gives, le champ Feré (V1), P. Priaux, La Fontaine; and le champ Ferrée, nr. Pine Fm (now under airport); E. Le Marquand; and in VG, les Champs Ferés, Jas. Carrel.

**Ferrel.** pers. or surname.

in M: les Costils Ferrel et Guilmine, E of le Jardin de la Charterie, Fief du Roi; 1822.

**Ferrière.** (a smithy).

F. maréchal ferrant; OF. ferrier, ferron; Lat. ferrarius (farrier, blacksmith).

in O: La Rue Ferrière or de la Forge, between La Rue de La Trape and Rue de Haut; 1A4.  
 PRO. 1904-11 gives, in VM1, le Clos de Ferrière (V2<sup>1/2</sup>), C. Hamon; and le Pré de Ferrière, at L'Etacq, and la partie sud du pré de Ferrière (V5<sup>1/2</sup>), nr. (O. 987), for P. Amy.  
 in S: House La Ferrière near La Hongue Bie.

**Feslot.** v. Fello.

**Fessard.** surname.

in G: Feodum Fessard, held by Thos. Philippe ca. ux. in Ext. 1331.

**Fetellier, Fettillier.** v. Fittilier.

**Fettillier.** v. Fittilier.

**Feu, du Feu.** (fire), or a surname.

the surname is recorded as du Few 1607, suggesting that orig. it meant of the fief (du fieu); it could also mean of the beech (JNF. fau. Lat. fagus); or of the fire, the hearth (F. feu, Lat. focus).

in B: La Charrière du Mont du Feu, a slipway N of La Pulente; 8A2.  
 in C: le Clos du Feu, (C. 267). AG. 1708.  
 in G: le Clos du Feu, (V1-), VRq; ment. in GP. for Ph. Pepin, and in TG. 1851 for Wm. B. Arthur.  
 in I: le Clos-a-genest et le Clos du Feu, en une pièce, (V6<sup>1/2</sup>); Augrès Fm.  
 unlocated: le Clos de Jean du Feu; MBin. 39.

**Feugeraie.** v. Feugerel.

**Feugerel, Fauguerel, Feugeraie, Feugrel, Feuguerele, -aux, -eaux, Feugerell, Feugurreaux, Fougeraie, Fouguerele, -eaux.** (an area covered with bracken, a fern-brake).

F. fougeraie; JNF. feuguerele. feuguethé; fr. F. fougère (bracken), qv; ML. filicaria, filgerium, fugerium (land under bracken). fr. Lat. filix (fern); becoming a surname, Nicolas de Bello Filgerio (de Beaufougeray) 1291, (Cart. 152); Thomas Fokerey 1309.

in **B**: in Ext. 1274, Thomas la Rymache holds a fug(eri)um.  
 Les Feuguereaux, nr. Pont Marquet, MRoz. 1726; and Le Feugrel de sur Les Houguettes, MRoz. 1812.  
 AB. 1786 gives, la moitié du Feugrel de La Marquandrie, (V1), for Ph. Gervaise; and la demi-verge ou Feugrel sur La Lande Fleureuse, (V½), for Elie Pipon.  
 Le Feuguereel de la Pulente et le Feuguereel au Nord des Flagues, Bisson family, 1856.  
 La Feugeraie, (B. 222–3); 8B2.  
 in **C**: Le Feuguereel, Fief du Prieur; MCol. 1602.  
 in **G**: Les Feuguereaux du Marchand, VRq, Richard Hubert; TG. 1601.  
 Le Grand Feuguereel, (V1½), VLv, Jean Vicq; TG. 1851.  
 in **H**: le Clos de Feuguereaux, aveu Ph. Le Couteur; MMel. 1822.  
 in **J**: Le Feuguereel, (V5½), land of late Ph. de Carteret at Le Câtelet; MHau. 1743.  
 Les Fauguereels, Ada Selous; VD; PRJ. 1904.  
 Le Feuguereel House, a Mauger home, and Le Petit Feuguereel, (OJH. 146. 191); and La Rue du Feuguereel; 3C3.  
 in **L**: Le Feugerel, (L. 441); cf. le Clos du Feuguereel (V4), Jeanne Payn, widow of Geo. Anley; AL. 1718.  
 in **Mt**: le Clos de Feugerel, (V5½), Thos. Nicolle, AMt. 1701; cf. Le Feugrel, (V5), Le Côtill fm., Jean Nicolle; VQ; PRMt. 1889.  
 in **My**: le Grand Clos des Fougereaux, Fief du Roi; MArt. 1669.  
 Le Feugerel, (My. 666). Le Clos de la Feugere, Fief du Roi for Raulin Langlois 1697.  
 in **O**: le Costil du Fougereel, MArt. 1619.  
 Les Feugurreaux, Fief Haubert; MLeR (Arthur), 1699.  
 in **T**: SRAv. 1661 gives, le Grand Feuguereel (V1½), held by Noël Vaudin; appearing as le petit Clos du Feugerel, Feuguere, held by Jean Mauger in SRAv. 1726, which also shows le Jardin du Feugerel ou Courtill, (V2½), N of le Clos à l'Ange, shown in 1751 as le Jardin du Feuguere en Courtill, held by Jean Mauger; these two fields correspond with (T. 491. 493).  
 le Clos du Feugerel, (V1¾), Fief de Dièllement; MNec. 1672.  
 unlocated: Les Feuguereaux et pastures; 16th cent. partage Math. Fondan.  
 Le Feuguereel, (V11), partage Baleyne; MHau. 1787.

**Feuguere, Feuguereel, Feuguereel.** v. Feugerel.

**Feuillâtre.** v. Filliâtre.

**Feuillu.** (leafy).

Lat. foliatus (leafy) folium (leaf).

in **S**: Val Feuillu, with a field of (V15) adjoining.

**Feuterel, Feutrel.** (land freshly dug).

this is the name of a moorland area on La Campagne in (O), divided into riages (strip-cultivation fields); fr. OF. feute (digging) or poss. from OF. festre meaning a summit; JNF. feute (land freshly dug), feùtré, feùtri; F. fouir, Lat. fodere (to dig); it is possible that this word might mean a hunting-ground, cf. OF. vautreier, OE. feuterer (a keeper of hounds, poacher), fr. ML. veltrus (hunting-dog), Lat. vertagra (greyhound), of Celtic origin.

in **O**: La Gline, Ville Abbé, champ des Brideaux etc. . . "au Feutrel"; MLeR (Art). 1803.

le camp de la Pierre, Clos de la Hêche et camp du Futrel, in heritages of Collas Le Gresley; MHau.

Le Feuterel, Fief Haubert; MLeR (Art). 1699.

field Le Feutrel, (O. 1749).

le Petit Feùtreil, (O. 1754); ment. in TO. 1721 as bel. to Jean Le Rossignol.

PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VGC, Le Feutré, à la Campagne; and une pièce au Feutrel, (V1), C. Syvet, La Botellerie.

**Feuvre, Le Feuvre, Le Fevre, Le Febvre, Lefebvre.** surname.

recorded as Faber de Faleduit 1226; Faber, dictus Faber 1303–12; Le Fevere, Le Feyvre 1309; Fabre 1342; Le Fever 1377; Le Feybvre 1405; other forms, Le Feivre, Lefevire, Le Feubre, Le Feuve, Le Feuvre dit Cauchais; still current as Le Feuvre, Le Fevre, Le Febvre, Lefebvre; fr. Lat. faber (a smith).

in **C**: masura Allein Le Feivre 1363; Allain Lefevre 1381. (Cart. 71. 77).

le Fieu Mychiel Le Feuvre, Febvre, Pont Lieautaut area. MHau. 1504, 1520, 1526.

in **G**: La Mare au Feuvre (V1¾), for Helier, later Elie, Bertram; AG. 1804; cf. le camp de la Mare au Feuvre (V¾), for Richard Brée; GV. 1685. 1711.

le Clos au Feuvre, (V11) incl. le Clos Martin, for Jean Payn, later Jean Ereaud; AG. 1804, which also gives field Le Fèvre, (G. 672).

le Clos Feuvre, (G. 179, S. part) and (G. 182); ment. in AG. 1804; VRue; and in TG. 1851, for Dlle. M. Filleul.

le Costil au Feuvre, Fieu de l'Etat, buttant sur l'escluse du Blanc Moulin; nr. (G. 167); sale L'errier-Nicolle; MHau. 1654.

in **H**: le Clos et Jardin du Febvres, aveu Ed. de la Cloche; AMel. 1700; cf. le Clos et Jardin du Feuvre, aveu Rachel Le Brun, veuve Nicolas Durell; SRMel. 1748.

in **L**: Feodum es Feyvres, Ext. 1331.

in **Mt**: le Clos du Feuvre, Green Fm; (Mt. 686A, 687).

in **My**: le Clos Feuvre, (My. 811), bel. to Hiou Hue in TMy. 1602; cf. le pendant du Clos du Feuvre, VS; TMy.

le Jardin Feuvre, (My. 936).

PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives le Clos et Jardin du Feuvre, (V14¼), at Plaisance, F. A. Perrée.

in **O**: Le Val au Feuvre leads into Les Vaux de Carteret, (V4), (O. 1798–9), Le Douet fm; 5B1–3; Fief Haubert; ment. as le Val au Feuvre in MCol (My). 1630, as le Val au Feuvre in MLeR (Art) 1722, and as le Val au Feuvre, Fief de St. Ouen in MPer. 1743.

le Clos Feuvre, (O. 253).

le Clos de Feuvre ou Blanches Pierres, (O. 275).

le Clos Feuvre, E part, (O. 471).

le Clos Feuvre, (O. 898), and Jardin du Ménage es Feuvres, (O. 900), W of Les Pallières.

le Clos aux Feuvres, (O. 1800).

le Clos du Feuvre, ment. in TO. 1721.  
 in P: le Clos Feuvre, (P. 465).  
 at sea: Grune Le Feuvre, E of Seymour Tower.

**Fève.** (broad bean), locative, la Fèverrie v. Feuvre.  
 F. fève des marais; JNF. fève, feuve, fèvre; Lat. faba (broad bean).

in H: Le Jardin de Fèvres, fief de Bellozanne, for Charles de Carteret, Mont à l'Abbé Manor. Le Jardin à Fèves, aveu Ben. Bisson; MMel. 1752. 1822.  
 in Mt: La Fève fm; 4C2.  
 in S: La Fèverrie fm; 7B2.

**Fèvere.** v. Fève.

**Fevre, Le Fevre, Lefevre.** v. Feuvre.

**Février.** (a place of broad beans).  
 also spelt Fèvrier, which occurs as a surname 1331; JNF. fèvre, fève, Lat. faba (broad bean), v. Fève; the form Frévrier below also a possibility that the prefix fre- means cold, cf. Frémont, Frederue, in which case the -vier has no obvious meaning.

in B: field Le Février, (B. 839); 9A1; ment. frequently in MLeC. concerning Belle Vue, and sometimes spelt Ferier, Fevier, and once as Trevier (1775); leased to Eliz. Bichard 1777; ment. in AB. 1786 as le Clos de Février (V3½), Ph. Dumaresq for Eliz. Bichard; finally rendered, wrongly, as "February Field" by the Le Couteur family of Belle Vue.

**Ficquet, Ficquette, Fiquet, Flicquet, Fliquet, Fliquette, Fricquet, Fricquette, Friquet, Friquette, Fuiquet.**

This confusing group of names has been entered under the four following names, **Ficquet, Fiquet, Fliquet, Fricquet**, which may form a basis for future research.

**Ficquet.** surname. locative: **La Fiquetterie.**  
 recorded as Fygt, de Ficquet in RS. 1461–78; Guillemette Fiquet of (H) ment. in MGos. 1523; Ficquet 1607, 1668; Pierre Ficquet had a house in (B) in 1636.

in B: maison et jardin qui furent à Ficquet, lieu de Noirmont. MAde C. 1657, 1662, 1776. Also l'assiette et mesures de la Fiquerie, MJdr. 1769. Prob. at Travers Farm, and perhaps of different meaning v. Figurier.  
 in H: le Clos de Fiquet, with "Bénéfice de St. Helier, Rue du Val", Fief de Surville; MBin. 1822.  
 la Petite Ficquette, (V2), Maison de Hue, Fief de la Houquette.  
 le Côté de Fiquet, vers la Commune, aveu Chs. de Carteret; MMel. 1822.  
 La Pièce de Fiquet, est et ouest, now 'Springfield', the showground of the Royal Jersey Agricultural and Horticultural Society. Note that the entry for (S) which follows is adjacent but over the parish boundary.  
 in S: dans la pièce de Ficquet de l'est (V5½), de l'ouest (V7¾), partage Jean Le Hardy, undated, in MHau; ment. as la Pièce de Fiquet and la Pièce de Fiquet de l'est (V7¾ and 6) in partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq, ERO, doc. 35. 1799, with le petit Clos de Fiquet. Le Clos de Fiquet (west of S. 800).  
 unlocated: le Clos d'Aubin: "l'assiette des mesures de la Fiquetterie"; MJdr. 1769, prob. same as in B. above.

**Ficquette.** v. Fricquet.

**Fié.** v. Fief.

**Fief.** (land held under a feudal system),  
 ie. on condition of military or other service; F. fief; OF. feu, fie, fied, fieu; JNF. fi, fié, fyi; OE. fe, fee, feud, fief; ML. feodum, feudum (whence feudal); fr. Teut. fihu, OE. feoh, Icel. fe (cattle, hence property), fr. Lat. pecus (cattle, property), whence pecunia (money). In Norman times the whole Island was the Fief of the Duke, later King, and distributed by him to Knights, Seigneurs and ecclesiastics as Fiefs; they in turn apportioned parcels of ground to tenants as sub-fiefs. Ultimately the word degenerated to mean any small holding. Fief, fieu in land contracts, stated on which fief the property lay, and also in a few place-names where the fief was once important.  
 Le Fief du Roi, JNF. Fyi du Rouai (Royal Fief, Crown Land), used to occur passim in contrats; a note records that Pierre Mauger was Seneschal des Cours des Bas Fiefs de Sa Majesté from 1761. Le Fief de La Reine occurs in (Mt) only, and in occasional references to Queen Anne. Elsewhere we have:

in B: Le Franc Fief de St. Brelade (JNF. Le Franc Fié), an area, with La Vieille Maison du Franc Fief, other houses similarly named, and La Route du Franc Fief; 6C3.  
 Le Fief Chevalier, (B. 513–515), and le Grand et Petit Fief Chevalier, (B. 325–7), Fief du Roi, at La Moye; 8B3; v. Chevalier.  
 in J: La Tête du Fief (de La Hougue Boète), in (J. 410); a tumulus.  
 in I: le Clos de Feslard, Fief de La Reine, 1702.  
 in Mt: a group of fields nr. Rozel Mill, Le Fief, Fi (Mt. 125. 125A), and le Clos des Fiefs, Fyis (Mt. 254–5), with Les Fiefs de la Buttierre (Mt. 256), and Les Fiefs fm; 4A3. 7B2; in 1638 a field Le Fié, on Fief de Rozel, in area of La Palloterie, was sold to Thos. Bandinel; PRMt. gives, in VF: le Clos du Fief (Mt. 255), for C. Whitley, L'Auge, 1861; and in VRoz, les Clos du Fief, (V7½), for C. P. Hocquard, 1861; le Clos du Fief, (V7½), for Frs. Amy, La Paloterie, 1865; and for J. F. and J. Noel in 1861, 1865, 1899, le Fief à Pommiers (V4), le Jardin du Fief au Pommiers (V½), le Fief de dehors (V4½), le Fief et la Valette (V4-), and La Fosse (à Grès), (V2).  
 Le Fieu Fello, Fielot, qv, at Ville Brée, later absorbed by Le Fieu de Rozel; MBil. 1623–4.  
 Note: A complete list of fief names is given in OJH II.

**Fiellastre, Fiellatre.** v. Filliâtre.

**Fienau.** meaning uncertain.

under Faîneaux, *qv*, suggested derivations point to a meaning of beechen, or perhaps good-for-nothing; or the word might be related to OE. *feon*, Icel. *fjandi* (enemy, fiend).

in G: le Clos de Fiennot, AG. 1708.

in P: PRP. 1880, in VSN, gives, le Clos des Fienaux, (V5), ?(P. 757), and le Clos des Fienos, (V6¾), ?(P. 758–9), the former for W. Woolcock, the latter for J. Le Feuvre.

**Fiercot, Fiercaud, fircaud.**

in B: a drowned man was found at Les Fiercots in 1689.

in Les Ecréhous. a rock Fiercot, south of Maitre Ile.

in Les Dirouilles. a rock Fiercot.

in Les Minquiers. a rock Fiercot.

**Fière-brache.** (Proud-arm), a surname.

recorded as Fire-brache 1309; Fiere-brache 1331; today, Ferbrache; fr. F. fier (proud), Lat. *ferus* (fierce), and F. bras, Lat. *brachium* (arm).

in L: Feodum Fiere-brache, held in Ext. 1331 by de Garis; Guillelmus Firebrache was Crown tenant at Handois in AR. 1309, for 1 bouvée, 2 acres, owing 6 deniers; mis-read by DLX as Fieu de Terre Branchie.

**Fieu.** v. Fief.

**Figuetterie.** v. Ficquet.

**Figuier.** (a fig-tree).

F. figuier, fr. *figue* (fig); fic; Teut. *vige*; Icel. *fijka*; Lat. *ficus* (fig-tree).

in O: le Jardin du Figuier, nr. (O. 1695A).

in Les Minquiers: Figuier, a rock.

**Filbert.** pers. and surname.

popularised by St. Philibert, Filibert, 7th cent.; whence the Eng. surnames Filbert, Philbert and Philibert; and the filbert nut, supposed to ripen on his day, 22nd August; fr. Teut. *filu* (much) and *berhta* (bright); the accounts of Hugo de Sancto Philiberto for building Gorey Castle, 1226, survive; a Philbert Gibault occurs in RC. 1515.

in My: le Clos Filbert, (My. 964). VS, shown as (V6) for Ph. Gasnier 1867, for Ph. Gasnier in PRMy. 1883, and for Ph. Gasnier in PRMy. 1904. This predates Le Clos Vigot *qv*.

unlocated: le Clos de Fielebers, Fielebert, MO. 1664–77; sold by Amice Bisson 1676, and ment. in that year in MHau.

**Fillastre.** v. Filliâtre.

**Fillart.** v. Filliâtre.

**Fillastre.** v. Filliâtre.

**Fille.** (girl, daughter).

Lat. *filia* (daughter); the pers. name *Filletta*, *Fillethe* occurs in LC. 1235.

in B: Le Clos des Filles. (B. 130).

in L: Les Belles Filles, (L. 141). Clos des Filles et Grand Clos des Filles, proche Carrefour Selous; Bigrel partage 1864.

in Mt: La Vallette ès Filles, (Mt. 168); 4A4; appearing in VRoz or VE in PRMt. as la Vallette ès Filles, (V½ or 1), adjoining Rozel Manor grounds, for Geo. Le Seelleur 1861, and J. Le Huquet, Le Carfour, 1861, 1889.

AMt. 1701 gives le Grand Clos des Filles (V4½), for Jean Alexandre, and le Clos ès Filles (V3¼), for Clem. Le Geyt; PRMt. in VQ, gives, le Clos des Filles (V5), for Ph. Gallichan 1865, and Dan. Amy. Vert Champ 1889.

in O: la Vallette ès Filles S of La Charrière Huet; SRVdeH.

in P: le Clos des Filles, (V4½), (P. 153), La Presse fm; 5B4.

le Clos des Filles et cõtil des petits Cotillons, (P. 609, 613); 6A4.

le Clos des Filles, (P. 938).

PRP. 1880, in VG, gives le Clos des Filles, (V10).

in S: le Clos des Filles, haut et bas, VMf, for Thos. Anquetil et parchonniers, ca. *matris* Eliz., sister of Thos. Falle, who m. Jean Anquetil of (C); AS. 1671; MO. 1671 shows that Thos. Anquetil did not live in (S).

**Fille de Carteret.** v. Carteret.

**Filliâtre, Fieillâtre.** surname.

This is an old word for son in law, now *beau-fils* or *gendre*, or *belle fille* or *bru* for daughter in law. We find Johanna Fillastre Lucas in AR. 1309, Toussaint Le Feuvre alias Le Filliâtre in MAdC. 1622. cf Lat. *filia*. Variants are Filliâtre, Filiastre, Fillastre, Fillatre, Fillart, Faiseltre. Those who discharged the duties of this relationship in an unsatisfactory manner seem to have been nicknamed Malfilliâtre. AR. 1299, item 123.

in B: Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre, un champ dans La Ville Gilbert; AB. 1786.

in Mt: le Clos de Filliâtre, (Mt. 327); le Jardin de Filliastre, (Mt. 385); 4C1; the latter prob. the same as the following entries in VE in PRMt: le Jardin de Fiellatre, Ph. Vardon, 1865, and for Geo. Poingdestre, le Jardin de Feuillâtre (V6½), 1889 and le Jardin de Filiatre (V1½), 1899.



in O: MROS. 1615 gives, le camp de Hamptonne gesant ès Fillastres, and la pièce de terre des Fillastres; La Pièce des Fiellastres between the camps of Le Cornu and Le Ruez in 1619, and two camps in la pièce des Fiellastres in 1623. Fief de VdH MAdC. MChév. 1644 gives la Pièce des Fillastres. Fief VdeB; SRVdeH. 1716 records that the court sat on la Pièce des Fillastres, Filiastres, S of La Franche Devise, and that the Clameur was raised by Amice de Carteret of VdeB against VdeH re the fief boundary, which must have been near this field; repeated as la Pièce des Fiellatre, 1723; the court sat here again in 1726; (BSJ. 1969, p. 39); PRO. 1904–11, in VVz. gives, Les Fiellastre, (V6¾), entre Poullières et Landes, for Emma Haquoil, prob. the same as le Clos des Filiastres, (V6½), (O. 838), in La Rue des Huriaux, Grosnez, in advt. 1973; partie d'une pièce... Les Fiellastre, (V3¾), for T. de Gruchy; and Fiellastres et Ainères in the fields of Ed. Le Feuvre, Grosnez. Some of above land approximates to fields recorded today as, Les Filiâtres, Filiastres, (O. 836–8.842). VdeH, Le Petit Fillart, (O. 835), and La Petite Filiâtre, (O. 835).

**Fils Thomas.** (son of Thomas).

F. fils; Lat. filius (son).

in J: le Clos du Fils Thomas, for J. Dallain, La Valette; VH: PRJ. 1907.

**Filtier.** meaning unknown.

in L: le Grand Filtier, Le Petit Filtier, fief du Roi, for Philippe Edouard Le Feuvre, 1905. ?part of L. 416.

**Finger**

in B: Finger Rock, or Le Pointu, shown on maps c. 1860 on hillside nr. La Marquanderie; 8B4. Poss. a menhir?

**Fiol.** An error by DLX for Fiot.

**Fiot.** surname, locative La Fioterie.

Recorded from 1668 as Fiott, Fiot. Said to be a name from Savoie for fillot, a small child.

in H: Le Clos de Fiot, aveu Jean La Cloche, SRMel. 1700 and Mathieu La Cloche, 1746.

Le Clos et Jardin de Fiot for Ch. Wm. Le Geyt, SRMel. 1779.

Le Clos Fiot, Fief de Bellozanne for A. Nicolle, 1813.

La Rue de la Fiotterie, le chemin de communication entre la Grande Route de St. Sauveur et celle qui conduit à Grouville, 1800. This is St. James' Street. La Fiotterie, home of the Fiot family c. 1600, was at corner of Don Road and Francis Street.

Le Costil de ia Fiotterie, Fief de Méléches ou Bellozanne, Jean Syvret, 1813. La Fioterie, house nr. La Colomberie, 1754. (BSJ. 1967, p. 250). Presumably the same. La Fontaine Fiot, spring feeding La Pompe Perrot. (BSJ. 1965, p. 73.)

in My and P: Les Fiottes es monts dAmis (V7) au feu Vingt Livres, for Vibert, 1633.

in T: le Clos de Fiott, (T. 1232).

**Fiquet.** surname.

identical with Ficquet, qv.

in B: Le Mont Fiquet, Ficquet; high coastal land W of Beau Port, above an inlet which maps name Fiquet Bay after it; 8B3. 8D1; shown with a boulevard in 1563, 1795; gave its name to a group of fields, Le Mont Fiquet (B. 548. 550), Le Petit Mont Fiquet (B. 549), le long champ du Mont Fiquet (B. 547, 576), le Coteau du Mont Fiquet, ment. 1806. (B. 574); and also to a group of small fields, mostly less than (V1), in AB. 1786, viz. le champ, les champs, trois champs du Mont Fiquet, les champs au Mont Fiquet, le petit et les grands champs du Mont Fiquet, le champ du sud du Mont Fiquet, for Ed. de Carteret ca. ux. Eliz. Chevalier, Jeanne Hamon, hrs. Jean Orange, Thos. Carrel, Jean Bisson, Eliz. Grossier, the last named also owning la Pelle du Mont Fiquet. Les Falaises de Ficquet, Fichet and in the bay Les Jeaux de Ficquet.

**First.**

in H: First Tower or La Première Tour, the first in the chain of Martello Towers qv. to the W of St. Helier, giving its name to a suburb, slipway and site of railway station; 9B2.

**Fiseau.** v. Tiseau.

**Fisherman.**

in B: The Fisherman's Chapel or La Chapelle ès Pêcheurs, at St. Brelade's Church, at near Fisherman Rock or le Pêcheur, E of Grouville Bay.

**Fision.** v. Physion.

**Fittilier.** poss. (a fiddler); fem. Fittilière.

also spelt Fittillier, Fetellier, Fettiillier, Futilier; poss. fr. OE. fithelere, fem. fithlestre (a fiddler); OE. fithle (a fiddle); ML. vitula (violin); cf. Swed. futtla (to fumble with the fingers), Icel. fitla (to touch with the fingers). This derivation, if correct, suggests that strolling fiddlers used formerly to play in certain fields for the enjoyment of the local population.

in B: field Le Fittilier, Fettiier, (B. 868), E of Pont Marquet; 9A1; ment. in MdIH. 1726 and MRoz. 1726 as le Clos des Fittilliers, VdH, bordering on the road, nr. Pont Marquet; AB. 1786 gives le Clos du Fittillier (V1¾) for Jean Le Brocq, and Le Fittier (V3) for Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre; a field Le Fetellier (V4) is recorded at Le Mont fm.

in O: Le Fittilliers at Les Monts, Grantez.

**Five.**

in H: Five Sister Rock or Les Cinq Soeurs, Havre des Pas; (BSJ. 1968, p. 325).

**Flagere.** v. Flague.

**Flagstaff.**

in Les Minquiers: Flagstaff Hill, or Pointe de Nord-Est; Maîtresse Ile; (BSJ. 1960, p. 347).

**Flague.** prob. (marshy ground).

this word could be derived fr. (1). Icel. flag (a cavity where turf has been cut), flaga (stone slab); Eng. flag (turf sod, or paving stone); (2). JNF. fliague, fliaque, terre understood, (limp ground, in need of vitalisation); OD. flagheren (to deteriorate, flag); OE. flag, flack (to droop); (3). Eng. flag (wild iris); Swed. flage (to flutter, as a flag). The examples below suggest that (2) is correct, but (3) would accord with a marais in (B).

in B: Les Flagues, an area E of La Pulente, adjoining Le Marais de La Commune, including fields (B. 161–172); 8A4. 8B3; ment. in AB. 1786 as le Clos appelé Les Flagues, (V3¼), Etienne Carrel; Les Flagues, Flages de haut (V4½), de bas, avec le Picachon (V5), Jean Le Boutillier ca. ux. Jeanne Martel.

in G: six virgates "in Flagere", ment. in 14th cent. list of rentes due to Lessay Abbey; (Cart. 354). Le Petit Champ du flagué à la Rocque in AG. 1708 for Geo. de la Garde.

**Flat.**

in C: The Flat Brook, or Plat Douet; Grève d'Azette; (BSJ. 1955, p. 318).

**Flere, Fleres.** v. Fleury.

**Fleureuse.** (flowery).

F. fleur, Lat. flos (flower); with perhaps a pun on the surname Fleury, qv.

in B: un becquet de sablon appelé La Lande Fleureuse, (V3¼), for Elie Pipon; AB. 1786; ?(B. 213); 8B2.

**Fleuri, Fleurie.** v. Fleury.

**Fleurion.** (the home of the Fleury family).

the termination -ion being preferred to the normal locative -erie which would have given Fleurerie, an awkward word to pronounce.

in Mt: Le Fleurion House, or La Maison de Fleury, nr. Le Douet Fleury; 4C1; named after the Fleury family, long established in this parish. Poss. the house inherited by François Godfray, 1791. MSAL.

**Fleury.** surname.

recorded as Flori, Florie 1185, 1196; Florle 1292; Florus 1309; Floris c1340; Florie c1340, 1607; Fleres 1555; Fleures alias Renouf 1607; Flaire, Flere, Fleury 1668; today, Fleury, Flory; fr. F. fleuré, fleuri (flowered, flowery); F. fleur, OF. flor, flour, flur; Lat. flos (flower).

in B: AB. 1786 gives le Clos Fleuri, (V3¼), and le Clos de la Ruette ou de Fleury, (V2¼), owned by Jean Le Touzel; prob. at Mont au Roux, nr. La Route des Mans.

in C: la terre qui fult à Guille Fleres, nr. le camp de la Pierre et le chemin du Moulin à Vent; Fieu au Prieur; MHau. 1555.

in Mt: La Maison de Fleury, or Le Fleurion, qv; acquired 1646 by Payn fam. fr. Machon fam.; Fief du Roi; (BSJ. 1913, p. 366; L'Amy, p. 151); le grand clos de fleury et le long clos de fleury, fieu de l'Etat, from Marie Machon to David Bandinel, 1656, with le grand (V3¼) and le long (V2¼) Clos de Fleury, both ment. in AMt. 1701 for Jean Baal; and le petit Clos de Fleury (V1¼) for Edmond Beugie.

PRMt. 1889, in VRe, gives, le Clos de Fleury (V6¼), joignant La Rue de la Forge, for Ph. Gaudin; and le Prê de Fleury, adj. land of T. W. Messervy, Les Alpes.

Le Douet Fleury, a lavoir in (Mt. 397), bel. to La Cornetterie; the stones at the entrance are inscribed with initials of users and the date 1832.

La Haie Fleurie, or Haye de Fleury, fm; 4A4; (OJH. 158); and La Chasse Fleurie; home of the Whitley family.

in P: Le Prê Fleury, (P. 67A).

in T: Les Roches Fleuries, (V2½), (T. 230); VRd; PRT. 1928.

la butière dedans la pièce, La Rocque Fleurie, (V¾), Fief de Dièllement; MNee. 1672.

**Flicquet.** v. Fliquet.

**Fliquet.** poss. (a place of limpets or alternative of fricquet).

this word could be the dim. of JNF. flie, flée, fliée (limpet); Dan. fli (barnacle); the surname Fliques occurs in RS. 1461–78.

in Mt: Fliquet Bay, Le Havre de Fliquet, at the NE corner of the Island; 4B3; with Fliquet Tower (Martello, white) or Telegraph Tower, Telegraph Hut and slipway, and La Route de Fliquet, 4D1, ment. in AdE. 1796–7 as le Chemin du Havre de Fliquet; and le grand et petit Clos de Fliquet, (V8¼), ment. in partage Clem. Jean de Quetteville in MHau; and La Butière Fliquet, (V4), Greencliffe Fm.

**Flocquetterie, Floquetrie.** (quarters occupied by Flocquet, French invader, 1461).

in summer 1461 Maulevrier (v. Mauvellerie) sent a force to occupy Jersey under Jean Carbonnel (Seigneur de Sourdeval) and Robert de Floques (Bailli d'Evreux), nicknamed Flocquet by Jerseymen; Carbonnel occupied Gorey Castle, while Flocquet, it seems, took half the force and invaded the centre and west of the Island, meeting resistance only from men of the three western parishes (whence the bell-ringing tradition) under de Carteret, who may have held out that winter in Grosnez Castle, surrendering in spring 1462. Flocquet must, however, have penetrated as far as St. Peter's Priory in 1461, when the monks complained at being turned out of their house by French soldiers, (Cart. 272). Jerseymen seem to have been in doubt about the names of their invaders, for

Flocquet is ment. as Floquet de Sourdeval, and in 1531 as Surdevall. In 1462 an Englishman named Guy de Briouze, may have taken Carbonnel's place. It is extremely doubtful if Maulevrier actually came to the island. He was killed in battle in France in 1465, being succeeded by his son Jacques de Brezé; (BSJ. 1898, p. 93; 1906, p. 108; 1920, p. 171). The French Occupation lasted from 1461 to 1468, and memory of it is dramatically preserved in the place-names Mauvellerie and Flocquetterie.

in P: La Flocquetterie, is shown by PRP. 1878 as coinciding with fields (P. 553–556), and covering the whole triangle S of the road in which the Old Rectory stands, an area of some (V20), though the land referred to in this document only covers part, (P. 554–5). The site of St. Peter's Priory is thus revealed. In 1507 la Floqueterie was in the King's hands. Jean Dumaresq fils Thomas and Jacquet le Peteyvn dit le rous claimed and were granted it as part of their inheritance. (PRO Exchequer, E. 326. B. 9865.). La Flocquetterie appears in Ext. 1528 as The Floktre, held by Drouet le Dene under dues confiscated from La Fille de Carteret; in Ext. 1607 as "the ground of the Priory (V19) called the Floctree", among Crown wheats due for the Priory from the Le Ermite family; in 1649, as "Terres de la Priorie de St. Pierre (V19) appellées Les Floquetteries"; SRNob. 1641 gives La Flocquetterie (V4½) for Elie Viel and (V14) for Raulin Robin. It also gives La Grande (V4) et Petite (V3) Flocterie in 1793, Les Flocteries (V7) in 1784, La Grande (V3¾) et Petite (V2¾) Flocterie in 1802. There is a note by C. P. Le Cornu in MHag. 1851 that Wm. Bosdet had (V1¾) dans le Clos du Haut ou Clos des Flocteries. Bosdet is shown living in that road on Godfray's map. PRP. 1867 records the sale of (V4) of La Flocquetterie. Fief de Nobretez.

**Floserie.** v. Fosselle.

**Flute.** (flute).

F. flûte; Pr. flauta; fr. Lat. flatus (a blowing); flûte can also mean a long roll of French bread, or a tall wine-glass.

in T: le Jardin de la Flute, Beau Désert; nr. (T. 1345); VAugs; PRT. 1931.

**Foe.** (a folly or surname Le Fol).

F. fou, fol, folle; JNF. fo, folle (mad); ML. follus (fatuuous), fr. Lat. follis (a windbag).

in Mt: Le Foe, Fol, (Mt. 518). opposite Les Grandes Rues; 4C4; prob. named from the artificial mound or folly in the SE corner of this field.

**Foesterie.** form suspect, probably an error for Voest(erie) for west.

in C: La Foesterie; Ext. 1668, p. 65.

**Foin.** (hay).

F. foin, Lat. faenum (hay).

in O: Le Saint Foin, (O. 1496); prob. sainfoin hay in this instance.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VG, gives le Clos du Foin, au nord du Clos Luce, for Jean de la Haulle, (P. 32–3); repeated 1847, for Ingouville.

**Foire.** v. Faire.

**Folie.** (folly; a grandiose construction).

JNF. folyie; fr. OF. fol (foolish); cf. Foe. La Folie is the name of several houses.

in H: La Folie Inn, St. Helier's Harbour.

in J: La Folie Carcaud (Melbourne House), a surname recorded 1749, also spelt Carco.

in L: La Folie Balleine, at foot of Mont Félard.

**Fond.** (bottom).

F. fond, Lat. fundus (bottom); there are also the surnames La Fond, Lafond and Fondan.

in B: le champ appelé Les Fonds, (V½); John Seale; AB. 1786.

in G: Les Fonds de Grouville. MRS. 1601. La Sente des Fonds de Grouville, MRS. 1640 (in sale by exchange of Hooper to Bertram). La Terre du Clos des Fonds de Grouville, MRS. 1646, 1689.

Deux champs de terre dans le fond de Grouville, for Jean de la Garde, MO (Debora Dumaresq) 1667.

Les Fonds Fonds, (G. 300); cf. le petit jardin des Fonds (V1½), and le Jardin Les Petits Fonds (V3), for Thos. Labey; AG. 1804.

Les Fonds, or La Prévalaie, La Rue des Fonds, Les Fonds Lane with the grand Clos des Fonds (G. 300), Les Fonds (G. 392), 11A4: le Clos de la Fondannerie (G. 300A) may be a coincidence, or a pun.

in Mt: le Pre du Fond, (Mt. 636B).

in O: le Jardin du Fond, (V4), Mrs Payn, Northdale; VLéo; PRO. 1911.

**Fondannerie.** v. Fondan.

**Fondan.** surname; locative, La Fondannerie.

recorded as Fondanus c1180; Fundan, Fundenc, Fundenck, Fundeng, Flandenke 1269–1309; Fondenc, Fondenck, Fondenk, Fondent 1291–1309; Fondam 1528; Fondant 1299; Fondan from 1299; fr. Lat. fontanus (the man from the fountain).

in B: le Clos de Fondan, (V6½), nr. Pont Marquet; MRoz. 1726.

in G: held La Fondannerie, ment. in Ext. 1668 in MHau. in 1824 "Sa Majesté échange le Clos La Fondannerie avec Jean Bertram" (Reg. pub. liv. 137, fo. 123; MHau; v. Prévalaie); La Fondannerie, VMr. shown for Geo. Abier in GL. 1841, and at La Fondannerie in TG. 1851 for Ed. Thoreau, who is shown in Godf. 1849 at Les Fonds. v. Fond.

le Clos de La Fondannerie, (G. 300A), 11A3, sold in 1966 for £560 per vergee.

in **L**: La Fondanerie; (BSJ. 1905, p. 349).  
 La Fondannerie, now called Avranches Farm. It owed 5 cabots wheat to the King, v. Extentes 1528 onwards. Ment. in 1669 v. BSJ 1905, p. 348.  
 in **O**: Le Fieu ès Fondans, or Franc Fieu Fondan, Fondant, sub-fief of St. Ouen, nr. St. Ouen's Church; ment. 1585, 1613; (MVdeH; BSJ. 1905, p. 348); prob. the same as le fieu qui fut à Ph. de Vincheleys, held in 1331 by Thos. Fondan ca. ux. le Clos, Jardin et Prè de la Fondannerie, prob. nr. La Thiébaut; for Mrs de Caen; VGT; PRO. 1911.  
 le Clos de Fondan, (O. 186. 195); ment. in TO. 1721. Sold by de Carteret to Pipon 1755.  
 les Courtils de Fondan, on La Rue de Lecq, Fief de Léoville; (BSJ. 1905, p. 348).  
 in **P**: Le Mont Fondan, W of site of St. Peter's Barracks; 5D1; ment. as in fief Luce de Carteret for Aaron Piton 1700 and in PRPT. 1714; also Le Douet Fondan.  
 La Vallée Fondan, ment. 1598; (BSJ. 1905, p. 348).  
 le Clos de Fondan, part of (P. 562); ment. in MHau. 1827 as (V6¼) and named le Long Clos ou Clos de Fondan, for Thos. Pipon; inherited in his partage 1833 by his dau. Elizabeth, wife of Dan. Messervy.  
 le Clos de Fondan, (P. 643); Thos. Blampied dans le Clos de Fondant, 1803. Le Clos de Fondan. (P. 898).  
 PRPT. 1598 gives a Fondan as owner of le cõtil Moisson, which is now under the Airport.  
 in **S**: le Clos de Fondan, (S. 24–26), with le Jardin de Horman, les courtils de Jean Payn, etc; ment. in AS. 1671 as le Jardin de Fondan, VMf, for hers Michel L'empière; (BSJ. 1905, p. 348).

**Fondenc, Fondenck, Fondenk, Fondent.** v. Fondan.

#### Fondrillon.

at sea: Le Fondrillon. Rock W. of Platte Rocque. 11C.

**Fontaine.** (a natural spring or fountain).

also used for a basin built to receive spring water; also spelt Fauntain, Fontainne, Fonteine; fr. F.OF. fontaine; OE. fountayne; ML. fontana, fr. Lat. fons (fountain). It is clear from the number of entries below that Jersey is extremely well watered. Every parish is included. Fresh water springs appear without warning at random points, and have even been found on the shore below high-tide level. As a surname, Fontaine is current; recorded as de Fonte 1299; de la Fonteine, Fonteyne 1331; Fontaynne 1528; Foundaine, Founteine 1607; Raiff de la Fontaine, TSam. 1608.

Alphabetical list of some named fountains, showing parish:

La Fontaine Bertram, (S).  
 La Belle Fontaine, (S).  
 La Fontaine Bénite, (P).  
 La Fontaine ès Cabots, (G).  
 La Fontaine au Corbin, (J).  
 La Fontaine du Cré, (T).  
 La Fontaine de Dinan, (My).  
 La Fontaine Esmé, (T).  
 La Fontaine Estur, (S).  
 La Fontaine ès Fées, (T).  
 La Fontaine Gabourel, (O).  
 La Fontaine Guerant, (C).  
 La Fontaine Mabon, (T).  
 Les Fontaines Martin, (O).  
 La Fontaine ès Mittes, (T).  
 La Fontaine de Portinfer, (O).  
 La Fontaine St. Martin, (L).  
 La Fontaine St. Maur, (T).  
 La Vieille Fontaine, (O).  
 La Fontaine Welch, (B or P).

in **B**: le Clos de La Fontaine, (B. 335); 8B3. Fontaine St. Sebastian, qv.  
 la Val ès Fontaines, inlet S of St. Aubin's Harbour; 9A4. AB. 1786 gives: deux champs de sur La Fontaine, (V1¼); W of terre du Bénéfice; for Frs. Le Geyt; and le fond du jardin de La Fontaine, (V1½); Ph. for Ed. Maret of La Haule.  
 PRB. gives: le Feuguerel Jervaise ou Fontaine David, (V3); la Vallette de bas et de La Fontaine, Le Val, Ouaisné; and deux champs de La Fontaine, Les Creux fm. La Noire Fontaine at La Moie 8C2.  
 in **B or P**: La Fontaine Welch, 8B2 nr. le chemin de fer de l'Ouest and le Douet Clément.  
 in **C**: "Matheus Le Prevost sus Fontaine Guerant", in rentes due to St. Clement's Priory; v. Guerent.  
 La Havre des Fontaines, inlet near Rocqueberg, 10D4; ment. in AdE. 1689; named from fresh water springs found below high-tide level, (L'Amy, p. 157) said to have been part of the Fief d'Elie in the 17th cent. submerged by the sea in the early 18th cent. and subsequently the wreckage was claimed by the Seigneur of Samarès. There was a dispute about it while Deborah Dumaresq was Dame de Samarès, MO. wrongly sited nr. Le Bourg, 11C3, in 1817 map.  
 in **G**: Le Clos de la Fontaine, fieu du Roi. MHau. 1551.  
 La Fontayne Barthelemé Anthoine, Fieu du Roy, MHau. 1558.  
 La Fontaine, suburb of Grouville village; 11A3.  
 le camp de La Fontaine ès Cabots, (V1¼); partage Horman; MCol. 1634.  
 le Clos de La Fontaine, (V3¼), Pipon property; ERO. doc. 33. 1796.  
 La Fontaine, (G. 478); 11C2.  
 Les Petites Fontaines, (G. 710).  
 le Clos de La Fontaine, (G. 762); poss. the same as le Jardin de La Fontaine in AG. 1801, for Aron de Veulle, (V. Godfray, and cf. la pièce d'Aron, and Frégonnières); and le Clos de La Fontaine, (V2¼), for Geo. Le Feuvre jr; TG. 1851.

- in H: le Jardin de La Fontaine, E part of (H. 1133A); there is a douet à laver stone in this field. la Vallette de La Fontaine, S of house; approx. (H. 1511).
- in J: Les Fontaines house, now Les Fontaines Tavern, (OJH. 147).  
Les Fontaines fm; 2B1.  
La Fontaine au Corbin, (J. 833–4); 2B4.  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (J. 1036).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, prob. (J. 1081); ment. in MO. c1687.  
MHau. 1743 gives le Jardin de La Fontaine, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), land of late Ph. de Carteret at Le Câtelet. Jardin de La Fontaine, Trachy partage MRom. 1818.
- in L: La Fontaine St. Martin, giving its name to two houses La Fontaine nr. Ville au Veslet, (OJH. 147).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (L. 451. 517. 517A).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (V3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Highlands Fm.  
le Jardin de La Fontaine (v. Jardin de Marquand), (L. 866. 869).  
AL. 1718 gives: le Clos de La Fontaine (V3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Thos. Rondel; le Clos de La Fontaine (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), late Jacques Huelin; le Jardin de La Fontaine (V2), Nic. Le Quesne.  
le Costil de La Fontaine, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1726; 1740.  
le Costil de La Fontaine, Fief de St. Clair, avou Marie Luce, veuve d'Elie Le Gros, MMel. 1753; held by Elie Deslandes 1821; by Elie Laurens 1846.
- in Mt: La Rue des Fontaines; 4C3.  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (Mt. 604), Frs. de Quetteville; VF; PRMt. 1861.  
le Grand Clos de La Fontaine, (V5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Faldouet Fm; AMt. 1701.  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (V3), La Fantaïsie, VQ.  
le petit Clos de La Fontaine, (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); heirs Chs. Le Hardy; AMt. 1701.  
le Jardin de La Fontaine, (V2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Park Fm; VF.  
La Fontaine Michiel Léonard, in La Queruée. MHau. 1553.  
le Parquet de La Fontaine, at La Pannerie, Fief du Roi; owner Ph. Nicolle; MCol. 1644.  
Le Clos de La Fontaine, Fief du Roi, with bedelage, MRS. 1678.  
le Jardin du Su et des Fontaine, (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), David Anley; VROz; PRMt. 1865.
- in My: La Fontaine de Dinan, ment. by Falle, p. 156, as rendering voyages to Dinan to cure eye ailments unnecessary.  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (My. 469).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (My. 937).  
le Pré de La Fontaine, (My. 522); poss. that ment. in Fondan-Le Feuvre doc. in MO. 1547, ouye de paroisse; (the parish boundary has changed here).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), J. Le Gresley, Le Pont; VN; PRMy. 1883.
- in O: Les Fontaines Martin, and la pièce de La Fontaine Martin (O. 1. 2); 1A1–2; La Pièce is ment. as the Commune of Fief de VdeB in 1605, and as “près des Landes” in 1623; as bel. to VdeH in 1649; bel. to Ph. Le Gresley in TO. 1721; PRO. 1904–11, in VVz, gives Les Fontaines Martin, (V8 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), for Lydie Le Maistre.  
La Vieille Fontaine house, (OJH. 225); Vibert, then Le Feuvre home.  
fontaine and abreuvoir at Trodez ment. in MVH. 1777.  
fontaine and lavoir at Les Ruettes, Grantez; Elie Dauverne (drowned 1681–2) was called Le Seigneur des Fontaines owing to his long dispute re ownership of these, (BSJ. 1906, p. 46).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (O. 81); poss. La Fontaine de Portinfer ment. in TO. 1721.  
La Fontaine d'Auvergne, below Le Gros Chêne.  
La Fontaine appelée “La Grande” in (O. 1853).  
le Jardin de La Fontaine, (O. 90); cf. le Parc de La Fontaine Gabourel in SRVdeH. 1612.  
le Côtil de La Fontaine, (O. 330).  
le Pré de La Fontaine, (O. 1102).  
La Fontaine, (O. 1150A); le Jardin de La Fontaine, (O. 1149).  
le Jardin de La Fontaine, or Le Feutrel, (O. 1749).  
le Clos de La Fontaine, (V6), at St. Ouen's Manor, (O. 1845–6).
- in P: le Clos de La Fontaine, (P. 780).  
La Fontaine, (P. 947).  
le côtel et fontaine, (P. 957).  
le côtel et Jardin de La Fauntain, Beech Fm.  
La Fontaine Bénite et La Fontaine de Bas, the former nr. the Church, the latter prob. in (P. 766), on a stream following the perage, (BSJ. 1947, p. 319); ment. in MS bel. to Elie Balleine of Les Chasses (P), recording a visite des chemins of 15 June. 1637, at which both fountains were declared “estre très necesseres et utiles”; orders were given for their rehabilitation, “et que à la fontaine de Bas sera basty ung lavoir por. le service du publicq et au voisiné”.
- in S: La Fontaine de l'Ametot.  
Le Parc de Belle Fontaine, (S. 585); (v. Ext. 1749).  
La Fontaine Bertram, and le Pré Bertram, (S. 742); v. Bertram.  
Les Fontaines fm., with field La Fontaine, (S. 331); 7D1.  
La Fontaine d'Estur, Fief de la Houquette, ment. 1617; v. Estur.  
Les Fontaines House, (OJH. 148), with unusual flattened arch; and windows from the tourelle of Le Manoir de la Motte incorporated recently.  
le petit pré de La Fontaine, VPn, prob. (S. 437A), for Jean Pelgué; AS. 1671.  
le Jardin de La Fontaine, VMf, heirs Jean Le Geyt; AS. 1671.  
Cottage, La Belle Fontaine in Rue à la Dame, so named from at least 1806, owed 2 cab. de froment de rente au Trésor de Saint Sauveur.
- in T: La Fontaine du Cré; (v. Cré, and legend in Dal. p. 271).  
La Fontaine Esmé, Fief de Sauvalle, ment. 1666; v. Esmé.  
La Fontaine Mabon, in (T. 559).  
La Fontaine St. Maur, nr. Rose Cottage, site of Chapelle de St. Maur.  
le Jardin de La Fontaine, (T. 206), Fief de Diélament; the house called Les Fontaines was formerly Le Puchot.  
le Clos de La Fontaine, E part of (T. 610), with spring in corner.  
La Tête de La Fontaine, (T. 633).  
le Jardin de La Fontaine, (T. 971); (BSJ. 1917, p. 261); was prob. a venue of the Seigneurial Court of Diélament 1571.  
le Clos de La Fontaine, Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, avou Jean Maret; SRAB. 1648.

La Fontaine ès Mittes, N of (T. 5); popular for eye ailments, (V. Dal. p. 271, L'Amy, p. 63, OJH. 51); with La Fontaine ès Fées in the same vicinity.

La Fontaine house, Ville à L'Evêque, (OJH. 147); Romeril home 16–17th cent.

La Rue de La Fontaine; 3C4.

Les Fontaines house, on La Ruette Fortunée, F. Ferey; VRd; PRT. 1928 unlocated: le Jardin de La Fontaine et Clos des Hermites, Beschervaise partage; MAvr. 1713.

le jardin dessus La Fontaine, (V1), Jeane Effard, for husband Jean Pinel; SRAv. 1662.

le pray de La Fontaine, (V1½), Ph. Pinel; ?SRAv; a portion of this field is on Fief of Abbess of Caen.

le costil de La Fontaine, (V1¼), partage Pinel 1748; MHau.

le Jardin de La Fontaine, partage Luce; MHau. 1767.

le Jardin de La Fontaine, Fief Sauval. Some of the neighbours had the right to use it. MRS. 1877.

**Fontenelle.** (a little spring, a small fountain), also **Fontenel**.

OF. fontenelle (small spring), dim. of fontaine, qv; OE. fontinel; in c802 Gervold, Abbot of Fontenelle, visited Jersey, and it is possible, but not likely, that folk memories of this might survive in fields named “de” instead of “de la” Fontenelle, and those in which there is no spring; (v. BSJ. 1973, p. 177).

in C: La Fontenelle, fm; 10D3.

in G: La Fontenelle, (G. 686), ment. in AG. 1804; GL. 1841 shows le Grand et le Petit Fontenelle, for Jn. Vicq, who in Godf. 1849 has a farm nr. (G. 645A); and Le Petit Fontenel, VLv, for G. Maret, whose farm in Godf. is near (G. 667); cf. le camp de fontenel à longueville, sur la rue Jutize, 1612.

in J: Les Fontenelles, (J. 252. 265), for Jean Coutanche, TJ. 1747; Les Courtes Fontenelles, (J. 266).

in L: le Clos de Fontenelle, nr. Les Arbres, (L. 433); 6A4; ment. in MHau. 1566 cf. le Clos de Fontenelle, (V3¼), for Ph. Gibaut, (L. 557B).

in B: Fontenay, the name of the eastern half of La Maison Gruchy. 8B3.

in Mt: Le Fontenelle (Mt. 89A), and Les Fontenelles (Mt. 90); 4A4; there is no water here.

Les Fontenelles, at La Palloterie, (?Mt. 69A); VRoz; Les Fontenelles, Jean Germain, Sommerville, VRoz; PRMt. 1861. Les Fontenelles, côtel, Rozel Manor.

La Rue des Fontenelles, lane down to Le Couperon; 4A4.

in O: La Rue des Fontenelles, fr. Les Fontenelles to the top of Mont des Corvées; 1D1.

A surname of la Fontenelle occurs in SRNob. 1803.

**Fontenil, Fonteny.** prob. (a small fountain).

there may be confusion here with fontenel, fontenelle, both dims. of fontaine, but the meaning is the same; or fontenil might be a form of OF. fontenier, OE. fountaineer (a turncock, manager of conduits); Evelyn uses word fontanier, 1641; note the surname Des Fonteneys in AR. 1309, and masura ès Fontenez, 1381, (Cart. 75).

in L: Fontenelle. The house so called, in Rue de Haut, east of Mont Félar, was named by Robert Pipon Maret in 1851.

in G: la pièce du Fonteny, sur le chemin du Roi, Fief du Roi; in MCol. 1607.

Le Grand Fontenil, (V6¼), bordering on Grouville Hill, bel. to Ivy Farm, 1972.

field Le Fontenil, Fiel du Roi, ment. 1819; part of le Clos du Fontenil, Fief du Roi, exchanged in 1820 by Mattingley with Ahier for part of le Clos d'Impôte; the whole, (V4), sold by Ahier to Vicq in 1827; (G. 686), La Fontenelle, is the same size.

unlocated: le Clos de Fontenil, among Fauvel lands in MO. 1625.

**Fonteny.** v. Fontenil.

**Foraine.** (exterior, outside).

F. forain (foreign), rade foraine (open roadstead); ML. foraneus (external), fr. Lat. foras (out of doors), fores (gateway).

in H: Le Foraines (sic), a rock shown N of Elizabeth Castle in 1737 map; 9B4; near it a double quern and a whale's jawbone were found in 1933.

**Forée.** poss. (foray).

F. feurre; OF. forre; Icel. fodhr (fodder, straw); and F. fourrage OF. fourage; ML. foragium (pillage); Eng. forage, foray (obtaining provender in a predatory manner).

in B: le Côtil du Forée, fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1813, 1835.

in O: le Clos des Forées. (O. 906); cf. Forêt; appears as Clos des forées 1696 and Clos des forrez 1707 for Jean Le Ruez.

**Forêt.** (a reserved area, a forest or ploughed land).

this word has two distinct origins; (1). Teut. vorest, forest; ML. forastum (ground where the rights of chase were preserved), foresta (private fish pond) fr. ML. forestare (to set apart); fr. Lat. foras (outside); in fact, a reserved area; also applied to a forest of trees. (2) JNF. fouoeth; Norm. voret, varet, (ploughed land); F. guêret; Lat. vervactum (land ploughed but not sown). DJF. suggests that fields so named were among the first in the Island to be ploughed; cf. Voret.

in B: Les Forets, and le Costil du Forest, Noirmont fief and area; MJdr. 1673, 1769.

in C: PRC in VRqr, gives, Les Allonets et le Clos du Forêt (V7½) and Les Forêts (V5), bel. to Le Hocq House; and le Clos des Forés (V6½). Note Allonet and cf. Estalloney.

in Mt: le Clos de la Forêt, (Mt. 263).

in O: La Forêt, SW of Les Pallières, with La Rue de la Forêt, des Fouoeths, fr. Rue du Sud to Carrefour de Millais; 1A4; with fields grouped along it named le Clos des Forés (V1); Les Forés (O. 915, 919, 924); le Clos des Forées (O. 906); le petit Clos des Forés (O. 922); la Petite Forêt (O. 920a); SRVdeH. 1611 gives le petit clos des Forés; le Clos des Forests, ment. 1674; PRO 1904–11, in VM1, gives, le Clos des Forés (V2¼), Les Landes, E. Le Cornu, (?O. 916).

in Les Dirouilles: La Forêt, a rock shown 1867; called La Frette in 1894; BSJ. 1892 derives fr. quet (a reef). Also appears in Les Minquiers and Les Écrehous.

**Forfaiture.** (forfeiture).

Pr. forfeiture; ML. forisfactura, fr. Lat. foris, facere (to do outside, to transgress, and lose rights in consequence); OE. forfeten; various land holdings are noted in the Extentes as having been forfeited by a previous owner for some fault or transgression.

in O: le camp de la Fourfaiture, VdeB; PLF. 1479.

in P: le camp de la Forfaiture, Fief du Roy, sold in 1627, MPip; this field was given by Rev. Ch. de la Garde to Rev. Rich. Le Feuvre, Rector of (P) and Th. Le Breton, Connétable of (P); described as *ès Cainevée*; its produce to be given to the poorest widow of the parish, PRP. 1747; now under the Airport. Are the widows aware of their claims on the Harbours and Airports Committee?

unlocated, (?P): *pièce et grand camp de la Forfaiture, partage Le Dayn, MHau. 1554.*

**Forge**

F. OF. Eng. forge; Pr. farga; Lat. fabrica (workshop), fr. Lat. faber (smith). Note Pierre Remon le forgeur (which in F. means forger) in partage Baleyne, MHau. 1787. JNF. le forgeux.

in C: La Forge des Marais, (C. 217a); 11C1.

in G: Old Forge Lane, 11A4.

in H: La Rue des Forges, ment. in an Acte de la Cour Royale, 1674. Small street nr. Snow Hill; poss. surname Desforges in this instance.

in J: Jardin de la Forge, fief Chesnel, for Jean Arthur, 1843.

in L: le Jardin de derrière et Clos de la Forge, (V4½), Les Vaux; MGib. 1901.

in M: le Clos de la Forge (the forge was NE), (Mt. 477); 4C4. AMT. 1701 gives La Forge (V1¼), Jean Philippe; and le Clos et Jardin de la Forge (V7), Jacques Messervy ca. ux.

in My: La Forge, cottage, and le Clos de La Forge, (My. 591A); 2C1.

in O: La Rue de La Forge, fr. Haut du Marais to La Forge, with le Clos de La Forge, (O. 911).

in P: le Clos de La Forge, (P. 459), sud de l'Arsenal, for S.E. Le Marquand; VD; PRP. 1880.

in S: le Jardin de La Forge, VMf, for Thos. Falle fs. Philippe, père de l'historien; AS. 1671.

le Jardin de La Forge, (V5¼), partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. doc. 35. 1799.

in T: La Forge, 3D3.

le Clos de La Forge, (T. 1199 or 1219); 7A4.

le Clos de La Forge, (T. 1299); 7A2.

le Clos de La Forge, (V10½) La Garenne fm.

le Clos de La Forge, avenue Thos. Blampied, (v. Breton); SRAb. 1648.

le Jardin de La Forge (T. 38), et Clos des Péséries, (V9½), in one, at Maison de la Valette, Lower Trinity; advt. 1973, (T. 1322).

unlocated: le camp de La Forge, partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

**Formaigr, Formonyr.** orthography and meaning doubtful.

poss. for Fourminièrre, qv; note Mont Madgris near by.

in H: du camp du Formaigr, Formonyr, (V1); West Mount area; partage Katherine Sanson; MHau. 1537.

**Formenteril.** prob. (a small wheat field). but v. Fromental.

evidently a local dim. of some variation of F. froment, Lat. frumentum (wheat); eg. fromentier (wheat-producing); fromontée, OE. furmenty, Eng. frumenty (a dish of boiled wheat, or wheat mashed for brewing); or fromentel (wheat-field); a surname Formentin occurs in 1342.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives, *la montagne du milieu... avec les Formenterils*, for Pain; poss. at Midvale, nr. Quétivel.

**Fornet, Fournet.** surname.

recorded as de Fornet c1172; de Forneto 12th cent.; de Furnetto 1207–1208; de Furnet 1226–1309.

in M: le Clos Fornet, de Fornet, (V4½), for Nicolle, Le Vivier; VE; PRMt. 1865; and *pré joignant par le nord à La Rue Fournet*, (V5¼), for E. H. Nicolle, La Croix; VE; PRMt. 1889.

**Fort.** (strong).

F. fort; Lat. fortis (strong), appearing in a number of fields named fort à faire (hard to work), qv.

in O: La Forte Vallente, near Plémont.

unlocated: La Forte Vallente (the tough little valley); partage Le Vesconte 1562; MHag, probably same as entry in (O) above.

**Fort.**

in B: St. Aubin's Fort, formerly Fort George; (BSJ. 1949, p. 131).

in C: Le Fort des Emigrés; the name given by the States to a fort built "proche Le Hocq" by volunteer labour of French refugees, AdE. 1794; ment. as "le fort volontaire" 1793; demolished 1803.

in G: Fort William, orig. Prince William's Redoubt, Grouville Bay; built c1760; shown as Fort Dauvergne 1833; 11A2.

Fort Henry, orig. Fort Conway, Grouville Bay; built c1760, with barracks NW of it 1799, 1833; 11A4.

Fort Balcarres, the name given by the States to a fort built "sur la hauteur du mont de Verctui"; AdE. 1794.

in H: Fort Regent; 10A3.

Fort D'Auvergne, ment. in SRF. 1613; orig. La Garde du Havre des Pas, with boulevard and magazine, built before 1756; 10C1.

in L: Old Fort, in disrepair, E. of Rue du Galet, private lane on N; PRL. 1962.

in My: Vallée du Fort Battery, Grève de Lecq; shown in map of 1811.

in O: Le Petit Fort, W. of La Thiébaut; 1C4; with fields, Le Petit Fort (O. 1250) and le Clos du Petit Fort (O. 1313).

in T: Nez du Guet Fort, E. of Le Conyet but shown at Le Conyet by Pop. 1563.

**Fort à Faire, Fortafaire, Fort affaire.** (tough to work).

in **B**: Le Fortafaire de La Ville Gilbert, (B. 497A); 8B3.

in **J**: Le Fort à faire, (V2½), (J. 85), VD, for Jean Le Gresley, T.J. 1747; ment. in PRJ. 1904, 1915.

in **O**: le Clos de fort à faire, (O. 585); ment. in MVdEH. 1772, Fief de St. Ouen, as Le Fortafaire; and in PRO. 1904–11, VLéo, as (V2¼).

le vieux champ ou Clos de Fort à Faire, (O. 1886).

in **P**: le costil du Fort à faire et le costil buttant sur le costil de la Fanne, TP. 1598; shown in PRPT. in VG, as Le Fort à Fer et cõtil de la Fanne, for Le Montais 1598, Gruchy 1714, Bauche 1847.

PRPT. in VSN, gives le Closet de Fort à Faire, for Le Caulses, 1598; poss. at Broadlands.

Le Fort à faire, ment. re année de succession on death of Ph. Lempière in MHag. 1700; and in assessment of land of his heir, Henry de Carteret; 18 perch in Le Fort à faire shown for Thos. Balleyne in MHag. 1738.

le Clos de fortafaire, ment. in purchase of Hamptonne house fr. Elie Hamptonne frère Jean by Le Couteur; aveu of Eliz. de Carteret veuve Ph. Le Couteur mentions this field, with others, viz: le Clos de Th. Le Breton, de Patigare, de Lamey, de Rocqchine, du Hue, and les deux Croutes; GRPT. in VD, gives, son Fort à fere dans le Clos de Patigare, for Hamptonne, 1598.

le Pré de fort affaire, aveu Jean de Gruchy; and un costille appelet le fortafaire, aveu Amice de Carteret; Fief de La Hague; S of Hamptonne; MHag. 1749.

in **S**: le Jardin de Fort à faire, ment. in lands of Susanne le Demptu, nr. La Fosse Bauderet; v. Baudrette.

in **T**: le Jardin de Fort à faire, field of Richard Hamon at Les Câteaux 1587, the name being dropped later as giving a bad impression; (OJH. 130); ment. in partage 1609 of Rich. Hamon and wife Jeanne Lempière of Diélament, (BSJ. 1907, p. 149).

**Forteresse.** (fortress).

OF. forteresse, fortelesse; OE. fortalice; ML. fortalitia (a small fort), fr. Lat. fortis (strong); AdE. has, maintenir les forteresses, 1600, and deulx forteresses d'importance 1602.

in **B**: La Forteresse, headland to the W of Beau Port; 8D1.

**Fortin.** surname.

recorded as Fortin 1299; Fortyn (Mt) 1309.

in **Mt**: la maison de Fortin, ment. in MPer. 1725.

le Clos Fortin, (V12), (Mt. 755), Green View Fm; VRoz; 7B2; shown in VRoz. in PRMt. 1861 as le Clos de Furtin. Fortin, (V9¼), for Chs. Maret, of nr. La Haie Fleurie, and again as le Clos Fortin (V2¼) for the same owner.

le Jardin de La Fosse Fortin, (V¼), nr. (Mt. 755), for C. Whitley, of L'Auge; VF; PRMt. 1861.

**Fortunée.** (fortune or chance).

Lat. fortunatus (lucky).

in **C**: le Clos de Fortune, (V1), nr. the Presbitaire, held by the Curé for obits endowed in time past; sold by the Commissioners to Messervy MHau. 1563; for Daniel Gruchy, on fief Elie in 1611. It was enclosed within le clos du val macié, (C. 137).

in **T**: La Fortunée, with lane so called, and field (T. 206), above Bouley Bay; 3C2; shown on Godf. 1849; it has a douet à laver, and SRAb. 1648 quotes La Fontaine de La Fortunée as on boundary of Fief of Abbessé de Caen; Mr. Ferey believed there was a perquage here, but FLM is inclined to disagree.

unlocated: es landes Fortunes. MHau. 1527.

**Forva.** (losing one's way).

F. fourvoiemment (going astray), fr. fors, voie; JNF. forvier (to mislead), though it can also mean to make for. There is a Rue Forva in Guernsey.

in **O**: La Charrière Forva; one of the tracks for vraie carts through the rocks at Le Pulec; cf. charrière.

**Fossard, Fossart.** surname.

in **S**: Le Moulin de Fossard, Fossart; the Longueville water-mill, above the manor; there are many references in Mess. 1579–1621, and in the La Cloche diary; the site was prob. in (S. 765), and two écluses are shown in Swiss Valley in (S. 637, 699) in Rich. 1795; extracts from Mess. and La Cloche and other sources read:—

1523: lescluse Fossart, ment. in Ouye de Paroisse, MHau. confirmed in 1543.

1617: la pompe de la biee de mon moulin de Fosard, (LaC).

1617: Abr. Messervy baille à Aaron Messervy une maison qui fut à Clem. Laffoley à St. Sauveur au feu de Longueville, cõtil près de l'ecluse de Fossard, champs sur Mont Millais. (Mess).

1622: la tonnelle de la chaussee de Lescluse du moulin de Fossard, (LaC).

1627: menage de Jacques Laffoley, contrée de Longueville, Fief de l'Abesse de Caen, l'eau de la fontaine du presbytère de St. Thomas, près du Moulin de Fossart.

1636: le nocq de pierre au moulin de Fossard, (LaC: v. BSJ. 1890, pp. 462, 471).

1671: un costil sur l'ecluse du moulin de Fossart, for Marie Romeril; and le Clos de Fossard, for Josué Pallot ca. ux. dau. of Jean Aubin, (AS).

1672: l'écluse du Moulin de Fossart, nr. (S. 701); MPer.

**Fosse, Fossé, Fosset, Fossette.** (a ditch or embankment of various kinds, large and small).

The following entries, totalling over 150, bear testimony to the remarkable amount of digging which took place in Jersey in the past. The vocabulary is thus:

fosse; in F. (a pit, trench); in Eng. (ditch, trench, canal, fortification). JNF. fõsse, synonymous with F., with the additional meanings of, a natural ditch in the sea-bed, a depression scooped out by the sea at the foot of a reef, diggings in the sand-dunes, eg. fõsse à sablon (a sand-pit), a moat, which can also be called douve, or fossé, thus interlocking the words fosse and fossé, which are both fr. Lat. fossa (a ditch), fr. fodere (to dig); in 1226 we find, "in fossatis faciendis et reparandis" at



Gorey Castle, then in building, (BSJ. 1952, p. 472). In addition to the above meanings, fosse conveys, in some of the following entries: (a) a natural depression; (b) an irrigation trench in a field; (c) a drain on the perimeter of a field; (d) a storm-water drain beside a road, in the road itself; (e) a boundary ditch of a parish, fief, vingtaine or estate; (f) a defensive earthwork of the pre-historic, Roman, Dark Age or early medieval periods; (g) fosse also means a grave; in MGib. 1776, Ed. Luce is paid £3 and 18s. Tournois for digging La Fosse of Ed. Gibaut and his wife, for burial. The parish of (Mt) has the most Fosse names (16), followed by (My) with 12, (B) with 11, (O) with 10; (P) and (T) have 9 each; but it must be remembered that not all field names have yet been recorded. Fosse, Fossey is a current surname, but has only been found once in the past, Johannes Colomb de la Fosse, 1323–4, in Ext. 1331.

fossé: in F. (a ditch, moat); JNF. fossé (an earth embankment thrown up around a field), dating usually from the end of the 16th cent. to separate fields from each other, and to keep cattle from the apple trees; with it went the “relief” belonging to the owner of the fossé, within which he could lop branches etc.; a subsidiary meaning of fossé was a deep, deep water, eg. Le Fossé Vi, Vicq, a core where there is deep water under a perpendicular rock; or a deep at sea, eg. Le Fossé Jean Filleul, Le Fossé George Marie, in Les Minquiers.

fosset: in F. (a small ditch).

fossette: F. Eng. (a dimple, a natural depression in the middle of a field).

An alphabetical list of some Fosses with a cognomen, showing parishes:

La Fosse L'Ainé, (G).  
 La Fosse Astelle, (G).  
 La Fosse d'Aval Gouray, (Mt).  
 La Fosse Benest, (Mt).  
 La Fosse au Boeuf, (H).  
 La Fosse au Bois, (O).  
 La Fosse Buesnel, (O).  
 La Fosse Cabot, (C).  
 Les Fosses Cappelain, (L).  
 La Fosse au Cheminant, (L).  
 Les Fosses Collin, (B).  
 La Fosse au Cour, (L).  
 Les Fosses de Crévin, (J).  
 La Fosse Dammerès, (Mt).  
 La Fosse à l'Écrivain, (S).  
 La Fosse Fallu, (O).  
 La Fosse Féron, (J).  
 La Fosse Fresnle, Freulle, (O).  
 La Fosse ès Galles or Gallés, (B).  
 La Fosse Gallichan, (Mt).  
 La. Les Grandes Fosses, (L), (O), (P).  
 La Grasse Fosse, (Mt).  
 La Fosse à Gres, (Mt).  
 La Fosse Martin, (Mt).  
 La Fosse à Mortier, (B), (P).  
 La Fosse Nycolle, (?).  
 La Fosse Olivier, (Mt).  
 La Fosse aux Quennevais, (P).  
 La Fosse au Saumier, (My).  
 La Fosse Taupin, (Mt).  
 La Fosse Taurade, (O).  
 La Fosse à Vée, (B).  
 Le Fossé Vicq, (J).  
 La Fosse Vitaire, (T).  
 La Fosse Vourin, (B).

in B: le champ du Vaut Fossé, Franc Fief; 6C3; ERO. doc. 27. 1745.

field La Fosse (B. 880), and le Clos de La Fosse à Mortier (B. 882), 6C3. 9A1; the latter ment. in AB. 1786 as (V3) for Eliz. Guppy, and (V3 ¼) for Jean Le Brocq; with La Route des Fosses à Mortier; in 1682 le Clos de La Fosse à Mortier was bought by Pipon from Fondan; PRB gives le champ de La Fosse à Mortier, bord. E on le chemin le Mont Gras Dos. La, Les Fosses Colin, Collin; house, area and field (B. 220A); 8B2; many entries in AB. 1786: un champ aux Fosses Colin (V ¼), Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre; un champ aux Fossés Colin (V1), Thos. Piton; un champ à, de La Fosse Colin (V ¼), hrs. Marie de Carteret and Jeanne Martel; la pièce de La Fosse Collin, de La Croix Huart, à l'est de la Levée des Terres de La Marquanderie (V3), Pierre Clement ca. ux. Rachel Hamon; trois becquets, champs à, en La Fosse Colin, E of La Marquanderie, each of 1/16th of (V3), Jean Salmon, Jacques Dumaresq and Thos. La Gerche. field La Fosse au Mortier, (B. 308), (V2), Homewood Fm; in the bay; 8B4. La Verte Fosse, partage Trachy, 1818. La Fosse Vourin, 8C2; v. Vourin; old maps fog the position of this crevasse or trench, which is nr. La Rosière; its origin is known from AR. 1309, p. 277: “Godefr. Waryn fecit quoddam fossatum in communa domini Regis ad faciendum murum suum”.

le Clos de La Fosse, (B. 912), between la Haule and Mon Plaisir; 9A2; ment. in mesure des terres Suzanne Dumaresq, died 1692; and in 1498, in describing the road in front of La Haule Cottage, as “la fosse devant la chapelle”; (OJH. 162; BSJ. 1939, p. 375); same as le Clos de La Fosse, (V11 ½), Ph. for Ed. Marett of La Haule.

le Clos de La Fosse au Vée, ou Ville Gallais, (B. 601. 705 adjacent); 9A3; ment. as La Fosse ès Galles, in La Haule lands, 1430; (BSJ. 1939, p. 372); and as Fosse au Vais in MJDr. 1853.

La Fosse, fm., Noirmont; 9C1; had a megalithic boulder, and Richmond 1795 shows half a tumulus; it could well stand on the line of a trench enclosing Noirmont peninsula as a promontory fort.

le Clos du Val de La Fosse, (V2 ¼), Le Val, Ouaisné; PRB.

- le Clos de La Fosse, (V3¼), Jean Giffard; AB. 1786.  
 Les Vertes Fosses (B. 58), 5D.  
 La Fosse au Raye, at Travers Farm. MJdr. 1859. (?error for au Vaye, Vée).  
 Deux champs de la Fosse au Veau, at Noirmont; part. de Carteret. MAdC. 1776. (?Vaie, Vaye, Vée).  
 in C: La Fosse de dessus la Sauscie; TSam. 1608; 10D1. La Fosse du Bourdon, 1734.  
 La Fosse Cabot, (V¼); MHau. 1503, 1578. TSam. 1754.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, partage Dumaresq of Samarès; MO. 1608.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (C. 17); 10D3.  
 La Grande et La Petite Fosse, approx. (C. 217A), at Les Tours; PRC.  
 in G: the Astelle family first ment. 1274 seems to have acquired or dug an important ditch, and from 1668 their estate was called Le Fieu de La Fosse Astelle; le Clos and Grand Clos de La Fosse Astelle, and le Jardin de La Fosse, all near (G. 39) at Carrefour au Clercq, 11A1, are ment. in MHau. 1545, 1622–1739; v. Astelle.  
 La Fosse à L'Ainé; ment. in AG. 1804 for Jacq. Pirouet, later Clem. de Veulle; said to be "à Verclut"; poss. a ditch enclosing a hill-fort on the Verclut bluff; 11C1.  
 le Jardin des Fosses, (V3½), for Marie Falle, tutrice de Clem. Payn son fils; AG. 1804; same as le côtel des Fosses de Tabord, v. Tabor.  
 in H: Le Fieu de La Fosse, dépendance de Samarès; ment. 1382, and in TSam. 1608, in which year there is mention of a camp of land on the fief of La Fosse or Samarès, sold by Margueritte de Soulemont to Poingdestre.  
 Deux camps à la Fosse des Pas. MHau. 1595.  
 Le Fieu de la Fosse, bounded by Le Douet de Hauteville on the W. 13 perch 2 feet off the SW angle of Payn Street, going W and in a direct line with the extreme NW of Le Rocher Estur.  
 SRF in 1608 gives La Grande et Petite Fosse at La Pointe des Pas, perhaps at sea level, and poss. the same as Fosse au Boeuf; in 1640 it is le camp de dessus la Fosse (V1) for Jean Le Boutillier; in 1641 Estienne Lafeteur has la Grande Fosse, a smaller fosse and a mielle buttant sur le plain des Pas.  
 La Fosse au Boeuf, nr. La Boyarde, ment. in partage Nic. Lemprière, 1612. (BSJ. 1915, p. 39). Also La Petite Fosse, E of Roseville Street.  
 field La Fosse, (H. 1181), Mont à L'Abbé; 7C1.  
 Les Clos des Fosses, fief de Bellozanne for Nicolas Le Quesne, 1839.  
 Le Court Champ de la Fosse Nicolle, with Le Clos et le Long Champ de Nicolle for Pierre Le Ruez 1839. Fief de Méléches ou de Bellozanne.  
 in J: Le Fossé Vicq, an inlet W of Sorel; 2A2; PRJ. 1904–15 gives, la pointe de Sorel et falaize du Fossévicq, Fossevicq. for J. J. Renouf.  
 La Fosse fm; N of Perruque; 2B1.  
 Les Fosses de Crévin, (J. 858), on hillside S of Frémont, above Bonne Nuit; 2B4.  
 La Fosse au Ros E. of Ronez.  
 field La Fosse, (J. 795), at Mont Mado; 2B4. 3A3.  
 field La Fosse, (J. 323), 2D1; it has a steep bank on its E side, which may have been part of an earthwork giving its name to Le Câtelet; the bank is on the Câtelet-Boutvilain fief boundary.  
 La Fosse Féron, ment. in VD, in PRJ. 1904–15.  
 field La Fosse et La Saulsée, (V1), (J. 691), J. Poch, La Chasse; PRJ. 1904–15; VHé.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse, VN, for Richard Le Sbirel; TJ. 1747; cf. le Jardin de La Fosse, (V1½), VN, for Ann Le Couteur; PRJ. 1904–15.  
 La Fosse, fm; VD: W. P. Chevalier; PRJ. 1904–15.  
 le Jardin des Fosses, (V¼), Matilda Valpy; PRJ. 1904–15  
 La Fosette, (V1½), J. Bisson, Penryn; PRJ. 1904–15.  
 in L: le Clos de La Fosse, (L. 422), (V3½); 6A2; its position NW of La Citadelle may be significant.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse, Ville Emphrie, (L. 748); 6D1.  
 le camps des Fosses, Fief de St. Clair, MLau. 1726; cf. le Jardin de La Fosse, Fief de St. Clair, avenue Ph. de Ste. Croix, MMel. 1753, nr. a curious rectangular salient in the (H) boundary; 6D2.  
 le Jardin des Grandes Fosses, (L. 864), (V8), at Mainland, 6D4; hoard of bronze axes, swords and spears found here, and another at La Blanche Pierre.  
 La Fosse au Cheminant, (V3), for Abr. Bisson, AL. 1718; cf. le Clos de La Fosse, N of house of Nycollas le Chemynant, ment. 1517.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse, (V¾), Matth. Bertaut; AL. 1718.  
 La Fosse, costil et pendant, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1603.  
 un clos (V4) sceant en La Fosse au Cour... at the end of le Clos Perrin Anley, E of La Croix au Cornu, Fief de la Hougue Boète, 1571.  
 le Côtel des Fosses Cappelain, (V4½). VCH, PRL.  
 le clos de derrière appelé La Fosse (V4¼), et le Jardin de La Fosse (V1½), ?(L. 602) at Les Vaux; MGib. c1635; cf. le jardin ou côtel de La Fosse (V1½), Les Vaux; MGib. 1901.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, Fief de Jourdain Payn; MGib. 1864.  
 Les Petites Fosses or le Clos à trois cornière (V1½) for Mat. Langlois; SRarb. 1689; and le Clos les Petites Fosses, (V2¼) Jean Gavey for Rachel de Gruchy.  
 in Mt: La Fosse Benest (Mt. 7A. 25), La Fosse (Mt. 7) and La Petite Fosse (Mt. 7), 3D4; in a group, with a flint-chipping area.  
 La Fosse, fm., above Rozel Harbour, 4A3, N of le Clos Taupin (Mt. 145); note Thos. fs. Clement Noel de La Fosse Taupin, ment. 1641.  
 le Jardin de la Fosse Buesnel, partage MRS. 1763 and 1818.  
 La Fosse ez Boeufs (?at Rozel) MHau. 1595.  
 field La Fosse, (Mt. 217A); 4B3.  
 La Fosse Martin et Fosse Olivier, "semblent être près de Fliquet", Fief de Rozel, 4B3; ment. in Mess. 1638, re contract ante 1614; a Jean du Ruquet de La Fosse Olivier. m. Suzanne Gallichan 1636.  
 La Fosse à Grès, lane; 4C1.  
 le Jardin des Fosses, (Mt. 458), at Côte de La Pallière, 4C2.  
 La Fosse Dammères, Dameraic, (V1½), a small field between (Mt. 337 and 338), on the wooded slopes above La Mazeline, 4C2; shown for Thos. Beaugie in ANI. 1701.  
 field Les Fosses, (Mt. 528), at La Chesnaie des Bois, 4C4.  
 field Les Fosses, VF, for Ed. Payn, ?of La Chénée; PRMI. 1861.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse et Le Parcot, (V4¼), Park Fm; 4C4.

- La Fosse, cliff-foot area and inlet at Verclut, N of St. Catherine's Breakwater; 4D1.  
 La Fosse d'Avall (or d'Avall) Gorey, VF, Beaulieu, PRMt. 1861, (Mt. 696); 11A2. B1.  
 le cōtil des Grace Fosse, (V3). V Roz. nr. the windmill, for Thos. Blampied; PRMt. 1865; La Grasse Fosse, point on Rozel coast 1667–76.  
 field La Fosse, (V1), Marie Renouf; PRMt. 1865.  
 le jardin appelé La Fosse, Jean Gallichan; PRMt. 1861.  
 dans le Clos de La Fosse, VQ, Marie Gallichan; PRMt. 1861.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse et celui de la Fontaine, VRe, F. G. Picot; PRMt. 1889.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse, (V2¼), F. J. Noel, Le Vouest; PRMt. 1889.  
 le cōtil de La Fosse Gallichan, (V1), Thos. Chouquet; AMt. 1701; v. Chouquet.  
 La Fosse, fm., Vautier family.  
 le petit Clos et Les Fosses, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1602.  
 le clos à genest, et la pointe, fossés (V4¼), Thos. de Quetteville, AMt. 1701.  
 Le Prê dit les Petites Fosses qui fut à M. Jean Le Gros, Les Grandes Rues. (Mt. 527–9).  
 in My: field Les Fosses, (My. 80D), in Grève de Lecq Valley, with Les Fossettes (My. 70. 78. 82. 82A. 372) adjacent; 1D2. 2C1; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives, Les Fossettes (V1¼) for P. P. Le Rossignol and (V¾) for Inkerman Rossignol of New Zealand.  
 field La Fosse, (My. 129); le Clos de La Fosse, alternative name for (My. 306); and le Clos des Fosses et les petites Sourrières (My. 158), shown in PRMy. 1883 as (V6¼) for J. Le Gresley, Le Pont; 2A3.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (My. 264), (V6), Fief de L'Aumône, S of La Falaise, W of L'Aumône; 2A4; ment. in MArt. 1832, and in PRMy. 1883 for Nic. Arthur, La Falaize.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (My. 192–3. 269), Mouriery Valley; 2A4.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (My. 396), at Le Rondin; 2C1; PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives Les Fossettes (V2½) for Nic. Arthur, Le Rondin.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (My. 476), at Les Marais, 2C1; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Clos de La Fosse (V5¾) for J. de Gruchy, Les Marais.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (My. 529. 979), at La Dimerie; 2C3. 6A1.  
 le Jardin des Fosses, (My. 974), opposite Les Chasses, 6A2; PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, parti, le Clos de La Fosse, (V1½), P. J. Binet, La Chasse.  
 La Fosse au Saumier, poss. (My. 696–7); ment. in partage Gault-Ahier in MLEc. 1737; sold 1740 by Sara Ahier, heiress of Jean Gault, to Jean Le Brocq and Esther Le Quesne.  
 PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Jardin de La Fosse (V2¼) for J. Le Moignan; and (V1½) for Ph. Renouf.  
 le Jardin des Fosses, fief de Lulague, W. corner of (My. 628).  
 PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, le Clos de La Fosse, (V3¼), for Wm. Le Grand, Eden House; Clos de La Fosse (V3¼), for J. G. Dorey; also Les Fosses et Longs Champs, (V7), for John Le Gros, Tombette; le Jardin des Fosses, (V1½), for Ph. du Feu; and Les Fossettes (V4), for Jean Arthur, Les Colombiers.  
 in O: La Fosse Taurade, le Clos de La Fosse Taurade, VdeH; (O. 834); 1A4; ment. in MRos. 1615; (O. 835), le Clos de La Fosse, ment. in partage in MChév. 1561.  
 La Fosse Freule, Freulle, VdeH; ment. in PLF. 1479, and as La Fosse Fresnle in MO. 1486; 1B3; in 1603 as La Fosse Freules. nr. le Clos de La Touraille, les cōtils Maresq and le Clos de Geffrey, Fief VdeH; in SRVdeH. 1607–8, as le Clos de La Fosse Freule, Fieu de Morville, for Le Cornu dit Hastingueer; in 1617, field La Fosse Freusle Dauverne, ment. as W of La Fosse Freusle de Vinchelez. MAdC. 1675, 1735.  
 field La Fosse, (O. 1365), on le Chemin du Moulin; 1C4.  
 Les Fosses house, (OJH. 149), at Léoville; 1D1.  
 le Jardin La Fosse, (O. 610), at Léoville; 1D1, from a water ditch filled in 100 years ago.  
 La Fosse Buensel, (O. 1478–9), (V5½); 1D3; note old field line, suggesting an earthwork; shown for F. Le Brocq, Fosse au Bois; La Fosse Buensel is also the name of a lane between La Rue de Grantez and La Rue des Nouettes.  
 le Clos des Fosses, (O. 644); 1D4; (V6); ment. in lands of St. Ouen's Manor c1776 and in MO. 1807; shown in PRO. 1904, in VPC, as (V4¼), bel. to La Ferme du Manoir.  
 La Rue de La Fosse au Bois, fr. Fosse au Bois to La Rue des Marettes; 1D4; said to be named after some ancient oak, but the toponym suggests a palisaded ditch; eg. La Banque (O. 518. 533), Les Marettes du Bois (O. 568), le Clos de La Bataille (O. 569. 526–8), La Fosse nr. the Rectory, le Clos Soldat (O. 649–51), le Clos de Tambour (O. 512).  
 le Prê de La Fosse, (V2), Grantez, for P. d'Auvergne Le Cornu; VdeH; PRO. 1904–11.  
 Fosse Fallu, nr. (O. 1623. 1697. 1731); MPer. 1679.  
 an area called La Grand Fosse; ment. in vraicing bye-laws; MHau. 1715. La Fosse au Brocq, Fief Haubert. MHau. 1583.  
 in P: Les Fosses, La Grande et Petite Fosse, (P. 49–55), strip fields in Les Mielles, S of Les Trois Rocques, with La Petite Fosse (P. 239) adjacent; SD1; PRP. 1880, in VG, gives La Grande Fosse, (V10) for D. King.  
 La Maison de La Fosse, E of the Church; 6C1; Fief es Vingt Livres; bought by Math. Horton fr. Elie Pipon 1793, (BSJ. 1907, pp. 179. 182); v. Parish Churches, BSJ. 1913, suggestion of cromlech; included le Clos du Bailiff 1641, and le Prê du Percage 1783; note La Rue des Fosses, and le Clos de La Fosse (P. 652); field La Fosse, approx. (P. 602), bel. to Elie Pipon, is ment. as starting point for fixing fief boundary, in bornement of Fief es Vingt Livres, 1774.  
 field La Fosse à Mortier, (V3¼), nr. Le Cappelain's garage; 6C1–3; bel. to Mrs. Monamy, occupied by Poulain.  
 Le Haut Fosse aux Quennevais, bord. S le Clos des Pauvres de St. Brelade, for P. J. Martin, Le Bouillon nr. (P. 918); VD; PRP. 1880; no ditch is known here.  
 La Fosse, South View fm.  
 La Fosse, for Abr. Beschervaise; MHag. 1718.  
 La Pièce du Haut Fossé, fief de la Reine, Philippe Bigrel, 1865.  
 la pièce de La Fosse. nr. Hamptonne, aveu Jean La Garde; MHag. 1749.  
 la Pièce de La Fosse, NW des Terres Presbitaires de St. Pierre, Fief de La Hague, MHag. 1752; repeated in MHag. 1793 as la Pièce des Fosses. N and W of Le Bénêfice; nr. (P. 564A. 625).  
 in S: le Jardin de La Fosse, (S. 266B), above Grands Vaux Reservoir; 7D1.  
 La Fosse à L'Ecrivain, hamlet, farm and lane, 7D1; La Fosse à L'Ecrivain House, (OJH. 149), home of Thos. Le Maistre, copier of MSS; named after fam. Scriven, Scrivain living there in 16th cent., a Walter Scrivain is ment. 1579; (BSJ. 1907, p. 221); L' Amy, p. 64; La Rue à l'Ecrivain is ment. in Mess. 1601 as nr. the house of Guillaume Dolbel; la banque de La Rue à l'Ecrivain ment. 1612; was prob. on Fief de La Houquette.  
 le Clos des Fosses, Maufant Manor land, 7D1; shown for hrs. Michel L'Emprière in AS. 1671; ment. 1732 in "le Clos de Noël Le Fevre, ou était la maison anciennement appelée le Clos de Maufant... le Clos du Hardy et le Clos des Fosses"; Fief du Roi; (BSJ. 1917, p. 269); PRS. in VSE, gives le Clos des Fosses, (V4¼).

le Clos de La Fosse, (S. 454), E of La Hougue Bie, 7D4.  
 le petit Clos de La Fosse, for Jean Ahier, AS. 1671; PRS. in VSH, has le Jardin de La Fosse et Clos Ahier, (V8), Hambie; (S. 453) is le Jardin d'Ahier.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse, (V1¾); partage Gavey; MHau. 1726.  
 in T: le Clos des Longs Sillons et La Fosse Vitaire, (T.29); 3A4; poss. on the line of an earthwork enclosing La Belle Hougue as a promontory fort.  
 le Jardin de La Fosse, (T.62); at Egypt; 3A4.  
 le Clos de La Fosse, (T.562B), SW of the Church; 3C4.  
 La Fosse, (T. 1451), marking part of the perimeter of the Le Câtel earthwork; 4A1.  
 La Fosse House, (OJH. 148); Gallie, Larbalestier and Amy home; with le Grand Clos, Clos et Jardin de La Fosse, (T. 1414. 976); 7B1; if Sedeman and Diélament (qv) were both fortified sites, La Fosse may have been a connecting earthwork between them; (T. 976) was prob. the venue of the seigneurial court in 1571, (BSJ. 1917, p. 261); Le Cestil de la Fosse du Vallet; MHau. 1590.  
 Le Jardin des Fosses, (V2½), Les Chasses; VCr; PRT. 1931.  
 La Fosse Nycolle, ment. in partage Le Gallez; Mess. 1611.  
 le Clos des Fosses, (V4¼); partage Poingdestre; ERO. doc. 24. 1729.  
 Les Fosses; ERO. doc. 15, re MS of 1605.  
 Les Petites Fosses, MFau. 31.  
 Les Fosses Goys, (V2½), partage Amy; ERO. doc. 21. 1706.  
 in Les Minquiers: La Fosse du Four, (BSJ. 1959, p. 218).  
 in Les Dirouilles: Tête de La Fosse, a rock; Fa.  
 at sea: La Fosse de Plémont, or Plémont Deep, a sea channel; (BSJ. 1892, p. 85).

**Fosselle, Fossellerie.** appar. a surname and its locative, but no surname Fosselle, Fussel is otherwise recorded.

in B: fields La Fosselle (B. 926A), and La Fossellerie (B. 926B).  
 in P: field La Fossellerie, or Flosellerie, (P. 1021); ment. in sale by Geo. Carteret to his nephew Elie Le Montais, 6 Oct. 1660; also shown on a rough plan by R. P. Marett in MHau. c1850; cf. La Fossellerie, (V1¼), (P. 1028A).

**Fou.** form and meaning uncertain.

poss. the F. fou (mad), or could stand for JNF. fou, F. four (oven); cf. folie, foe.

in Les Ecréhous: Le Fou, a feature in the 1924 map.

**Fouachin.** (meaning unknown).

in C or G: le champ de fouachin, AG. 1708.

**Fouaille.** (fuel).

OF. JNF. fouaille (fuel); OF. fouailler (wood-yard), fuelles (brushwood); ML. focalia (kindling-wood), fr. Lat. focus (hearth).

in T: le Parcq à Fouailles, (V7), nr. (T. 645), Les Champs, fm; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Fouaneau.** v. Fourneau.

**Fougeraie, Fougerel.** v. Feugerel.

**Fougère.** (bracken, fern).

Lat. filix (fern); cf. Feugerel.

in J: Les Fougères fm; for Dan. Bisson; VHé: PRJ. 1904–10.

in T: le Côtîl à Fougère, (V3), Rockmount View. Clos à Fougère (T. 798).

**Fougue.** form and meaning obscure.

F. fougue (impetuosity), fr. Lat. fuga (flight), is unhelpful; there is an OF. surname Fouques, appearing in Jersey as Fouket 1309, and Fouqz in RS. 1461–78; in Guernsey there is a Hougue Fouque; there is a field Le Jougue, (C. 19).

in G: Les Buttières de Fougue, (V1), prob. nr. La Sente Maillard; ment. in AG. 1804 for Geo. Pirouet, later Chs. Amy.

**Foulon.** (fulling).

F. foulon (fulling, a fuller); Eng. full (to thicken cloth in a mill) OF. fouler (to trample); Lat. fullo (a fuller).

in H: Le Moulin à Foulon et à Brée (Fulling and Malt Mill), or Le Moulin de Dèbènaire; cf. brais (malt); this was orig. a malt mill on Le Faux Bié, owned in the early 1500s by the Dèbènaire family; ment. 1584–1677; it gave place to a Moulin à Brée et à Foulon, built in the present Bond Street c1579 by the La Cloche family, and noticed in MHau. 1608 as un moulin à fouler et à braye, formerly built by a de Soulemont à l'issue de la ville; further mentions 1663–1762; in ruins by 1786.

**Fouônnaise.** v. Fourneau.

**Four.** (oven, bake-house, kiln, furnace) or from the obsolete surname.

F. four (oven), four à chaux (lime-kiln); JNF. fou, fouo; Lat. fornus (furnace); cf.ourné, fourneau, fournier, fournil; occurring as a surname, de Foer 1309, le Four 1381–1496; du Four is current; this name is sometimes taken to mean living at a road fork, v. fourche.

in B: Le Champ de Derrière le Four. Ph. Martel, La Sergenté, AB. 1673. AB. 1786 gives a group of fields named in relation to a communal lime-kiln in or nr. (B. 533): les champs de sur le Four, W of la terre appartenant au Bénéfice, for Nic. Le Cornu; un petit champ sur le Four, for Frs. Le Cras; le champ de dessus le Four, for Ed. Benest, and another for

Thos. Pison; le champ derrière le Four, at La Sergenté for Jean Le Boutillier ca. ux. Jeanne Martel. PRB. gives le champ de dessus le Four, Les Creux fm.  
 in G: nr. La Rocque we find an example of a forked road... auprès du four aux chemins, Edouard Mars. 1647.  
 in H: La Rue du Fou, between New Street and Don Street, St. Helier; ment. 31 Aug. 1611; the site of a communal oven, of which there were several.  
 AdE. 1797 gives Le Four d'Auvergne, prob. in error for Le Fort or La Tour.  
 in L: le Clos du Four, (L. 22). E of Handois Reservoir.  
 le Clos du Four, land of Ben. Bisson; AMel. 1700.  
 dans le Jardin du Four, (V1½), Jean Le Maître; AL. 1718.  
 le Clos du Four, Fief de St. Clair, aveu Ph. Luce in MMel. 1735, Jean Luce fs. Jean fs. Philippe, heir of Abr. Le Feuvre, 1756.  
 in Mt: le Clos du Four, (V10), Matthieu Nicolle; AMt. 1701.  
 le Clos ou Jardin de Four, (V2½), Ph. Baudains; AMt. 1710; the same as le Jardin du Four, (V3¾), Esther Le Gendre; Baudains partage 1844; and VQ; PRMt. 1865.  
 la pièce de Four, with la Fosse et Jardin du Valle; Beaulieu; VF; PRMt. 1865.  
 in My: le Clos à Four, Jn. Marett; VS; PRMy. 1801.  
 in T: Le Jardin du Four, (T. 1288).  
 a number of rocks, appearing at low-tide, are named Le Four, with diminutives Forné, Fouñnet, Fourné, Fourné, eg:  
 in Les Minquiers: Le Four, and La Fosse du Four, (BSJ. 1959, p. 218).  
 at sea: Le Grand et Petit Four, St. Aubin's Bay; shown 1685–1817.  
 Les Fours, off St. Clement's Bay.  
 La Grande et Petite Four, SE of Karamé; shown as Le Four 1843.  
 Le Four, off SW coast; ment. as Le Fourt in SD. 1600–50, and as Le Four by Dum. 1685. These examples at sea clearly mean forked, see below.  
 unlocated: le Clos du Four for Pierre Petit dit Poingdestre, 1583.

#### **Fourche.** four (fork, forked).

F. fourche; OF. fourque; JNF. fourque, frouque; Eng. fork; Icel. forkr; W. fforch; Lat. furca (fork); the word and its derivatives have a wide range of meaning, eg: a fork in a tree or road, gibbet, hay-fork, stable-fork.

in B: le champ de chemin fourche, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1813.

in P: Jean Le Couteur, dans le Clos de la Fourche Rue, 1802; Jean Le Brocq, dans le Clos de la Fourche Rue, 1808; poss. (P. 645).

unlocated: le Clos de La Fourche Rue, Fief du Prieur; sold 1720 by Judith Pison to Jean Le Rougetil.

#### **Fourche, Fourché, Fourchée, Fourcher, Fourchi.** (the forked rock).

with many variant forms, according to whether F. or JNF. is used, and rocher (m) or roque (f) is understood; viz: **Fourquie, Fourtchie, Fouchèse, Frougaise, Frouquie, Frouchet, Froutchi, Frouchie, Fruquier, Furco.**

The rocks are so named from having twin peaks revealed at low tide; F. fourchu; JNF. fourtchi, froutchi, frouchet (forked); cf. Eng. fourché (forked, as the ends of a cross in heraldry).

in H: un camp des Chemins Fourquiers, Long Bouet area partage Gosselin; MHau. 1535; un camp au Val de St. Helier ès chemyns fourchies; MHau. 1562.

off the W coast: La Frouquie, NW of Corbière; 8A3; ment. by Dum. 1685.

off the SW coast: La Frouquie de Noirmont, S of St. Brelade's Bay; 8D2.

Les Fruquiers d'Amont, SW of Corbière; shown 1825, 1843.

la petite Fourchée; ment. in SD. 1600–50.

Les Frouchetts d'Amont and Les Frouchetts d'Ava, FLM.

off the S coast: Le Fourche, Fourché, S of St. Brelade's Bay; 8D2.

La Frouquie, S of St. Aubin's Bay.

La Fourquie (1737, 1781), Frouquie (1817), E of Noirmont.

La Frouquie, Frouqui (1843), off Grève d'Azette.

La Grande Frouquie, S of La Rocque.

off the SE coast: La Frouquie au Ber (Aubert 1770, 1781, 1843, 1904), ESE of La Rocque; ment. by Dum. 1685.

Les Fourchers des Anquetis, S of Anquettes (sic) (a beacon was built on them 1739), shown 1689.

Le Petit Fourcher, shown SE of Gorey 1689.

off the E coast, E of Grouville Bay: La Haute Frouchie or Horn Rock off La Rocque. La Frouquie des Grèves, a forked rock. Dum. 1685; shown as Le Grand Fourcher 1689; shown 1770, 1817; shown as La Fourquie des Grèves 1781, Les Frouquies de Grève 1867, La Fourquie 1894.

in Les Minquiers: Fourchi Rouge, or Red Frouquie; a rock.

in Les Dirouilles: La Frouquie, Fourquie.

La Frougaise, 1843, 1894; shown by Fa. as La Frouchèse (the horned one), and explained as resembling the head and horns of a young bull.

Le Furco, W of Grande et Petite Rousse; shown by Mar. 1689; shown as Le Furco 1781, as Le Fierco 1843, 1894, 1904. in Les Iles Chausey are many rocks named la Grande et La Petite Fourche.

#### **Fourchet.** (a small fork).

dim. of F. fourche, qv: JNF. fourtchet, frouchet, giving a pl. fourchiaux.

in J: Le Carrefour des Frounets, a road-fork.

in O: Les Fourchiaux, fourchieaux, inlets appearing at half tide in St. Ouen's Bay; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

in P: Le Clos de La Fourcherie at Rue de l'Église.

#### **Fourchiaux.** v. Fourchet.

#### **Fourrière.** (a furrow).

OE. furan, Teut. furhen (to plough a furrow); Dan. fure (a furrow); Icel. for (a drain).

passim: La Verte Fourière (the furrow left green), known as a balk or green furrow in England; a strip of grass left unploughed, to give access to a field beyond; a headland; quoted in MLT. p. 171 as evidence of the strip system.

**Fourminièrè.** (anthill).

F. fourmièrè; JNF. freunmionnièthe; ML. formicarium (anthill); F. fourmi, JNF. frémîn. Lat. formica (ant); there seems to be a play on words here, La Frémènerie (the home of the Frémîns) being called La Fourminièrè (the anthill).

in S: La Fourminièrè, adjoining land of Ben. La Cloche, nr. Longueville; Mess. 1619.

**Fournay.** v. Fourné.

**Fourné, Fournay.** surname.

recorded as de Fornet c1172; de Forneto, 12th cent.; de Furnet, de Furnetto 1207–1226; the land of Ingramus de Furnet in (Mt) escheated to de Barentin in AR. 1309, p. 77; this word might also be connected with F. fournée (ovenful, kilnful): JNF.ourné (stove),ourné à caux (lime-kiln); cf. four, fourneau, fournier, fournil.

in Mt: le Clos Fourné; ment. in 1668 as part of the de Carteret manor in this parish.

in T: le Clos Fournay, (T. 876); 3D3.

**Fourneau, Fournaise, Fouaneaux, Fouônnaise, Fouenneaux.** (oven, kiln, furnace).

this might be an unrecorded surname, cf. Eng. Furneaux; or derive fr. F. fourneau, fournaise; OF. fornais; JNF. fouaînaise, fouônnaise; Lat. fornax (furnace); cf. four, fournier, fournil; the JNF. form means a cavity for ashes beneath a bake-oven.

in B: le Clos des Fourneaux (B. 485), and Les Fouaneaux (B. 484); 8A4; AB. 1786 gives, terre dans les grands Fourneaux, (V4½), Ph. Benest, and les petits Fourneaux (?or les Prés Fourneaux), (V1), Dan. Benest, ca., ux. Anne Noel.

in G: le petit champ des fourneaux, AG. 1708.

in L: Les Fourneaux, (L. 100–101). cf. Foyère.

PRL. in VCTN, gives, le Clos des Fourneaux, (V7½), bel. to Six Roads Fm; and le Clos des Fourneaux, (V5), at Hampton Villa.

Le Clos appelé Les Fourneaux, lieu de St. Jean La Hougue Boete, MHau. 1751. Prob. same as Le Clos des Fourneaux, 1972, (L. 100).

in O: La Rue des Fouônnaises; fr. Route de Trodez to Le Bas du Marais.

in T: La Fournaise, a point between the W and middle Girotte, E of Beauvallet.

**Fournet.** v. Fornet.

**Fournier, Fournière.** (oven-keeper, baker); also a surname.

F. fournier, fournrière; OF. fornier (parish baker); OE. furner; Lat. furnarius (one who sets bread in the oven); used for rocks where conditions resembled a furnace or oven; cf. four, fourneau, fournil; recorded as surname, Fournier 1309; Fournier and La Fournière 1331.

in B: La Lande de La Fournière, Fief du Roi; approx. (B. 470A); MHau.

in L: Feodum Fournier, an ancient escheat, AR. 1309; Feodum à La Fournière, Ext. 1331; held by Ralph son of Henry Gallicien, so poss. part of Handois, (BSJ. 1919, p. 25); perhaps the same as the Fief Fournière, qv.

in O: le Jardin du Fournier (bakery garden), now called La Brébis; approx. (O. 261); ment. in C. P. Le Cornu's history of his family.

at sea: rock or rocks off Beauport, 8D1; shown variously in maps of 1685–1817 as Le Fournier du Havre, Le Fournier de Beauport, Le Founet de Beauport.

**Fournil.** (bake-house).

F. fournil; cf. four, fourneau, fournier. JNF. Fouânnîn.

in G: le Jardin de Fournil, (G. 173A).

le pré Jean du Parcq au long du Fournil, VMr;

**Fourquie.** v. Fourche.

**Fourrière.** meaning uncertain.

F. fourrier (an officer or NCO sent ahead to arrange billets); and F. fourrière (a pound, or forage shed); seem equally irrelevant; the item below is prob. a mistake by DLX for Fourrière or Fournière, qvv.

in L: Le Fief Fourrière; DLX.

**Foyère.** (a hearth, or a headland in a ploughed field).

F. foyer; JNF. fouoyi (hearth) or N. forière, JNF. fouoyethe (headland).

in L: Le Clos des Foyeres, for Daniel du Chemin, nr. (L. 100, 101) SRMel. 1773. poss. confusion with Fourneaux qv.

**Fraicheuse.** meaning cool or new. cf. Friche.

F. fraîcheur means coolness, fr. frais, fem. fraîche; It. fresco; Icel. ferskr (fresh); note also JNF. fraîche (a newly calved cow).

in J: dans le Clos de la Fraicheuse, Rue de l'Etoquet; VD; PRJ. 1907.

**Frainetière.** v. Frêne.

**Frairie.** (fraternity).

F. frairie; Eng. friary; OE. frary; ML. *fratria*, fr. Lat. *frater* (brother); prior to the Reformation, there were many Frairies in Jersey; v. DLX. 2. 31.

in B: La Frairie du Crucifix, MHau. 1549.

in C: La Frerie du Crucifix, MHau. 1563.

in L: La Frasierie de Ste. Catherine; partage Martyn MHau. 1509. Frairie, Frerie, Freraie, de St. Nicolas, MHau. 1549, 1567.

in M: svenue from a certain field devoted to supplying a light for the Frairie of the Crucifix, 1550; (BSJ. 1967, p. 257).

in P: La Frerie de St. Nicolas, MHau. 1551.

in S: Friesrie de Notre Dame, MHau. 1563.

in T: Frerie, Frerie du Crucifix, MHau. 1550, 1551. Frieserie de St. Nicolas, partage Kath. Michiel MHau. 1537.

unlocated: Frerie de St. Anchoine, MHau. 1551.

**Frais.** (cool).

F. frais (cool); Teut. *varsch*, *frisc* (fresh).

at sea: Le Frais Rocher, at half tide opposite La Mare au Seigneur, 5A4.

**Français.** (Frenchman).

cf. Franchois, François.

in O: Le Creux au Français (the Frenchman's Creek), a gully NW of Grosnez Castle; perhaps chosen by Floquet for a final assault, which may have taken place in spring 1462, and named accordingly; 1A1, or connected with smuggling with the French, FLM.

in P: Le Café des Français, former name of Victoria Hotel in St. Peter's Valley.

**Franc Fief.** (free fief).

a number of fiefs were named *Feodum Francum* or *Franc Fieu*, pres. because they had been exempted from feudal obligations, but these are not specified, nor are the reasons for granting exemption; cf. Franche; and v. Le Patourel, pp. 75–6. (Medieval Administration of the C.I.).

in B: Le Franc Fieu en St. Brélade; ment. as *francum feodum* 1309, as *carucata vocata le franc fuy* 1331; giving its name to Le Franc Fief House, (OJH. 150), an Alexandre home; and La Vieille Maison du Franc Fief, (OJH. 225), which was associated with the fief before it passed to the Dumaresqs of La Haute in 1589; v. partages and land sales of various dates in MMel. Le Clos du Franc Fieu, Fief du Roy, MHau. 1564. There is mention in 1605 and 1651 of a "mesure special pour le franc fieu; terre à St. Pierre sur le franc fieu", by which there were 35 instead of 40 perches to 1 vergée; this may have been a special arrangement of the sub-fief Bekalowe in (P).

Le Franc Fief au Breton; v. Breton.

in L: Le Franc Fief de St. Laurent; v. St. Laurent.

Le Fieu et Hastains, anciennement appelé Le Franc Fief; MMel.

in O: Le Franc Fief à l'Anceître; v. Anceître.

Le Franc Fief Fondant; v. Fondant.

Le Franc Fief de Portinifer; v. Portinifer.

Le Franc Fief de St. Hillary; v. St. Hillary.

in T: le Clos du Franc Fief, (V4); unlocated; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Franche.** (free).

with fem. nouns; F. *franc*, *franche* (Frankish, therefore free from taxation and service); from the tribal name Frank (the free people), in contrast to the Slavs (those in slavery to them). In Jersey the word implies exemption from some feudal burden or other, or from interference.

in C: PRG. gives La Franche Tenure, (V1334), nr. the Recreation Grounds, at Grève d'Arétie.

in H: land in La Franche Queruée ou Fieu de la Fosse, MHau. 1592. cf. Queruée.

La Franche Res. Fief du Prieur de l'Islet for Jean Le Quesne, 1813.

in M: La Franche Raie, in le Clos de La Fosse, between (My. 529 and 979); this was the width of one plough-furrow, left uncultivated to mark a boundary where no other existed; it could not be ploughed by either party, the penalty in olden days being hanging; this particular *franche raie* was recently removed as redundant, when both the fields were acquired by Mr. Le Herissier.

in P: field Les Franches Terres, (P. 64), at the foot of Jubilee Hill and Mont au Guet; SDI; shown as le champ de la Franche Terre in both VD and VG in PRP. 1880; no reason is known for feudal exemption here.

**Franche Aumône.** v. L'Aumône.**Franche Mauvellerie.** v. Mauvellerie.**Francheville.** (the free town or village). There is a Francheville in Normandy.

for definition, v. Franche; no reason is known for any feudal exemption here.

in G: Francheville and La Rue de Francheville, S of La Hougue Bie; 7D4; 10B2; in TG. 1601, we find, au cœuil du Clos de la Francheville. (V1), VLv, for Jean Amy; in 1607, Jacques Payn baille à Jean Breccuin terre sur le fieu de la franche ville, au sud de la maison du Houques, butant sur la ruette; in 1611, terre à la francheville is ment. among lands of Labey of Gosouville; in Ext. 1666, in MHau, ment. as La Francheville.

**Franchise.** (freedom from feudal dues; privilege arising from a grant by the Sovereign).

for definition, v. Franche.

in M: La Franchise, fm. (OJH. 149); 7B2; there is a strong tradition that Charles II stayed here, picked pears, and enfranchised or freed this holding from feudal taxation; its liberties may have been older, as suggested in documents of 1607, 1611, 1648, when it was a Baudains home, and may have been a property held "en franc alleu", (v. Alleu); but the pear story could hold good for 1649–50, when the King may have confirmed some earlier privilege. It is not on any fief. (v. BSJ. 1915, p. 37).

**Franchois, Le Franchois, François.** (The Frenchman); surname and pers. name. recorded as de Frankes 1214, and currently as François, Le Français, with intermediate forms Le Franceis, Franceys, Franceis, Franchois, Franchoys, Francoys, Fraunceis, Fraunceys. In the reign of Henry III (1216–1272) Jersey had become a vital outpost against France, and passed into the hands of five influential men, upon whom the Crown relied to preserve the Island for England, viz: de Carteret, de Barentin, de Cheny, Le Franchois and de Melesches. Le Franchois was given a composite fief of one carucate in (J), (L) and (T), including Les Arbres, La Lande, d'Ouille and perhaps Saval and Amorer, the whole being known as le Fieu le Franchois.

in L: Le Fieu de Richard Le Franchois; in AR. 1309 this includes Amorer; Ext. 1331 assigns the feodum Sauvale to Richard Le Franchois; DLX. 3/202 quotes: "Guill. Tourgis pour le Fieu qui fut à Richard François", 1489. The name survives in the "house anciently named La Ville aux, ès François", Fief du Roi, (L); ment. in sale Anley-Marett in MHau. 1657; MHau. 1662 gives, le Jardin de La Ville au François, (V4), for Marett of Avranches, and this recurs as le Jardin de La Ville aux François, (V4), in partage Suzanne Dumaresq, 1692.  
the name Franchois, François in other fields, with or without relevance to the Fief of Richard Le Franchois, viz:  
in G: le Grand Clos de François, (V6), prob. nr. Carteret Fm; for Chs. Mallet, gent; later C. Hemery; AG. 1804.  
in J: le Clos François, (J. 1044), VHè, for Jean Deslandes; TJ. 1747; (J. 1042) is similarly named.  
in My: le Clos de François, (V5½), for J. Le Gresley, Le Pont; VN; PRMy. 1883.  
in T: le champ de François, Fief de Dièllement; MGib. 1716.

**Frånçois.** surname and pers. name; v. Franchois.

**Fraudeur.** (a smuggler).

F. fraudeur (a cheat, smuggler); Lat. fraudare (to cheat).

in B: La Cave ès Fraudeurs. E. of La Rosière 8A.

in O: La Cave ès Fraudeurs, or La Cave du Grand Becquet; a high-level cave on the N coast, at Le Grand Becquet. v. Français.

La Maison du Fraudeux, JNF. nickname for a Le Cornu house at Les Landes.

**Fravircier.** v. Traversin.

**Freddy.** short for Frederick. cf. Frédée.

this might stand for frédée (cold), qv; but is more likely the name of a forgotten member of a team which used to visit Les Ecréhous half a century ago, and helped to compile the map mentioned below.

in Les Ecréhous: Freddy Point; shown in the 1924 map of the reef.

**Frédée.** (the cold).

F. froid; JNF. fraide; Lat. frigidus (cold); cf. frèderue.

in H: field La Fredée, (V9), Warwick Fm; written Fridée 1819; prob. the same as le Clos de la Fredée, (H. 1273), W of Nicolle Mill; 7C1; with La Frèdée Lane.

Les Courtes Frédées, Les Longues Frédées, nr. L'Écluse du Moulin de Nicolle, fief de Labe de Belozanne, 1700. La Grande Fredée et la Petite Fredée, fief de Belozanne, for Pierre Le Bailly, 1813. La Fredaye, 1819. La Grande Frèdée ou Grand Clos de Dièlement. (H. 1277, 1278).

**Frèderue.** (the cold road).

for froide rue; F. froid; JNF. fraid; Lat. frigidus (cold).

in Mt: Frèderue, a sub-division of the Vingtaine de Faldouct, 1615; (BSJ. 1908, p. 305).

in S: but unlocated; ma maison de Frederues; La Cloche, 1643; (BSJ. 1890, p. 491), prob. Rue du Froid Vent.

**Frèdurerie.** v. Froidurerie.

**Frègonnière.** (a place where butcher's broom grows).

F. fragon; JNF. frègon, frègon, frigeon (butcher's broom, knee-holly); a plant found in thin woodland.

in G: le Clos des Frègonnières, (G. 763); 10B4; ment. as (V5¾) in AG. 1708 and in AG. 1804 for Richard Roissier, later Peter Le Sueur; prob. nr. Val Poucin, where Godf. 1849 shows J. Roissier; ment. again in AG. 1804 in "le Clos de la Fontaine (G. 762), avec la recourbe au pourportant du Clos Les Frègonnières, for Thos. Filleul, who prob. lived at a house N of Radier Fm; shown in TG. 1851 as (V4), for Jean Le Boutillier.

in S: site of La Frègonnière House, 10A2; home of Ingouville, the maiden name of the grandmother of Mrs. G. J. Robin, who has a painting of it by Oules; ment. in 1619 and 1650 as Terre appelée Frègonnière, fief de Grainville; and in ERO. doc. 35. 1799, in partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq, as La Frègonnière de haut (V7¼), de bas (V4½), and le cõil de la Frègonnière; site later used for Hotel Impèrial, Jesuits' College and Hotel de France.

**Frémil.** v. Frémin.

**Frémin, Frémil, Frémis, Fremy.** pers. and surname; locative, Fréminerie.

F. pers. name, eg. Fremin Marmoulou of Dieppe, in Lemprière trial, 1463, (BSJ. 1924); perhaps a nickname in origin, JNF. frémîn, F. fourmi (ant); cf. Fourminièr.

in B: le champ Frémis, (B. 551B); 8B3; a mound is shown here in Rich. 1795, poss. representing La Hougue de Forêt dolmen, which is in fact in the field to the W. Le Champ de Frémion ou de Gaudin, Bisson family, 1856.

in Mt: le Clos de Fremy, in two halves of (V2½), for Clem. Machon and Jacques Messervy; AMt. 1701.

in P: le Clos Frémis, (P. 102); shown as (V2¾), in VG, PRP. 1880.

in S: le Champ de Frémin, prob. in VGL, for Geo. La Cloche, gent; AS. 1671; cf. La Rue de La Fréminerie, f: of Longueville Manor, 10B3; and La Fourminièr, adjoining land of Ben. La Cloche, nr. Longueville; Mess. 1619.



**Frémont.** (the cold hill).

Frigidus Mons c1160–70; Fremounte, Pop. 1563; Fremount, Speed 1610 et subs.

in J: Frémont, headland and area on N coast; 2B2–4; 3A1; contains an Iron Age promontory fort, a boulevard and guard-house, and an area named Les Fosses de Crévin near by; ment. c1160–70, when Guill. de Vauville gave to St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey “landa Frigidi Montis...ad ignem” (for fuel), for the monks of Bonne Nuit Chapel.

at sea: Rocks at La Tête de Frémont named La Dame tchi file et le monssieur tch r'teurh' for the lady who spins and the gentleman who twists the wool. FLM.

**Frénaie.** v. Frêne.

**French.**

in H: French Harbour; 10C1.

French lane, or La Rue des Français, the W end of Hilgrove Street; 10A4; named from French workers congregating there.

**Frène, Fresne, Frésne, Friene.** (the ash tree); and **Frénaie, Fresnaie, Fresnine, Frainetière.** (an ash-grove).

F. frêne; OF. fraisne, freisne, fresne; Span. fresno; OE. frain; Lat. fraxinus (ash); becoming a surname, still current, du Fresne; note Gyles de Freisnes, a serviens or sergent of the King, captured in Sark. LC. 1214; and Nicolas de Aufraisne, Aufresne, Prior of St. Peter 1303–5, Cart. 267–8. The ash is not over-common in Jersey, but some place names are taken from it.

in H: La Vallette et Frainetière, avenue Jean La Cloche; AMel. 1700.

in L: le Clos du Frésne, (L. 375), adjoining le Jardin de devant la Porte; v. Patente 1649 in BSJ. 1932, p. 54.

in M: field La Frénaie, Fresnaie, (Mt. 419), at Ville ès Gaudins, 4C1–3; PRMt. 1889, in VRe, gives La Ferme de la Frenaie (V14), adjoining land of T. W. Messervy, Les Alpes.

La Frenaie; for Chs. Perchard, La Chasse; PRMt. 1899.

La Pièce Fresne, (V14); for T. J. Renouf; PRMt. 1899.

les havres d'Anneport et la Fresnine, 1740; (BSJ. 1961, p. 124).

in My: le Clos du Fresne, fief du Roi, le long de la Rue Abaye, for Pierre Aubert, 1699.

in O: La Cache ès Fresnes, or Chasse au Frène, lane from La Rue du Manoir to La Rue du Prieur; 5B2; field thus named shown for P. J. de la Perrelle, of (O. 1841), in VGC, in PRO. 1904–11.

Les Frienes, or Les Petits Vallets, (O. 1855).

La Fosse Fresnle in MO. 1486 is prob. a mistake for Freüle, *qv*.

Le Clos des Champs Fresnes; ment. in 1667 when ratifying a contract of 1633.

unlocated: le Clos des Fresnes, on le Gros Mont; bought by Pipon from du Heaume; MHau. 1763.

**Frère.** (brother, friar).

F. frère; Eng. friar; OE. frere; It. fra; Lat. frater.

in J: La Falaize des Frères, above and W. of Bonne Nuit. This could well refer to friar, as opposed to brother, from the proximity to the Priory.

le Clos du Frère, (V4½), on La Chasse de la Perruque, for Joseph Barette; VN; PRJ. 1904–06.

le Clos de Frère, du Frère, (V3), for J. G. Dolbel, Green Wood; VD; PRJ. 1904–08; same as:

le Clos de Frère is ment. in partage Jean Le Couteur in MLeC. 1720; inherited by his dau. Esther, who sold it to her bro. Jean. (J. 614).

Le Côté des Freres above Bonne Nuit Chalet Hotel: said to be named after heirs who could not be traced.

Three brothers, of Huguenot descent, named Le Quesne, bought and presented the land for Les Frères Chapel (Methodist); opened in 1821.

**Fresnaie, Fresne.** v. Frêne.

**Fresnine.** v. Frêne.

**Fret.** (commotion).

Eng. fret (to be in a state of agitation, used of water etc.); Teut. freten; OE. fretan (to devour); used here of areas of sea which are turbulent, while the water around them is calm; cf. F. frétilleur (to wriggle, quiver); and v. Fréthau.

in B: Le Fret, a cape on the W of Noirmont peninsula; 8D4; in old maps this point is called Le Poitron, *qv*.

in My: L'Île au Fret, or La Pierre au Fret, E of Col de la Rocque.

at sea: Banc du Fret, S of St. Aubin's Bay.

**Fréthau.** (disturbed, agitated).

cf. Fret.

in Les Dirouilles: Les Fréthaux, Les Frétchieaux, La Frette and La Fretté, La Frett'tée and Le Forét.

**Freüle, Freulle, Freusle.** surname.

recorded as Frelle 1299.

in O: Le Creux Freusle, sur le Fief de Vinchelez de Bas, à Pleinmont, 1623; 1A2, in fact in La Grève au Lançon.

La Rue Freüle, fr. Carrefour (Millais) to Carrefour des Vaux; 1C2; there is a lavoir ment. 1788, in La Rue de la Mannaie.

La Fosse Freulle, VdeH; ment. in PLF. 1479, and as La Fosse Fresnle in MO. 1486, (v. Frêne), before the separation of

VdeH and VdeB: recurring at: La Fosse Freules, Fief VdeH, 1603; and as La Fosse Freulle in bornement of VdeH and VdeB: field La Fosse Freusle Dauverne ment. as W of La Fosse Freusle de Vinchelez, 1617; cf. Fosse.

**Frévent.** (cold wind).

cf. Fréderue, Frémont.

in H: les trois camps de Frevent; partage Nic. Lemprière 1611–12; (BSJ. 1915, p. 39).

**Frévrier.** v. Février.

**Friche.** (waste or fallow land).

cf. F. défricher (to reclaim land for cultivation).

in **B:** La Friche, Fraiche du Nord, (B. 911); at Blanc Pignon.

**Fricquet, Fricquette,** and many other spellings. meaning uncertain.

cf. Ficquet, Fiquet, Fliquet; F. friquet can mean a tree-sparrow; poss. a dim. of F. friche (waste, fallow land), défriché (land cleared of trees for tillage), cf. désert, essart; or perhaps a surname.

in **H:** Le Moulin de Fricquet; in JNF. Moulin d'Flyichet; Fief de la Godelière; 6D2; a rare local example of an undershot mill; Le Moulin de Fricquet; bel. to Stocall, MHau. 1552. The name appears in 1613–14 in La Ruetie de Fricquet, près chemin de St. Clair, and in a group of fields nr. the mill named les camps de Fricquet, La Croix Ficquet près de l'écluse, grand et petit camp de La Croix Morin, and Clos de Herault; in 1624 the mill was sold by Jean Le Porcq to Abr. Herault; in 1661, le costil de Fuiquet ment. in MEsn.; in 1700, le Costil de Fricquet for Abraham de Ste Croix, 1773. le costil de Fiquet dans le jardin de l'écluse, for Aaron Guerdain, in AMel. Today the names appear as La Rue de Flicquet, du Moulin de Fricquet, Fliquet, on Mont à l'Abbé; 7C1; and fields Le Flicquet, (H. 1249–50), nr. Mont à l'Abbé Manor. Le Prê de Fricquet, fief Abbé de Bellozanne, le Rossignol 1772.

in **My:** le Clos des Fricquets, VS; for Helier Nouël; TMy. 1602.

in **S:** to the E and N of Five Oaks, we find La Rue des Fricquettes, Fricquettes, and field La Grande Flicquette, (S. 382); cf. La Terre de la Fricquette, Fief de la Houquette, in Mess. 1601; and les deux champs de La Fiquette, partage Le Geyt, in Mess. 1613. Group of 'Fiquet' fields near (S. 802) and (H. 1545).

**Fricquette.** v. Fricquet.

**Fridée.** v. Frédée.

**Friquet, Fricquette.** v. Ficquet, Fricquet.

**Frison.** meaning uncertain.

in **F.,** frison means a wave or curl in the hair; frisson means the shivers; frison, according to Harrap, can also mean "can" in the nautical sense, perhaps including a "can-buoy", a large conical or cylindrical buoy to mark a shoal.

in Les Ecréhous: a feature named Frison.

**Froid.** (cold); **Froidure.** (coldness); **Froidurerie, Fredurerie** (cold place).

fr. Lat. frigidus (cold); v. also Froid Vent.

in **O:** Le Mont Froidure, Fraiduthe.

Le Froid Champ... au mont de la mare, le long de la cime de la montagne entre les deux escluses; partage, MVdeH. 1790. PRO. 1904–11, in VGT, gives, La Froidurie, (V3½), with le pré ou jardin de la Froidurerie, for P. Le Feuvre, Morville House.

MPer. 1713 gives, certain hurel appellé la Fredurerie (O. 1938) au nord de la terre appellée Les Vingt Livres (O. 1937); 5B2; prob. same as le Jardin de la Froidurerie in TO. 1721, and le Jardin planté à pommiers appellé la Froidurerie, Fief Haubert, in MPer. 1737, and La Fredurerie, ment. in Appariement, Vingt Livres 1775, and Jardin appellé la Froidurerie, Fief Haubert, 1819; PRO. 1904–11, in VPC, gives, La Froiduerie, (V3¾), bordant chemin public on N, for Ph. Le Feuvre.

in **S:** le Jardin du Froid, (S. 752); 10B1.

La Maison de Froide Rue, Fief de La Fille de Carteret, 1676.

**Froidure, Froidurerie.** v. Froid.

**Froid Vent.** (cold wind).

cf. froid.

in **H:** La Rue du Froid Vent, now Regent Road, St. Helier; 10A4; it is exposed to the east wind, (Nicolle, TSH. p. 42), ment. in MHau. 1751.

in **Mt:** field Froid Vent, Froidvent, (Mt. 474), (V8); 4C4; and La Rue du Froid Vent; nr. Les Landes Chapel; cf. Bouillon. le Clos de Froid Vent ou de Messervy, Fief Pierre Igon, 1859.

in **S:** La Contrée de Froid Vent, ment. in Mess. 1578 and 1600; poss. on Fief de St. Ouen en St. Sauveur, but ment. in Mess. 1610 as on Fief de Longueville; described in Mess. 1615 as "à côté de La Vallée Collet".

La Rue, Route du Froid Vent, now euphemistically named Bon Air Lane; 10B1.

**Fromontel, Fromentel.** (cold cloak or this may refer to froment (wheat)).

poss. named after Fromontel, a place and forest name in Pas de Calais, appearing as Frigidum Mantellum in 1233; cf. Frigid Mantell, Freitmantell, the names for Freemantle in Hants in 1200, 1181; the name is based on the Swedish saying: "the forest is the poor man's jacket".

in **C:** given as froid montel in Le Maignan partage MColl. 1597. Le Fromontel, house, and field (C. 130A); 10D4; shown as le Clos et Jardin du Fromontel in 1911; PRC. gives le petit Clos du Fromontel, (V3½); poss. the same as "un petit clos à frementel" ment. in MO. 1608 in partage between brothers Daniel and Clement Dumaresq. Le Fremantel, fief de Samarès, avec Sara Monnamy, 1774.

**Frontière.** (frontier, boundary).

OE. fronter (front side); Pr. fronteira (forehead); ML. frontera (frontier); fr. Lat. frons (forehead).

in **B** and **P:** Les Frontières, fm; 6C3; on the parish boundary.

in **My:** La Frontière, fm. and La Rue de La Frontière; 2C4; not on a known boundary; poss. on the border of the three western parishes which had not surrendered to the French invasion in 1461.

**Frotage, Frotages.**

This could mean scrubland or patches scraped in the undergrowth, from OE *frote*, F. *frotter* (to rub), but it can also mean a seigneurial due permitting the brewing of beer. In addition to the examples below, the word occurs in the 16th century in (G), (My) and (L) where it clearly refers to scrubland.

in B: In La Haule lands 1430 (BSJ. 1939, p. 375) we find ‘... lysletel et frotage’.

in G and S: *frotages, frotages, ment.* in connection with sale of lands MHau. 1545, 1546.

in Mt: a partage in which there is mention of a house with the *frotages* which belong to it. MRS. 1626.

**Frotterie.** (a rubbing).

F. *frotter* (to rub); OE. *frote*; Pr. *fretar*; Lat. *friolare*; but the example below may be a mistake for *Fiotterie*, qv.

in H: a coteau named La Frotterie, ? at Hautbois Terrace; (BSJ. 1965, p. 81).

**Frougaise.** v. Fourche.

**Frouquie.** v. Fourche.

**Frouchet, Frouchi, Frouchi.** v. Fourche.

**Fruquier.** v. Fourche.

**Fuiquet.** v. Fricquet.

**Fulu.** meaning unknown.

poss. for Fallu, qv.

in Mt: le Clos Fulu, S of le Clos de Morin, (Mt. 15, 20 or 21); MPer. 1664.

**Fundan, Fundenc, Fundenck, Fundeng.** v. Fondan.

**Furco.** v. Fourche.

# G

**Gabard, Gabart.** surname. v. Gobard.

recorded as Galbart 1299; Gabard, Galbard 1309; Gabart 1331.

in **G and Mt**: the road from Faldouet to Gouray Cottage is known as Gabard, without the le; 11A2; 11B1; though PRMt. 1865 calls it La Rue de Gabard; it has also been called Le Mont de Gabart, a name which includes the high ground on which Gorey Lodge is built; the name is older than 1395, in which year it is recorded in MHau. that Thomas Bethun sold to Thome Saibe, Sarbe or Stube and his wife Johanne some (V19) of land in cõtil in (G) and (Mt) formerly bel. to Renouf Gabart, with 28 perch in a Clos which was also his, and (V1½) E of le chemin de Malefavier. Fields on this road, and hill, preserve the name, viz: Le Gabart (Mt. 682–3); and Le Gabat, The Gabat, or Le Val Gabard, (G. 11), adjoining Gorey Lodge, shown for F. Turner in PRMt. 1861–65, which also gives land of Wm. Le Brocq (of Le Rivage) “au nord sur Gabar”; AG. 1804 gives, “le jardin de haut, le long de la Rue de Malfavière, et dans le Clos de Gabart, (V2)”. Fief Vaugaleme.

**Gabé, Gabet.** (a weathercock).

JNF. gabé, gabet, occurring in 17th cent. MSS; OF. gabet (weathercock); Eng. gable; Icel. gafi; Lat. gabalus (gallows); poss. of Celtic origin; note also F. gabelle, OE. gavel, Pr. gabela (a tax on salt etc.); ML. gabella (a rent-paying hamlet); and cf. Gabriel.

in **B**: le petit Clos de, du Gabet; PRB, or de Gabel. MJdr. 1868.

in **P**: le Clos de, du Gabé, (P. 137A).

**Gabeldu.** v. Cabeldu.

**Gabourel.** surname; locative, **La Gabourellerie.**

recorded as Gabourel 1528–1749; Gabourell 1607; v. L’Amy, p. 152.

in **O**: Le Creux Gabourel, and La Gabourellerie, fm. and hamlet, with La Rue de La Gabourellerie, between La Rue de La Croute and La Rue du Boûtchet; 1B3; ment. in SRVdeH. 1706, in bornement avec La Commune de VdeH, whereby the seigneur, Jean de Carteret, has as commune from Douet de la Mer to Creux Gabourel, below cõtils; while Thos. Gabourel has from la Fontaine de Gabourel (O. 90), Aval (?O. 89), on both sides of the valley as far as six boundary stones. Note: a Gabourel, in 1724, signed himself GBourel.

**Gabriel.** pers. name.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VAuzg, gives, le Closet de Gabriel, for de Carteret; copied in 1714 as le Clos de Gabeabel; cf. le Clos de Gabé, (P. 137A).

**Gâcherie, Gâchière.** (a muddy place).

F. gâchis (wet mortar); JNF. gâche (a mix for a cake); F. gâcher (to mix mortar), gâcheux (muddy); Teut. wascan (to soak in water, to plaster); cf. Persian, gatch (mortar).

in **My**: La Gâcherie, Gâchière, Gaschière, (My. 199. 267), two fields not far apart, above the Mourier stream, VN, Fief de Aumône; 2A4; ment. as La Gacherie et le pendant des Gaschierres in TMy. 1602; in MLeC. 1799, le Clos de la Gaschière was sold by Eliz. Aubert to Pierre Robert, with le Clos de la Quarrière (My. 266) and le champ de ouest (?My. 202); MArt. 1832 gives, La Gâchière de haut, et le chemin pour aller à Gâchière, nr. les jardins de Denize (My. 201); PRMy. 1883 gives, in VN, La Gâchière, (V2), for Ph. de la Cour; and in VS, La Gâchière, for Jean Arthur de près de l’Eglise, (V2). ment. as le Clos des Gasquierres, Fieu de l’Aumone (My. 267) MHau. 1591.

**Gadar.** meaning unknown.

this could be a mis-spelling of the surname Goddard, recorded as Godard 1299, Godart 1309; the name being taken from St. Goddard, Archbishop of Rouen.

in **Mt**: Val Gadar, (V2); Belle Vue fm.

**Gagneur.** (a bread-winner).

F. gagneur; JNF. gângneux; Eng. gainer (a winner); fr. Icel. gagna (to avail).

passim: DJF. relates that fishermen at sea thought it unlucky to mention, by name, as a sea-mark, the windmill from which they obtained their livelihood, flour, preferring to call it Le Gângneux.

**Gaillard.** meaning uncertain.

this could be the surname recorded as de Gaillard 1320, de Gaillars 1331, found in Le Château Gaillard, a castle on the Seine, from which are derived the F. *gaillard d'avant* (forecastle of a ship), and *gaillard d'arrière* (quarter-deck); but in the context below, the word savours of rustic recreations (cf. *fittilier*), and may represent F. *gaillard*, Eng. *galliard* (lively, jolly), hence a spirited dance for two, popular in the 16–17th cent.

in O: field Les Gaillards, (O. 663), N of St. Ouen's Church; 1D3; ment. in MPer. 1627 as le Clos des Gaillards, Fief Haubert; PRO. 1904–11, in VGc, has Les Gaillards (V10), joignant S à la Rue de la Cour, and le Clos des Gaillards (V5), joignant E le chemin appelé Les Ruettes, for F. E. du Feu; and le Clos des Galliards (V2½), for P. de la Perrelle.

**Galene.** v. Galesne.

**Galère.** (a ledge of shingle or a cultivated ledge).

F. *galère* means a galley, slave-ship; and a jellyfish called Portuguese man-of-war; but it can mean a rock-ledge (cf. *gallerie*) where shingle (*galet*) collects; cf. *galêtri*, *galichi* etc.

in L: le Clos de la Galère, E of le Clos de Traversain bel. to Les Vaux; shown in MGib. 1868 for E. Carrel, living at La Grande Gallaize.

in Les Ecréhous: La Grande Galère, a rock shown 1867, 1894; and La Galère aux Galets.

**Galesne.** meaning uncertain.

this is a muddled group of words; Galesne may be a surname, appearing as Galan, Galerne 1299; Galien, Galiene 1309; Galiane 1331; Galene 1382; Galesne 1668; perhaps identical with the current surname Gallienne; cf. Galianne.

in G: Le Fieu de Galesne, sub-fief or alternative for Vaugalèmes, a composite fief in (G) and (Mt) which should perhaps be written Vau Galesne; ment. as Le Fieu de Galene 1382, (BSJ. 1904, p. 305); des Nièmes ou Galesne 1668; des Nièmes, Galesne ou Galième, DLX. ment. in MHau. 1545 as Galesne.

**Galet, Gallay, Gallé, Gallet, Galley, Galli.** (shingle).

F. *galet* (shingle); OF. *gal* (a stone); Eng. *gallet* (a stone chipping); Norm. *galot*; there is a surname *Galletto* (Gallet) c1215, 1254.

in H: Les Galots; the foreshore at Havre des Pas; 10C2.

in L: La Rue du Galet; 6D3.

in O: "les François vinrent secrètement entre le gallé et la mer, le long de la Grève" (to intercept Ph. de Carteret at La Mare au Seigneur, c1463); Les Chroniques, p. 14. "place a secher du vraiq et le Galley"; a venue of the Court of VdeH. 1713; (BSJ. 1969, p. 39), "la place des Sillons avec son Galet"; in sale of VdeH; MHag. 1827.

"une certaine place ou mielle et Gallay ou lon a decoutume de secher du vrecq, seante en L'etat"; Fief de VdeB; 1607; PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VM1, La Pièce ou Gallet à l'Etacq (V1), P. Le Boutillier; and in VVz, deux pièces ou Galli à l'Etac (V1), for the same owner.

unlocated: le becquet le long du Gallay. ?Rozel. MHau. 1595.

**Galetas.** (an attic).

F. *galetas* (attic, garret); but note *galet*, *galêtri*, *galichi* (a shingly or pebbly place). JNF. *Galetas* (attic).

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives, son *Galetas* au dessus des courtails (Bonaventure), for Marett; PRP. 1880, in VSN, gives, coteau appelé Le *Galetas*, for P. S. Le Cras.

**Galêtri.** (a shingly place).

cf. *Galet*, *Galichi*, *Galot*.

in O: Le Galêtri, at Creux Gabourel; so named because shingle is found there at low tide, 1B.

**Galichi.** (shingly, pebbly).

JNF. *galiche* (shingle), *galichi* (shingly, pebbly); cf. *Galet*, *Galêtri*, *Gallerie*, *Galot*.

in O: La Rue Galichie, in Les Mielles; 5B1; fr. the bottom of Mont Mathieu, below Ville Abé, running from the S of (O. 1604) into (O. 1583).

**Galiot.** v. Galliot.

**Gallais, Le Gallais.** surname; locative, **La Gallaiserie.**

meaning the Welshman; F. Gallois, Galloise (a Welsh man, woman); Le Pays de Galles (Wales); the surname is recorded as Walensis 1182; de Galeis 1226; Galays, Galeys 1255; Le Gales 1284; Le Galles 1479; Le Gallez 1490–1528; Le Galays, Galles 1515; Le Gallais from 1607.

in B: land of Thomas de Galeis is ment. in LC. 1226; in 1255 Thomas Galays, clericus, gave to Mont St. Michel Abbey his land in Nigro Monte (Noirmont), (Cart. 129); this land is prob. that known as La Ville Gallais (cf. Pierreville), ment. as La Ville Gallays, Noirmont 1621 (BSJ. 1906, p. 28), and in MGib. 1616. 1697 in le camp de la Ville Gallais, Fief de Noirmont; and still surviving in the field name Clos de la Ville (B. 670. 673). In 1284 the Feodum au Gales was held by Ph. Le Breton (Cart. 140). In MJdr. 1853, we have La Fosse au Vais ou Ville Gallais; and in a Piton-Alles sale at La Valleure in 1858, le côté appelle La Gallaiserie.

in H: Le Douet Le Gallais, falling into the sea at West Park; connected with the Surville fief; v. Chevalier.

in V: Valletes du Gallais; avec Michel Poingdestre; AMcl. 1700.

in G: Clos du Gallais; avec Jean Le Gallais, fs. Richard; SRMcl; also ment. in avec Richard Dumaresq in AMcl. 1700, and in avec Dumaresq to Messervy 1757.

in **O**: le Clos Le Gallais, (O. 1013).

in **S**: le Clos de Jean Le Gallais, VMf; for Clem. Gallichan; AS. 1671.

unlocated: le Clos du Gallais, (V4½), for Elie Dumaresq, ca. ux. du Pont.

le Clos de Giroux et le Jardin de Gallais, (V5½); partage Clem. Jean de Quetteville; MHau.

**Gallaize.** prob. (A Welshwoman).

cf. Gallais, Gallaiserie; F. Gallois, Galloise (a Welsh man and woman).

in **L**: La Grande Gallaize, fm., and field (L. 648); 6D1; ment. as le Clos de La Gallaize, in avenue J. Laurens, in SRHas; MMel. 1846; shown in PRL. in VV1, as Le Grand Gallaize, S of the Church; poss. (L. 601A).

**Gallay, Gallé, Gallet, Galley, Galli.** v. Galet.

**Galle.** surname.

Le Gal, Gall, Galle are current surnames from Brittany; note that F. JNF. La Galle, Le Pays de Galles, means Wales.

in **L**: le Clos de Pierre Galle, (V3¼); Jean Remon ca. ux; AL. 1718.

in **My**: le Clos de Galles, (My. 717); poss. for valle, vau (v. MLT); the late Senator Romeril recorded that the N half of this field was orig. le Clos de la Herpe (witch), qv; shown in PRMy. 1883, in VS, as le Clos de Galles, (V5¼), for P. J. Romeril, v. Reine.

**Gallé.** form and meaning dubious.

taken out of context, the entry below could mean pink shingle (cf. galet); but coming as it does after La Maison Calée, Callée, it may be related to the meanings of that word.

among numerous sea-marks, SD. 1600–50 gives: La Maison Calée, Callée; and, au rouge Gallé.

**Gallerie.** An area on a rock or cave where shingle, (galet) is deposited.

JNF. Gal'lie, a rocky place, as above.

in **O**: La Gal'lie, a rocky place at Le Pulec. 1C1.

**Gallerie.**

F. galerie (gallery, terrace planted with shrubs, or terraced cõttil). There is une galerie, a bee moth which is harmful to bee hives, and it is possible hives were kept on some of these terraces.

in **B**: un becquet au haut du cõttil appelé La Gallerie, (V¼), for Helier Mauger ca. matris, AB. 1786.

in **L**: le Jardin de la Gallerie, (L. 27).

in **O**: La Gallerie, part of (O. 1626).

in **P**: le pré et cõttil de Gallerie; Le Montais inventory, 1775. (Mont des Vignes area.)

**Gallichan.** surname, locative, **Le Gallichanerie.**

meaning from Galicia in Spain; recorded as Legalitien 1180; Galliceanus 1186; Galitan 1186; Gallicien 1240; Galician 1254; de Gallicyen 1274; Le Galycien 1309; Le Galicien 1212 to 1309; Galicen 1331; Galissian c1340; Gallichan from 1240.

in **L**: le Jardin de Gallichan, (V1½); prob. at Maison de Bas; for Nic. Amy; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Gallichan d'auprès de la Mare, Fieu de Grand Port, 1617.

le Clos de Gallichan, sold by Abr. Machon to Ed. Sohier 1669; again by Clem. Hubert to Michel Baudains jr. 1755; MBil.

le Clos Gallichan, de Galichan, Gallichan, (V3½ or 4½), (Mt. 430A), Waverley Fm; shown in PRMt. for J. P. Falle, Waverley, 1865; for Geo. Billot, 1889.

AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Gallichan for Jean Nicolle; and for Noé Nicolle (V4¼); Ph. Sohier (V3½); Marguërite Horman (V2). PRMt. 1889, in VQ, gives les petits champs et grand Clos de Gallichan (V7¼) for Jean Nicolle; and, in VRe, le Clos de Gallichan, for Jas. Godfray of Les Grandes Rues, 1861. PRMt. 1889, in VQ, gives le Clos de Gallichan, (V9¼), for Geo. Falle.

in **My**: le Grand et le Petit Gallichan, (My. 871–2) for Ph. Esnouf 1658; PRMy. 1883 gives, in VS, le Clos de Gallichan (V3¼), Eliz. Esnouf.

in **P**: le Clos de Gallichan, part of (P. 562); cf. le Clos de Gallichan, (V12), Thos. Pipon; MHau. 1827.

in **S**: La Gallichanerie, fm; 7D1. now called Fernside.

in **T**: le Clos Gallichan, (T. 348); Le Petit Gallichan, (T. 347).

le Clos Gallichan, (T. 416); ment. in avenue Jean Maret fs. Chs; SRAb. 1648.

**Gallie.** surname; locative, **La Gallierie.**

recorded as Galee, Gallie 1309; Gallie from 1309.

in **Mt**: La Gallierie, fm.; with le Pré de Gallie (Mt. 380), shown as (V8¼), for G. J. Le Huquet, in PRMt. 1889, of Bandinel; and field La Gallierie (Mt. 333), the home of Clément Gallie 1663 (v. sale of perage lands 1663); La Gallierie house is shown for Elie Vardon in PRMt. 1865.

le Clos de Gallie, (V5¼), Surville, VQ, shown for Clément Stille in AMt. 1701; for Jean de Gruchy, Surville, PRMt. 1861; and for Thos. de Gruchy 1889.

le Clos Gallie, de Gallie, (V7), Beuvelande, VQ; shown for J. F. Journeaux, Beuvelande in PRMt. 1889.

in **P**: in MPay. 1784 le Pré de Gallie (with le Clos de Gallie to its N), and le Cõttil de Gallie (V4); Fief des Vingt Livres. Le Cõttil de Gallie, Fief des Vingt Livres, is ment. 1824, and le Pré et Cõttil Gallie in MArt. 1831.

in **S**: le Clos de Gallie, (S. 160, 418), VMf; AS. 1671 gives, le Clos de Gallie, for Richard Falle; pour sa maison de Gallie, for Abr. Le Geyt; and le Clos et deux jardins de Gallie, for hers Jean Le Geyt. AS. 1671 also gives a Clos de Gallie, for Domyan Falle, prob. in the Vieux Ménage area; also for Noé Le Maistre (there is a Louys Le Maistre in VMf. in the list of parishioners in MO. 1671); also le Jardin de Gallie vers le (grands) chemins, for Jean Pelgué.

La Rue de Sire Germain Gallie, prêtre, DLX. Vol. III, p. 173.

le Clos de Gallie, (S. 277), Fief du Roi; named after its owner about a century ago.

in **T**: le Clos Gallie, (T. 979).

**Gallierie.** v. Gallie.

**Gallienne, Galianne.** surname of Guernsey origin.  
recorded as Galien, Galiene 1309; Galiane 1331; cf. Galianne.

in **Mt** or **O**: La Rue Galianne; MPer. 1586.  
unlocated: le Jardin de Gallienne; ment. in Apper. Fief Vingt Livres c1775.

**Galliot.** surname.  
recorded as Galiot, Galiothe 1309; prob. fr. F. galiothe, Eng. galliot (a galliot, ketch); ML. galeota, dim. of galea (galley).

in **O**: PRO. 1907, in VM1, gives le Clos Galliot, de Galliot, (V4½). prob. (O. 882); for Mrs. A'Court, La Landelle, also (O. 932-3).  
at sea: Les houles à Pierrot Galiot near Coupe Adam.

**Gallows.**  
cf. Gibet, Patibulaire.

in **H**: Gallows Hill, or West Mount or Le Mont ès Pendus; 10A1; shown as Mount Pandu by Pop. 1563; Le mont despendus, Mer. 1606 et subs; Gibet, Mar. 1689 et subs; Mont ès Pendus, Mont Patibulaire, Gibet, 1756; marked in maps of 1825, 1833, 1843 as "four stone pillars", but it is not clear whether these were part of the gallows, or some megalithic monument.

**Gambolle.** (leggings, gaiters, galoshes).  
No such surname is recorded and the name stems from JNF. gambolle (leather or wooden overshoes worn on foot or horseback, as a protection against mud, hence JNF. gamboler (to arrive with difficulty). The root is ML. gamba (leg or hoof) of Celtic origin. The same root is seen in It. gambata (a kick), Fr. gambade, Eng. gambol (to skip or frisk). The general sense is legs out of control because of mud.

in **B**: Le Gambolle, top of Mont des Tours 9A. ment. as le costil Ganbolle MHau. 1582.

**Gambrette.** v. Gombrette.

**Gandre.** v. Gendre.

**Ganier.** v. Garnier.

**Ganne.** (earnings, profit); but a Hugh Gane appears in Grouville in AR. 1309.  
F. gagner (to earn); JNF. gans (earnings), gângne (bread) in the phrase la gângne dé Dgi (food, bread); F. Eng. gain; lecl. gagn.

in **G**: AG. 1804 gives, le Clos dite la pièce de Ganne (V5½), for Jacques Pirouet, later Clem. de Veulle; le Clos de Ganne (V5.1), for Thos. Labey; la Pièce de Ganne (V4¼), for Jean de Veulle. Le Clos de Ganne ou de Travers. (G. 411). Also given in AG. 1708.

**Ganoire, Ganouaire.** surname, Jersey and Guernsey,  
which has suffered much corruption; recorded as Gonnor 1227; Gomour 1292; Connor 1299; Gunor 1309; Gounouare 1331; Gonod 1461-78; Gonnouare 1607; Ganouaire 1668; even de Granouaire. It comes fr. the ON. pers. name Gunnarr, fr. ON. gunnr (war), preserved in the medieval Jersey surname Gunnor, Gunewar, (v. MLT. p. 207).

in **My**: Le Fieu de Ganouaire; bouvées granted to the Gunewar family; ment. as feodum Gounouare 1331; Gonnouare 1607; Ganoviere 1616 (thence de Geneviève in DLX. I. 131); de Ganouaire 1668.

**Garanz, Garanz.** surname, poss. confusion with Graut.  
recorded as Garanz 1284; Grans c1286; Grente 1299; Le Grente, Le Graunt 1309; Graant, pl. Graans, Grente 1331; Le Graant 1363; Dugaut, Dugout 1381; Grant, from 15th cent. These forms seem to be the local spelling of the common Eng. and Sc. surname Grant, orig. a pers. name Grante, Grente (he who grins) appearing in Eng. place names. It soon became confused with F. grand (the tall, the elder), and its spelling was modified accordingly. There is a Bret. and W. word garan (crane), which seems hardly relevant in the Jersey context; cf. Cranne, and Grentez.

in **B**: Feodum as Garanz; held by Ph. Le Breton 1284 (Cart. 139); repeated as Feodum as Grans, with the same owner, c1286 (Cart. 142).

in **G**: masura du Graant, 1363; repeated as Dugaut, Dugout 1381.  
in **O**: Feodum es Graans, held by Petrus Graant, Ext. 1331.

**Garcière.** (a naughty girl or perhaps scribe's error for Barcière).  
JNF. garciéthe (inclined to be flighty), fr. JNF. garce, fem. of gar (a boy, F. garçon), (a young girl).  
at sea: La Garcière; a mariners' name for a capricious rock SE of La Rocque; v. 1894 map.

**Garçon.** (boy). Vieux Garçon (bachelor).  
F. garçon; OF. OE. garcion; ML. garcio (boy); F. JNF. vieux garçon vièr garçon (a bachelor).  
.: **Mt**: la mai on dite Les Vieux Garçons; Elie Starck; **VQ**; **PRM1**. 1865.

**Garde.** (watch and ward, guard).

F. garde (keeper, guardian); Teut. warte, warta (watchman, warden); also spelt car, cart, quart; AdE. 1597 uses “corpz de garde”; “faire le quart” appears for “faire le guet” in the 17th cent. Chevalier, 1646–48 (pp. 422, 586) says “faissans tous jours car sur ces navires... fidrent bon cart”. AdE. 1742 gives, “la Maison de Garde du Havre de Bonnenuit, de Bouley, de Rozel, du Havre de Ste. Catherine, de Crabè, de Plemont, de L’Estac, du Coleron, du Boux, de Rocquebert” etc. On the coasts, Le Corps de Garde signified a Guard-house or Watch-house; Tour de Garde, a Martello. In Mont Orgueil and Elizabeth Castles, La Haute Garde, La Basse Garde are the Upper and Lower Wards.

in **B**: La Garde de Don; a small cliff-peak named after the General, where there was a Redoubt in 1799. Les Hautes Gardes, rocks W of Petit Port; 8A3; cf. haugard.

in **J**: PRJ. 1915, in VD, gives, la Falaize, y compris le Corps de Garde, nr. Le Mourier.

in **My**: AdE. 1728 gives, la Maison de Garde de la paroisse de Ste. Marie.

in **O**: AdE. 1793 mentions le Corps de Garde, built on Le Gresley land, abandoned 40 years, and then in ruins. La Vielle Garde, at the bottom, in bend, of Le Mont du Vallet. F.L.M.

**Gardé.** v. Gardin.

**Gardier, Le Gardier.** (the man from the watch-house), or a surname, not otherwise recorded.

in **G**: le Camp du Gardier, (V½), for Thos. Dolbel; GV. 1685/1711.

le Clos de Gardier, (V3½), for Jean Norman; AG. 1804; recurring as le Clos du Gardier, VMr, for Jn. Norman; GL. 1841; Godf; 1849 shows J. Norman living W of Martello No. 5. Clos de Gardier, (part of G. 506).

in **Mt**: Le Clos de La Gardière, partage 1715, MRS.

**Gardin, Gardé.** (an area of short grass, a lawn, a green, an orchard primarily).

F. jardin; Eng. garden; OE. gardyn; OF. gardin; JNF. gardin; Pr. gardi, jardi; ML. gardinum; Teut. garten; Gothic garda (sheepfold), whence Eng. garth, yard; cf. jardin; becoming a surname, du Gardin, du Gardyn, du Jardin 1309–81.

in **Mt**: Le Gardin du Châtè (Castle Green at Gorey), also called La Boul’lic (bowling-green).

le Gardin du desert, (V2), Eliz. Le Four; VE; PRMt. 1865.

in **My**: Le Gardé de la Rue, le Gardé du Hogard, le Gardé de Gros, (My. 461. 459. 599), at La Pompe.

in **T**: Le Gardin d’Olivet, or Jardin d’Olivet; v. Olivet.

Le Gardin du Bouàlay, top of Bouley Bay.

**Garenne.** (a rabbit-warren).

also spelt garainde, garande, gardende, garende, guérande, varenna, varenne, warrenna. Note that some of these early spellings preserve the ‘w’ sound of ML. warrenna. Warrens are noticed in Ext. 1607, p. 85, 1668, p. 80. JNF. dgèthande, dgèthanne; F. garenne; OF. varenne, warrenne; OE. wareine; ML. warrenna; fr. F. garer (to be watchful); Eng. ware (be wary); OE. waren (to guard); Icel. vara (to heed).

Medieval warrens were a jealously guarded perquisite of the Crown or the Seigneur, rabbits being preserved in them for hunting by the lord; maintenance of royal warrennae (warrens) et cunigeriae, cunnigeriae (burrows, terriers) is ment. in LC. 1253; royal varennae and chaciae (hunting-grounds) in 1319 (Cart. 37); warrenna de la Moye, de Morers, de Castro in 1329 (BSJ. 1912, p. 178); in an MS. book c1690 re the Fief de Rozel (in S.J. Library) we find “memoir de ceux qui ont aidé à démolir la terrasse de la garenne de Rozel”. A varennarius (warden of a warren), F. garennier, is ment. in Ext. 1331. In MHau. 1749, Thos. du Hamel, former Warren Keeper, and two tenants of the Prays in (C) and (S), are required to send their accounts to the Receiver-General. Garennes have been found in all parishes except (G), (My).

As a surname, Warner, Warren, Warriner exist; William, warrener to de Barentin of Rozel, is ment. 1299 as Le Warrener, Warrenner; Waren occurs 1292; Warner, Waryn 1309.

in **B**: Warrenna in falesia de Moya, 1274; Varenna de la Moye, 1331; Garenne de la Moye, 1374–6; garende de connins on le Fieu au Breton, 1368; la Garende de Noirmont, Fief de Noirmont, 1617; La Garenne, with Lodge and Warren Fm., S of Noirmont Manor; 9C2.

in **C**: La Garenne; TSAm. 1754.

in **H**: warrenna of Petrus de Sausmarais in Monte Sti. Helerii, c1309; (Cart. 408).

La Garenne, area; 6D4; ment. as “the warren of conies” 1643, (BSJ. 1909, p. 462); AMel. 1700, in additional lands of Hugh Lemprière, gives Les Mielles ou Garenne, avec Helier Hue, des Costils de la Garande, and les Garaïndes de Jean de Carteret; described latterly as “une pièce de terre connue sous le nom de la Garenne, au sud du Pied du Côtail au Mont Cochon”; a megalith was found here in 1878, nr. Ville ès Nouveaux.

in **J**: warrenna of Petrus de Chaeney, c1309; (Cart. 408).

The King had a warren on Le Mourier Fief, ment. as Warrena Regis apud le Morer, 1309, (v. MLT. p. 127); and as Garenne du Morier, Mourier in Ext. 1374–76, (DLX).

varenna of the Fief d’Ouville; tenants of its sub-fiefs, the Marets, Macyes, Ferons and Pareurs, had to provide a ferret for it; Ext. 1331; Ext. 1668 says: “Il y avait autrefois une garende appelée la Garende du Pont Bénit, qui est à present détruite, et les tenants étaient obligés par une ancienne coutume de garder le fur et (ie. furet, a ferret) vingt quatre heurs en terre”. in **L**: La Guarande, nr. Les Arbres, Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1587.

La Garenne; MMau. Both must be (L. 557a).

in **Mt**: La Garende, the royal warren on Le Mont de La Garenne, the hill opposite Gorey Castle, 11B1; a (V10¼) fief here, bel. to Chateaubriand Fm., VF, is still named la partie de La Garenne du Vieux Château; ment. as Warrenna circa Castrum, 1274; ment. in Ext. 1331 as the varenna, varenne of the King next to Gorey Castle, with a “recep(t)aculum (ie.



abrit pro cuniculis. et fuga cuniculorum (ie. chasse des lapins)" near the Castle walls and elsewhere; this fuga was conducted at night with nets. Land at Falledoyt, below the guerande of the Castle; MHau. 1562. John Hubert de la Guarande, MHau. 1564. Le Clos de la Garanne, MRS. 1647. Ext. (1668) says: "Le Roi a une garenne auprès le chateau du Mont Orgueil contenant environ 59V". Dan. Messervy mentions an annual custom of half-pay officers, who "avoient un cochon rosty (Berbicude) au haut de la Garanne du vieux Chateau". La Pièce de La Garenne is ment. in partage de Quereville, in MBil. 1779.

in O: warena of Philippus de Carteret; and warena of Johannes de Quarteret and his wife Lucia; ment. c1309, (Cart. 405).

la garende, VdeH; PLF. 1479.

Les Garennes, in JNF. Dgêthannes, the area between Creux Bailloit and Grève de Lecq Valley; 1D2; including le Jardin et Côtil de la Garenne (O. 416-7). Les Garennes (O. 418), la Pièce des Garennes et Clos Bisson (O. 415), tog. (V9¾); ment. in SRVdeH. 1617 as bel. to the Seigneur de St. Ouen. and in TO. 1721 to Math. Langlois; also La Rue de La Garenne and Le Chemin des Garennes. PRO. 1904-11, in VLéo, gives La Rue des Garennes, le Clôset des Garennes (V4), la Pièce des Garennes (V5)?nr. (O. 377); J. Le Ruez; also partie nord du Clos des Garennes (V2¾), J. Le Feuvre; and dans le Clos des Garennes, (O. 415), W. Arthur.

in P: Ph. de Carteret had, in the Fief of Ving Livres, "cunicularium suum indefenso (unenclosed)", 1309.

La Garenne, Garende, of La Hague, (P. 534); enclosed by Frs. de Carteret c1630, (OJH. 158); ment. in rental of feu Marie de Carteret of La Hague, MHag. 1745.

in S: Le Côtil de la Garenne, (S. 502).

in T: warena of Guillelmus des Augreys, c1309, (Cart. 408): La Garenne Fm., with le Jardin à Porée et Garenne, and Rue de La Garenne: 7A4: VAugs: PRT. 1931.

La Petite Garenne, (T. 1068).

**Gargate.** poss. (Gaera's way-through, thoroughfare).

Chevalier, p. 214 defines as "vieux mot pour gorge" ie. from ML. *gargata*, and this, with the JNF. *dgèrgette* (gullet), suggests the word means a defile between hills, a gorge; it appears as Gargate, Gargatte in 1328, 1331; but the entry in PRPT. 1598 below seems to show it as two words, Gar, the hill above, and Gatte, the defile below it. The *gatte* is no doubt the ON. *gata* (road, way through), appearing as -gate in Eng. place-names, in which Gar- sometimes stands for the pers. name Gara, Gaera, or perhaps Geirr, which may be the origin of the Jer- of Jersey. Thus Gaera-gata might mean Gaera's way-through, suggesting a Norseman named Gaera who may have landed at Grève de Lecq, and forced his way past Gargate to the S coast. If the Gar- is not a pers. name, it might stand for JNF. *gar*, *gars*, the equivalent either of F. *garçon* (boy, lad), or of F. *jars* (a gander), but neither of these makes much sense with -gatte. Some years ago, a pet goose was to be seen taking a daily walk with her master past Gargate Mill; mere coincidence; the name Gargate, even if connected with geese, is far older than that.

in P: Le Moulin de Gargate, Gargatte; ment. 1328; molendinum de Gargate 1331; details of the mill in Extt. 1607. 1668; ment. in sale to Jean Scelle 1613 (v. Millbrook); ment. 1619 in sale of Pison property; (v. St. Anastase); le Moulin de Guargate, in Robin partage, MHau. 1658; la planche de Gargate 1663; Gargate 1696; la Saulsée et l'écluse de Gargatte, joining on the E le Pray de Jean Le Grand, Fief du Roi, nr. (P. 532), (BSJ. 1907, p. 190-1); adjoining fields are named le Côtil de Gargate, and le Côtil de la Fontaine Gargate, (P. 574. 576A).

PRPT. 1598 gives, in VCV, son parc des Goues, sauf deux champs au long de la rue de Gargatte, for N. Pison; and, La Roquisme et du Mont au Gar, le petit cotil dessus du chemin de la piece à la Gatte, le chemin de la Gatte, for Robin, St. Peter's House.

Pierre de Feu was the miller in 1771, MHau.

**Garide.** meaning uncertain.

in G: Costil de la garide, Mourant partage 1620.

**Garis, de Garis.** surname, still current in Guernsey.

fr. Garris, in Basses-Pyrénées; recorded 1318-1515 as de Garris, de Gariz, de Garyz, de Garys, de Garis, de Guarris; of Garis 1607.

in L: Le Fieu de Garis, sub-fief of Handois; named after Pierre de Garis, a Basque financier. ment. in 1309 as "Petrus dictus de Gariz, clericus, mercator Vascon", (Cart. 237); as "Pierres de Garris, marchand de Gascoigne" in 1318, (Cart. 415); ment. of meadow of Garris in Extente 1607.

PRL. shows, in VV1, le Clos de Garis (V5¾), which is now under the Handois Reservoir.

in T: le Pré de Garris et le Pré du Pont, Fief des Augrés, MO. 1729. le Pré de Garis, (V4¼), Ville ès Normans; VAugs: PRT. 1931.

**Garnier.** surname.

recorded from 1528; still current but reintroduction; cf. Gasnier.

in O: terre Garnyer; MChév. 1561.

le Clos Garnier, (O. 732), Fief de Morville.

in P: PRPT. 1714, in VSN, gives le Clos de Bumel ou de Garnier, for Giffard.

**Gas.**

gas was introduced in Town in 1831; in PRMy. 1833 the Constable is instructed to vote for this. Le Couteur does not mention gas until 1849, (VV. p. 217).

in H: Gas Place, St. Helier; 10A2; and the Gas Works, where megalithic cists and avenue were discovered in 1952. v. Brief History of the Jersey Gas Company 1831-1981 by R. Long.

**Gaschière.** v. Gâcherie.

**Gasnier.** surname.

recorded as Gasnier from 1528; Ganyer 1607; Gasnyer 1550; still current; cf. Garnier.

in **O**: le Clos de Gasnier, (O. 732), Fief de Morville; MPer. 1739.

**Gastynieres.** (field end where the harvest spoils).

F. JNF. gâter to spoil.

in **G**: la buttiere des gastynieres, Mourant partage 1620.

**Gat.** meaning uncertain.

poss. related to ON. gât, gatte, Icel. gata (a way through, path, defile), cf. Gargate; or to Icel. gat (a hole), whence Eng. gate; or to F. gât (landing-steps, stairs).

in **P**: le Pré de Gat, (P. 65), at the cross-roads at the foot of Le Mont de la Mare; 5D1.

**Gâte-bois.** (a spoil-timber, carpenter).

JNF. gâte-bouais, fr. F. gâter (to spoil), Lat. vastare (to ravage); cf. JNF. gâte-papi (clerk).

in **P**: le Clos Gâte Bois, (V2¾), Augerez, (P. 355) for Ph. du Pré 1760; ment. in Appar. Fief des Vingt Livres c1775; and in VAuzg, in PRP. 1880, for Marie du Pré.

**Gatte.** (a way-through, a defile).

v. Gargate, Gat.

**Gaudin.** surname; locative, **La Gaudinerie.**

recorded from 1528; poss. fr. Lat. gaudere (to rejoice) and hence "Gaudy" at Oxford University.

in **B**: Les Gaudins, (B. 551C); 8B3.

AB. 1786 gives, le champ du hurel des Gaudins (V¾), for Jeanne Hamon; and le grand (V½) et petit (V¼) champ de Gaudin, for Ed. de Carteret, ca. ux. Eliz. Chevalier.

in **C**: la maison et terres de la Gaudinerie, TSam. 1754, in which year it was bought by J. J. Hamon, (BSJ. 1908, p. 279).

in **H**: le Clos Gaudin, (H. 1114); a Clos de Gaudin, Fief de Bellozanne, is ment. in partage Le Quesne, MMel. 1847.

in **Mt**: La Ville ès Gaudins, hamlet, (OJH. 218), with La Ruette de la Ville ès Gaudins; 4C1; a house in Ville ès Gaudins sold by John Cornet, whose brother had it from Frs. du Moncel, to Sire Augustin Baudains. MHau. 1505. A most interesting document, and La Ville ès Gaudins fm., shown in VRe, for Ed. Le Sauteur in PRMt. 1865.

le Côtil Gaudin, (V1), shown for Thos. Chouquet in AMt. 1701; and in VE, for hrs. F. Nicolle, La Croix, in PRMt. 1865.

**Gaudre.** v. Gendre.

**Gaule.** (a long pole, or the thicket from which it was cut).

F. gaule (a long pole), such as is used for dislodging apples from a tree; gaulis (a coppice where shoots of brushwood have sprung into long poles); Eng. dial. gaul (a pole for levering); cf. Icel. galgi, galga (gallows).

in **Mt**: La Gaule, (V7½), Ville Brée; VRoz; (Mt. 58); shown in PRMt. 1861 for G. Noel, Ville Brée; PRMt. 1865 also has, le Clos à geon et La Gaulle y joignant, (V13); there is also, in VRoz, La Gaule, (V¼), at Le Vivier. ?La Gaule nr. (Mt. 76C).

in Les Ecréhous: La Grande et la Petite Gaule occur.

**Gaupette.** (a quick gulp). (Gaupet is a Guernsey family name).

prob. akin to the onomatopoeic words gaup, gawp, gowp in Eng. and Sc. dial., meaning to gape, and Icel. gapa (to yawn), or to gobble or gulp; and referring to a fountain where a quick swig could be taken; latterly, rustic humorists seem to have bisected the word into gau, for F. gauche (awkward), and pet (for which v. DJF. pp. 401, 287); but there is no need to follow that trail, the orig. form gaupette giving the meaning of a small spring where a thirsty man could snatch a gulp between jobs. Can also infer neglected land, FLM.

in **Mt**: fields Le Gau Pet (Mt. 23), Le Gaupet (Mt. 44); La Fontaine Gaupette; La Ruette Gaupette; (spelling from the late Constable Billot); 3D4; Gaupet, Gaupette was prob. the early name of the house Holmdale, shown as de Quetteville on Godf. 1849, and in partage Nicolle 1841 as la maison appelée la maison de Gaupette, à la Ville Brée; Mr. Perchard of Le Ménage says that years ago it was owned by an Irishman named Micklin. La Fontaine de Gaupette is ment. in MBil. 1633, re retention of its use by Jean Brays "pour lui et le voisiné, comme d'ancieneté"; and again in boundary dispute between Ph. Godfray and Ph. Nicolle, in MBil. 1737.

**Gautier, Gautière.** (left-handed); also a pers. and surname reintroduced.

equivalent to Walter; recorded as de Gaugi, Gaugy 1234–5; Galter 1309; still current as Gautier, JNF. Gaütchi. As an adjective, DJF. finds that gautier, gaütchi survives in the curious expression "à Gaütchi et à Tribèrt" (to left and right, in haste or badly), explaining that these are old baptismal names. They evidently represent some traditional form of contrast, in which gaütchi is a form of F. gauche, OF. gauc (left, as opposed to right), and appears in Eng. dial. as gaulic, gauc or gawk-handed (left-handed); cf. Walloon, frère wauquier (left-hand or step-brother).

Tribèrt is more difficult; it bears no relation to F. droite, Eng. right, Lat. directum (straight); but this odd word might be an echo of the Roman occupation of the Moselle area, where there was a language problem; everyone spoke Gaulish except the Treveri (capital Trèves), who were Celtic in

speech. The interpreter might have asked each man, as he approached the officer's tent: "Do you speak Gaulish (in which case stand on the left), or like the Treirs (to the right)?" FLM. links also with Vautier *qv*.

at sea: la D'Gautière D'gouchièthe, a rock W of La Rocco; SC4; perhaps considered left-handed or awkward by those who named it or named after the family Gautier.  
La Gauchière at La Rocque.

**Gauvain.** surname; locative, **Gauvainerie, Gauvinie.**  
recorded as Gavin c1340; Gauvin 1668; Gauvain from 1749.

in C: le Clos de Gauvain, Fief du Prieur.  
le Pray de Gauvain, Terres de Samarès, 1639. MO. (C. 63). (V6¾); TSam. 1754.  
le Pré de Gauvainerie. (C. 63). (V9); VSam; part of Hillside Fm; PRC. field Gorvain, nr. (C. 132–3). (V4¼), bel. to Le Hocq House; PRC.  
in G: le Clos de Gauvain et son jardin du Felure. (V¾). VLV; TG. 1601.  
La Pièce de Gauvain, sur Le Mont Tubec (but Le Mont Ubé is in (C), not (G)); Fief du Roi; sur le chemin La Sente Vicq; MCol. 1693.  
le cõtil de la Pièce Gauvain. (V1). Fief du Roi; partage Ahier; MCol. 1793; repeated in partage Marie Ahier, MCol. 1798; and as (V3), for Mons. Hugh Godfray, tuteur de Jean Dutot, later Abr. Ahier, AG. 1804.  
in S: "endroit appelé Le Creux Gauvain, Fief au Guenetier", 1789, (BSJ. 1906, p. 77); at or near Le Carrefour au Lièvre where there was a spring.  
field La Gauvinie. (S. 194), nr. Neully fm; cf. La Fontaine Gauvain, Fief ès Dirveaux, 1817; and le Pré et le Jardin de La Gauvainerie, bel. to Val Feuillu, advt. 1965.

**Gauvinie.** v. **Gauvain.**

**Gaveline.** meaning obscure.  
capable of several derivs: (1). Celt. Bret. *gavl*, *gavlin* (fork of a tree, javelin), whence F. *javeline* (*javelin*): (2). F. *javelle*: OF. JNF. *gavelle*; Eng. *gavel* (a swathe of corn laid out to dry before it is bound up), a line of such swathes, in JNF., being *gavelyi*: (3). *gavelyi* also means a scythe-cradle, or wooden bar fixed to the scythe to make the corn fall to the left: (4). Eng. dial. *gavel* (*gable*). However an entry in SRVdeH. 1665 suggests that *bestes gavalines* means stray poultry; if so this word may be a dim. of *gaif* (*waif*) appearing in *bestes gaives* (stray animals) in other contexts.

in H: Gaveline Beacon; shown S of Victoria Pier in 1737 map; 10C1.

**Gaveterie.** v. **Gavey.**

**Gavey.** surname; locative, **La Gaveterie.**  
recorded as Gave 1528; Gavey 1607; Gavé 1671; still current.

in H: le Clos de Gavey, Fief de Méléches; prob. in Rouge Bouillon; ment. in partage Le Moigne, MMel. 1687; cf. le champ du sud (V2¾), du nord (V1½) des champs de Gavey, partage Le Moigne; MHau. 1734. Le Clos de Gavey for Jean Poingdestre, fief à l'Abbé de Bellozanne, 1787.  
in J: le Clos Gavey, (J. 660).  
in L: Le Mont Gavey, area, road and farm; 6B2: a Moulin de Gavey is ment. 1619, (v. Quétilvel).  
in O: Le Cottin Gavey, a cave at Grosnez.  
in S: le Clos et le Jardin Gavey, (S. 812A); cf. le Clos de Gavey, VPn, for Ph. Messervy; AS. 1671; a Gavé occurs in VSE, in MO. 1671.  
in T: field La Gaveterie, (T. 53).

**Gazeaux.** pl. of surname **Gazel.**  
recorded as Gazel 1299.

in L: La Ville ès Gazeaux, hamlet, road and field (L. 134).

**Geffray, Geffrey, Geffroy.** v. **Geoffroi.**

**Géhan.** v. **Jéhan.**

**Gehanne.** v. **Jehanne.**

**Gehenne, Gehenerie.** v. **Jéhan.**

**Gelette, Gellette.** (a light frost, or land affected thereby).  
Lat. *gelatus* (frozen), fr. *gelare* (to congeal); F. *gel*, *gelée* (frost).

in L: Les Gelettes, Gelettes, area and lane on high ground E of Victoria Hotel; 6C2; cf. le Clos des Gelettes, (V2¼), Guillaume Esnour, fief du Roy, A1. 1718; and le Clos de Gelettes. MGib. 1812.

**Gelian.** v. **Julian.**

**Gellette.** v. **Gelette.**

**Gemmesil.** a corruption of the surname d'Angomesnil, see also Angot.  
Brother Jean d'Angomesnil, Bailiff of Mont St. Michel Abbey, showed mill returns for Niger Mons (Noirmont) in Jersey in his accounts of 1385, 1387, "propter guerras" (on account of the wars), (Cart. 48). Edouard Sautel "de gemesil" was public executioner in 1575–77, MAvt.

in **O**: Feodum au Gemmesil, sub-fief de d'Orglandres; held by Le Breton fam. in Ext. 1331; ment. by DLX. as Le Fieu au Gemesiel; (v. BSJ. 1906, p. 26).

**Gendre, Le Gendre.** surname; locative, **La Gendrerie.**  
recorded as Le Gendre, Le Jendre 1461–1804. (son-in-law).

in **G**: La Maison de Gandre, Gaudre; ment. in AG. 1804 for le Tuteur de Marie Pirouet fille Helier, qui avait droit des tenants des heritages de Cyrus B. Brohier (who was Surveillant of (G) 1785, Commis au Greffe 1790, and married Susanne Filleul); AG. 1804 later mentions "une petite maison et jardin prise de Jn. Le Gendre fs. Ph."

Jardin de la Gendrerie, fief du Roi, for Josué Godfray, 1851. (G. 264).

in **Mt**: le Côtill de Gendrerie, bel. to Mollet de La Cornetterie 1839–1898, and poss. earlier; now Allain; v. Douet de Fleury, and Lavoir.

**Genée.** form uncertain.

JNF. genée (assembly) is fem.; one example below, being masc., is prob. for genest, qv.

in **O**: le champ du Genée, Fief Hubert (for Haubert); VLéo; PRO. 1911.

in **J**: La Petite Genée, house built in 1539 now called after the field (J. 168). MHau.

**Genereine.** (kinsman of the Queen), a surname, or title.

spelt Genceraïne 1231; Genre Regine 1234; filius Reginae c1340; similar to John Fant le Roy, heir of Geoffrey Wallys, ment. by Poingdestre 1682, and the Eng. surname Faunterloy. The early forms of this name make it clear what it means, but not which Queen; it may poss. mean the Queen of Loysescon, Dark Age monarch in Jersey, whose name survives as Losce Le Rey in the same parish, (S); and the fam. Le Jenère, recorded in (S), 1461–78, may also be relevant.

in **S**: tenementum Guillelmi Genceraïne, 1231; (Cart. 358).

tenementum Hugonis Burnof, cum particeps suo Genre Regine, 1234; (Cart. 359).

**Genest.** (broom).

a place-name as common as the plant itself; F. genêt; Lat. genista, genesta; whence Plantagenet, the dynasty which adopted as its badge the sprig of broom worn by their ancestor, the Count of Anjou.

in **B**: La Route des Genêts; 8B2; 9A3.

in **J**: le Clos à Genest, Fief ès Hamonets; MNee. 1752.

le grand et petit Clos à Genest, tog. (V8½), at High View, Hautes Croix.

in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos à Genest, (V6), for Clem. Richardson, and (V5) for Nic. Nicolle; le Clos à Genest et la pointe et fossés, (V4¼), for Thos. de Quetteville.

in **My**: le Clos à Genêt, (V5¼), Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832.

in **O**: le Clos à Genest, (V?5), (?O. 1939); MO. c1806.

in **P**: le Clos à Genest, Fief Sotel; MPay. 1612.

le Clos à Genest, (V1½. 2½); MArt. 1832.

unlocated: le camp à Genest; MJdr. 1769. 1813.

**Genestel.** (a place where broom grows); pl. **Genestiaux.**

also spelt **Genêtél, Jenistel**; F. genetière; JNF. genêté, pl. genêtchieaux.

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives le champ du Genêtél (V1½), and un champ dans le petit Genêtél (V¾), for Math. Alexandre ca. ux;

and dans le Clos du Genêtél (V¾), for Frs. de Lecq.

in **C**: La Pièche du Genestel, Fieu au Prieur. MHau. 1585.

in **G**: deux camps du Jenistel, (4 perch); ERO. 10. 1590.

le grand Clos du Genestel, (G. 361); 11C1; cf. le Clos du Genestel, ?sold with La Maison de La Rue Malo to Guill. Le Boulanger by Marie Amy; MVue. 1762. La Pièce du Genestel. MRS. 1646.

in **L**: le Clos agenest (V. 10). Fief Quatorze Quartiers. MHau. 1578. (L. 6).

in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 gives le Clos du Genestel for Ed. Brée and, as (V4), for Geo. Messervy.

le Champ du Genestel, Fief du Roi; 1647.

in **O**: les grands et petits Genestiaux, Gênitiaux. (O. 192. 191). MHag. 1754.

Les Genetaux, Genestiaux ou Clos de Renaut, Fief de VdcH. (O. 192). MAdC. 1710.

unlocated: Gaufridus Syroie, au Genestel entre Michiel et Mathieu Averty; ment. in wheats due to St. Clement's Priory, 1402; (Cart. 80).

La Pièce, le camp du Genestel. MHau. 1594.

in Les Iles Chausey there is a feature named La Gênetiaie.

**Genetière.** (area of broom).

cf. genest, genestel.

in **Mt**: La Rue de la Genetière, du Genestierre; 4C4.

**Genette.** meaning uncertain.

this could be a girl's name, Jehanette; or a surname, eg. Sara, dau. of Raulin Genette, who m. Jean Vibert c1692; Bonaventure Genette ment. in (P). 1791; or stand for genest, qv.

in **L**: le Clos de Comisadante Genette, fief du Roy, Abn. Piton, 1663.

in **T**: le Clos de Genette, (V6½). (T. 353). Greenfield; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Genkins.** v. Jenkins.

**Gentil, Le Gentil.** surname.

recorded as Le Gentil 1309.

in **S**: le Clos Gentil, house now called Tower Hamlet, E of La Hougue Bie; 7D4.

**Geoffroi, Geoffroy.** pers. and surname.

also spelt Geffray, Geffrey, Geffroy; Geofrey, Geofroy; Jeffrey; Jeffroy; Geoffray; recorded as a surname Geffrey 1309; this name seems to be associated with hazardous rocks, poss. fr. affinity with F. effroi (fright), effroier (to terrify), which in origin means to remove from peace (Teut. frithu, frida; peace); this word frithu is the base element in the Teut. names Gaufrid, Gisfrid, which filtered through ML. to become OF. Geoffroi.

in **B**: Geoffroi, a rock SE of La Rocca, (or Geffray).

in **J**: Geoffroy, a name in maps of 1689, 1739 for La Demie Rock N of Frémont, also la Demie Geffray.

in **L**: le Clos de Geofrey et de Jean Dubois, (L. 256).

in **Mt**: Jeffrey's Leap, a cliff with legend attached; 11B1; cf. Byard's Leap Fm., nr. Leadenhay, Lincs; ment. as Le Saut Geffroy in partage Sara Le Bastard, widow of Jean Messervy, MBil. 1742; and as Le Saut de Geffray, Geoffray, Jeoffroy in successive maps. Le Côté Geffray nearby.

in **O**: le Clos de Geoffroy, joignant les Courtils Maresq, MAc. 1628. Geoffroi, a rock on the N coast, called "Geoffroy ou Pierre de Leck" by Beaurain, 1757.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598 gives, (V2) à la Lande Geoffroy, for de la Court; (at La Chaumière du Chêne).

**Geofrey, Geofroy.** v. Geoffroi.**Geon, Jon, Jan.** (gorse, furze).

cf. Geonnais, Geonnière; JNF. geon, jan; Norm. jan, jaon (gorse); prob. related to Bret. chouenna, W. chwyn (weeds), echoed in OE. quyn, whyne (spelt qwyce in Promtorium Parvulorum, c1440). (gorse), and in Eng. whin (furze); the ML. word for gorse seems to have been jaunum, which produced the OE. jaun (gorse), and the F. jaune (yellow), and has been derived fr. Lat. galbinus (yellowish), but seems closer to the Norm. jaon (gorse); cf. jaunace; the F. word for gorse, ajonc, seems at first sight to be a relative of Lat. juncus (reed, rush), but must also stem ultimately from jaon.

in **L**: le Clos des champs à Jon, (V4½); Ph. Gibaut; AL. 1718. Le Clos à Geon (V8½) (L. 263).

in **Mt**: le Clos et camp à Geon. MHau. 1540. AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos à Jon (V7¼), Ph. Horman; le Clos à Jon (V3), Anthoine Nicolle; la terre à Jon de dessus les Landes (V5½), Ph. Sohier. le costil à Jon; MHau. 1755.

in **My**: le camp à Geon, Fief ès Craquevilles, 1661.

in **P**: le Jon côté du Mont au Chesne, sold to Le Grand; MHag. 1747.

in **T**: Le Tas de Geon (heap of gorse but FLM. says a sea-mark), an area where fuel was stacked to fire alarm beacons; 3A4.

**Geonais, Geonière.** v. Geonnais, Geonnière.**Geonnais.** (gorse-lands).

also spelt Geonais, Géonais, Geōnais, Geōnnais, Jonets, Jonnez.

in **O**: Les Geonnais, an area covered with gorse; 1B3; with La Route, Rue des Geonnais, fr. VdB to Les Geonnais; Les Geōnnais fm; La Hougue des Geōnnais (a dolmen); and fields Les Geōnnais, (O. 121. 123–5).

This area is ment. as "ès Jonnées", (V2). MChév. 1561; le grand becquet des Jonets, Vinchelez, 1595, (BSJ. 1931, p. 353); "certain lands called Les Jonets, the Jonets" at Vinchelez, ment. in a de Carteret-Dumaresq dispute in MO. 1599–1606, (there is evidence in these MSS that the Seigneurial Court was convened at La Hougue des Geonnais, and that Clameur de Haro was raised there); la pièce des Jonés (V2), and les Rastingues des Jonés (V4), are ment. 1649; La Commune des Jonnez, (O. 159 etc), ment. 1674. (BSJ. 1969, p. 40).

**Geonnette.** (a small patch of gorse).

dim. of geon, geonnais.

in **O**: le Clos de la Geonnette, (V1½); ?nr. (O. 237–8); for E. Luce; VVz; PRO. 1904–11.

**Geonnière.** (gorse-land).

also spelt Géonnière, Geōnière, Geōnièthe, Jeonnière, Jaonnièthe, Jännière, Jännièthe; the name of many fields, once under gorse, but now cultivated.

in **B**: La Jeonnière, Noirmont; MIdr. 1769.

in **J**: La Geonnière, fm. bel. to V. Luce.

field La Geonnière, (V3½), Meadow Side Fm.

in **O**: field La Géonnière, (O. 128), also (O. 1939).

in **T**: La Géonnière, Geonnière, fm; 3C2.

**George, Georges.** pers. and surname.

a Greek word in origin, meaning one who works the land, a farmer.

in **H**: George Street, named by George Ingouville. ment. in SRMel 1821. The street acquired a bad reputation and was renamed Kensington Place by the parish. Le Clos de George Mourant, (H. 1330), shown as containing a Pouclée stone.

in **My**: le Clos de George, (My. 426); sold by Esther du Pré to Jean Bellin, MHau. 1749; sold by Ph. Maret to André Le Brocq... "une maison... le Clos de George... les jardins et le clos que Ph. Nicolle avoit pris de Ph. Sinel, ou il avoit anciennement une maison bâtie... La Maison de Ber", MHau. 1830. (Rich. 1795 shows a house in (My. 427)); this field is shown as (V5¼), for P. Le Brocq, Broughton Lodge, VS; PRMy. 1883.

La Rue à, de Georges, VS; 6A2; running past La Forêt. Jurat Henry Perrée relates that some years ago a representative of the Evening Post, collecting material for the Almanac, asked his father of La Forêt the name of this lane; glancing out of the window. Mr. Perrée observed Mr. Geo. Le Gresley at work on the road, and replied without hesitation: "Ah, c'est La Rue à George". Nevertheless, it was called Rue de George in 1824 when Ph. de Sie Croix and Jean Le Bailly were fined at the Visite du Branchage. v. Bœuil.

in **O**: le Clos de George, (O. 1836). Le Clos du Ménage Maître George, Contrée de Sieuville, for Esther Dumaresq, 1772.

in **S**: Georgetown, fief de Grainville, 10C2. Named after George Ingouville of La Frégonnière, a successful businessman and speculator. His obituary in the *Jersey Loyalist* 10th Nov. 1828 states "Mr. Ingouville was the founder of Georgetown near St. Helier's."

**Georget.** (little George); pers. name.  
dim. of George.

in **G**: La Pièce Georget, AG, 1708, (V1¼), près la terre de Ricd. Bertram, for Jean Touzel; AG, 1804; nr. Le Hurel, N of Martello No. 3.  
le Clos Georget, VRq; for Frs. Touzel, Le Hurel, GL, 1841; for Ph. Brée jr; TG, 1851.

**Gerand.** v. Girande.

**Gerard.** v. Girard.

**Gerche.** (a young ewe).

JNF. gèrche, Norm. gerche (young ewe); also a surname, La Gerche; Baudains dit La Gerche recorded from 1668.

in **J**: le Clos de la Gerche, (J, 297).

**Gerenault.** meaning unknown.

unlocated: Le Clos de Gerenault (V4) et cotil de la Colinière. Prob. the same as le cotil de Gunaut ou les Coninières ment. in 1880. There are surnames Gernouse, 1309, Garenner, 1299, Gonod, 1461–78.

**Geriants.** form and meaning doubtful.

in **My**: Geriants; recorded verbally as an area of Grève de Lecq woods on the St. Mary side, probably same as Les Dgérandes or Garennas qv.

**Germain.** surname.

recorded as Germon 1381; Gurmain 1528; Germayne 1607; v. also St. Germain.

in **G**: le camp de Germain, prob. nr. (G, 698); partage Horman; MHau, 1662.

in **J**: le Clos Germain, fiefs de Hérupé et de Surville, with a lavoir and fontaine.

in **Mt**: la Pièce Germain, de Germain, (V5½), (Mt, 144); VRoz; for G. Noel; PRMt, 1861.

le Clos Germain, (Mt, 490); prob. same as le Clos de Germain, (V3½), for Ph. Nicolle; AMt, 1701.

le Clos de Germain, (V5½), Elie Starck; PRMt, 1865, 1889.

maison et (V6) connues sous le nom des Dlle. Germain, or Germain's Farm; VQ; bord. par E La Rue de Falle; for Marie Gaudin; PRMt, 1865, 1889.

**German.**

vestiges of the German Occupation; 1941–45. A few examples:—

German bunker, Gorey Pier; 11B1.

German power station; 6C2.

German railway; 5B2–4.

German underground hospital; 6D1.

German war cemetery; 8B4.

**Gerneter, Gernetier.** v. Guenetier.

**Gervais, Gervaise.** surname.

recorded as Gervasius, Gervas 1274; Jervaise 1299; Cervoise 1309; Gervaese 1400; Gervese 1331, 1499; Gervaise 1309, 1528. v. Servais.

in **B**: Feodum ès Gerveys, later known as Le Franc Fieu en St. Brelade; orig. a grant of 1 carucate to Guill. Gervaise, who also held 1 acre in Bekalowe (P): Ext. 1274 gives Feodum ès Gerveys, and shows Willelmus Gervas with a holding in Feodum de Bekalowe.

le Champ Gervaise, (B, 888).

le Feuguereel Jervaise ou Fontaine David, (V3); PRB. (near B, 261A).

in **J**: le becquet Jervaise, 1774; DLX, 3/170.

in **My**: Le Cervais, Gervais de Bas, (My, 799, 835, 841); prob. same as le Clos Jervais Renouf in TMy, 1602.

**Gesno.** surname.

recorded as Le Gaynur 1274; Gernouse 1309; cf. current surname Genoud, recent introduction.

unlocated: le Clos Gesno; avenue of Marguèrie Chevalier; SRMel, 1746.

**Geyt, Le Geyt.** surname.

recorded as Le Geyte 1274; Le Geyt from c1340; Le Geyt dit Le Maillier 1491; Le Geyt dit Rauvet 1584; Le Geyt dit Marett, 1612. GdeG. suggests it is a form of guet, and means watchman; a surname Le Gay, Gey is recorded 1320 to 1528.

in **H**: Le Geyt Street; ment. 1699 as "the street beside the house of Matthew Le Geyt".

L'Ancienne Maison Le Geyt, now Fernhill, (OJH, 146); home of Ph. Le Geyt, law commentator.

in **J**: le Ménage du Geyt, vers la Verte Rue et Rue du Douaere, 1546; (BSJ, 1904, p. 230).

in **S**: Le Geyt Fm; still Le Geyt family 1914–18, VPn; PRS, 1956; now demolished. Currently Le Geyt Centre for the handicapped.

**Guele, d'geule.** (mouth, of animal).

F. gueule, JNF. dgeule, JNF. dgeule-dé-lion or p'tit lapin is antirrhinum or snapdragon.

in M: la d'geule du lion, an abreuvoir at Archirondel where the water flows from the mouth of a lion's mask.

**Ghost.**

cf. Dame, Fantôme, Vioge.

in B: Ghost Hill, above St. Aubin's, lower part of Le Mont Arthur; 9A3.

**Gibaut.** surname; locative, **La Gibauderie.**

recorded from 1433 as Gibaut, Gibault, Gybault, Gibaux.

in B: La Gibauderie, (B. 308C); prob. same as La Gibauderie, (V2), at Homewood Fm; note La Gilanderie, (B. 308A), which may be a mistake.

le Clos Gibaut, (B. 827), at Dell Fm.

le Clos de Gibaut, (V1¼), for Jean Le Bas; AB. 1786.

in J: La Pièce Gibaut, (J. 141-2).

le Clos Gibaut, (J. 1005).

in L: le Clos de Gibaut, (V5), nr. Avranches, Fief du Roi; bought in 1661 by Ph. Marett fr. Eliz. de Gruchy, wife of Ph. Le Boutillier; in 1692 his half-sister Suzanne bequeathed it to her third son Philip; MHau; prob. same as le Clos de Gibaut, or des Pauvres, (V4¼), advt. 1965.

AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de Gibaut (V4¼), Frs. Le Cras; le grand Clos de Gibaut (V3), Jean Mauger; le petit Clos de Gibaut (V1¼), Marie Le Vesconte for Chs. Le Montais.

MLau. give, le Clos de Gibaut, Fief de St. Clair, 1816; le Clos de Gibaut, (V2¼), Fief des Sts. Germain, Handois and Les Quatorze Quartiers ou Garis, 1826, 1839.

in P: le Jardin de Gibaut, (P. 369); cf. le Jardin de La Gibauderie, (V4¼), Anna Le Couteur; VAugz; PRP. 1880.

in T: Clos Gibaut, (T. 460).

unlocated: SRAV. gives:

1663: Ph. Romeril holding (V1¼) in le Clos de Gibaut, au long des terres de Jean Pinel; dans le Clos de Gybaut, in aveu Ph. Romeril 1699, and aveu Abr. Benest 1710.

1712: the Court meets in le Clos de Gibaut, bel. to Raulin Benest.

1725: in le Clos de Gibaux, Abr. Benest has un camp, on the E side, le long des Marette Mr. Ph. Pinel.

1752: Jean Romeril has un champ (V1¼) in the S part of le Clos de Gibaut.

**Gibbet.** v. Gibet.**Gibet, Gibbet, Gybet.** (gallows).

F. gibet; Eng. gibbet; ML. gibeum; OF. gibet and Eng. gib (a long stick, hoe); cf. Eng. jib (yard-arm of a crane).

in B: Le Mont au Gibet, above St. Aubin; MHau.

in C: AR. 1309 mentions manorial gibbets at Samarès and St. Clement's Manor (ie. St. Clement's Priory, held by the Abbot of Mont St. Michel).

in H: Le Mont Patibulaire, Mont es Pendus, Gallows Hill; also called Le Gibet. Le Mont Patibulaire au ouest du Gibet, SRMel. 1796.

le Clos des Monts d'après Le Gybet, ment. in partage entre Jacques et Jean Le Geyt dit Maret, 1612, (BSJ. 1904, p. 233); land above Le Mont du Gibet ment. in partage Frs. de Carteret, MHau. 1678; un camp de terre à la Pièce du Gibet, buttant sur la commune, au nord de la terre Jean Gihomar, aveu of Mathieu Mon Amy, AMel. 1700.

Le Champ au Ouést du Gibet (18 perches), fief de Méléches, Ben. Bisson, 1752.

there is a suggestion of gibbets at Les Monts Millais and Les Creux.

in M: AR. 1309 mentions a manorial gibbet at Rozel.

in O: AR. 1309 mentions a manorial gibbet at St. Ouen; le gibet du fieu de Saint Oen, RC. 1515; Anne Michelle, witch, burned at St. Ouen, "aupres du Gibet des Hures, Fief Haubert, c1562; (Chroniques, p. 108; BSJ. 1939, p. 381); terre près du Gibet, Fief de St. Ouen, ment. 1635; les hures des Gibbet(s), TO. 1721; La Pièce du Gibet, ment. by Le Quesne, p. 94;

une pièce de terre appelée le champs du Gibet et les Grands Hures (V18), for Jane Le Gresley, VGC; PRO. 1911; an area at the side of Mont Rossignol is still called Le Gibet.

**Gibraltar.**

in M: Gibraltar, a rock in St. Catherine's Bay; 4D1; The Evening Post, 1973, pointed out that this name, originally applied to the coastal area south of Belval Cove, has been transferred by popular usage to the great rock at the landward end of St. Catherine's Breakwater, which is strictly Le Verclut (and, one may add, is more like the Rock of Gibraltar than the coastal area).

**Gidéon, Gédeon, Gudgion.** pers. name.

in L: le Clos de Gidéon; land of Pierre Hamon fs. Jean; AMel. 1700 and 1773.

**Giffard.** surname.

recorded as Gyffart 1528; Giffert 1607; Giffard from 1668.

in G: le Clos Giffard, (G. 653A); prob. same as le Clos de Giffard, for Clement Vicq; AG. 1804, Nicolas Vicq in AG. 1708. La Carriere Giffard, above La Rocque Guard House, 1757; (BSJ. 1967, p. 252).

in H: La Mielle Giffard ou la grande Pièce, Fief du Prieur de l'Islet; West of First Tower; often ment. in MMel.

in P: le Clos Giffard, (P. 902).

in T: le Havre Giffard, Giffard, a bay; ment. as "a creek" by Dum. in 1685; 3A3; near it are Les Pièces Giffard (T. 316), ment. as Les Pièces de Giffard, Fief Tourgis, in 1619.

"The Randevois... of the North (Regiment) at the lands Gifford", 1651; (BSJ. 1894, p. 285).

le Clos de Giffard, (VX...), Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, ment. 1622; cf. (T. 321), Giffard.

le Clos Giffard, (T. 380); le Jardin Giffard, (T. 406), la Pièce de Giffard, (T. 317).

le Clos Giffard, (T. 531); ment. as le Clos de Giffard, bel. to Jean Cabot, in SRAB. 1648; also Le Giffard, (T. 533).

at sea: Le Giffard, a rock E of Les Grasses E of Grouville Bay.

**Gignault.** surname.

recorded as Gingant 1331.

in **My**: la vallette ou Gignault demeure; VS; TMy. 1602.

**Gigons.** meaning unknown.

in **S**: le Clos des Gigons, VM. for Helier Jambard MO. (Debora Dumaresq) 1662.

**Gigoulonde.** not Gigoulande. prob. (Judicael's or Vigulf's grove).

MLT. derives fr. ON. pers. name Vigulf, and londe, OE. lund, ON. lundr, ML. londa (a copse), a common suffix in Normandy, ie. (Vigulf's copse); but the V of Vigulf does not agree with the J or soft G of this name, which may be fr. Judicael, a Breton leader who was brought in (according to J. Morris, "The Age of Arthur", p. 254) to replace Malo (Macliavus), who died 577; the name Judicael has reappeared in this century as Gicquel, and in England as Jekyll; the -londe may be for Eng. laund (open space studded with bushes), Ir. laun (bush), a Celtic root.

in **My**: Le Moulin de Gigoulonde; the only double overshot mill in Jersey, and one of four in the British Isles, (v. Country Life, June 1960); first ment., but not by name, 1274; molendinum de Jogelonde 1309; Gigoulande 1309, 1331; Gigelande 1328; Gygolande 1499; Gigoulande 1664; for details of the mill, v. Ext. 1607, p. 109; Le Moulin de Gigoulande avec... les services de la Resseantise et de Secque Mortee", MHau. 1791; Le Moulin de la Gigoulande, for Helier Le Templier; tenant Th. Charlton; VS; PRMy. 1883. Rented from Crown by Pierre Balleine. MHau. 1751.  
le pré joignant par l'est au bié du Moulin Gigoulande, (My. 969).

**Gihomar.** surname.

in **H**: le Jardin de Raulin Gihomar; prob. at Stirling Castle fm; avenue of Suzanne La Rue, widow of Pierre Dorey; SRMel. 1746; v. Gibet.

**Gilanderie.** v. Gibaut.

**Gilbert.** v. Guilbert.

**Gilerie.** v. Gilles.

**Gille, Gilles.** pers. and surname; locative, **La Gilerie.**

v. also St. Giles.

in **L**: le Clos de Gilles, or Clos de Mitan, Milieu, (L. 11, 14, 20, 29).

in **P**: MHag. gives: le pray de Gille, in mesure de terre for Jean de Carteret, 1739; le côtel de La Gilerie, et pré, in rental of feu Marie de Carteret, 1745; le pray et les côtils de Gilerie, 1747; le Pré de la Gillerie, Fief du Roi, et les côtils et vallettes de la Gilerie, with the house or mesière of the fulling or malt mill called Le Moulin de l'Homme, 1790.

**Gillette.** a girl's name.

dim. of Gill, Jill, which is short for Gillian; or a fem. form of Gilles; the surname Gillette is not recorded in Jersey.

unlocated: La Fontaine Gillette, thought to be on Grève de Lecq hill in the vicinity of Les Colombiers.

**Ginaut.** surname.

locative La Ginauderie.

in **L**: le Clos de Ginaut ou de la Longue Rets (L. 769) at the top of Ville Emphrie. Also called le Clos des Pauvres (not a Don Gruchy field). Bought in 1765 by the parish from Ph. Lemprière for £1,500 (tournois).

in **P**: Costil called La Ginauderie, for Frs. de Carteret, Seigneur of La Hague, fief du Roy, in sale of perage lands, 1664.

**Gingueval.** (a winding valley).

also spelt **Gingval, Gingvall, Gingueval, Guingeval, Guingueval, Jingval, Juingevar**; there are several poss. derivations, of which the F. guingois (crookedness) is the most likely; the name is confined to an area in (L), nr. (L. 546).

in **L**: au petit Guingueval, (V2), MGib. 1555; le Clos de jingue val from Nic. Le Veslet to Raulin Langlois 1562, le Clos de Gingvall, Fief du Roi, 1624; Jinguval, (L. 546), at Morel Fm., MGib. 17th. cent.; AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de Guingueval, (V3), Math. Langlois; le Clos de Guingueval, du côté du nord, (V1½), Ph. Gibaut and Nic. Le Bas; dans le Clos de Gingval, le costé du sud, (V3), Jean Remon ca. ux; le Jardin de Gingval, (V2), Thos. Morel; le Clos de Guingueval, (V3), G. Dallain; Jinguval is ment. as a unit of land in sale Messervy to Anley in MHau. 1797; there is a field named Juingevar, (V3), at Prospering Fm., (My).

**Ginking.** v. Jenkins.

**Giot.** surname.

dim. of Guy; recorded as Guyot 1309; Guiot 1331; more recently, we have Giot dit Gâtain, Giot dit La Source.

in **P**: le Clos Giot, (P. 791).

**Giparé.** poss. (an even chance).

etymology uncertain, but poss. OF. jeu parti, OE. jepardie (a divided game); ML. jocus partitus (an even chance), whence Eng. jeopardy.

in **J**: le Giparé, the name of two fields (J. 735, 980), nr. St. Cyr. VHI; also shown in PRJ. for VN, as Le Giparé, (V8¾), for J. Bisson, Penryn, 1904, but as (V3¾), 1915.



**Girande, Giraide, Gerand.** form and etymology dubious.

there is F. *gérant* (a manager), a term introduced from the Gaspé coast: PQ. suggests that *Guerande*, a Celtic word, is found in wet areas, and 'rand' in Celtic is a part or portion, but prob. for JNF. *dgéthande*, *guérande*, F. *garenne* (a warren).

in Mt: La Girande, Giraide, (Mt. 456A); 4C2.

in O: Le Gerand, (V<sup>3/4</sup>), Mi-Marais.

Les Girandes, (V3 and 4), La Route des Mielles, St. Ouen's Bay.

in P: le Clos de la Pierre Gérante (P. 930). In this instance a connection with English *gyrate* is likely.

**Girard, Gerard.** pers. or surname.

recorded as Gyrard 1274; Girard from 1309.

in B: fields Le Girard, Gerard, (B. 86A. 90).

le Clos de Girard, (V1<sup>3/4</sup>), nr. the Airport; advt. 1963.

la pièce des chemins entre le Capitre et girard, fief du Roi es queenevais, for Thos. Quesnel, 1671.

le Clos du Girard, (V3<sup>3/4</sup>), at Les Quenevais, which appears in AB. 1786, divided into many small holdings of (V1) or less, though a few are larger, viz: le Clos de Girard, (V3), Nich. Le Bas; la Pièce des Girard-ès-Quenevais, (V3<sup>3/4</sup>), Ph. Salmon; deux champs dans la Pièce des Girards; Roze and Martel; cinq champs de Girard; Roze, Le Bas, Viel, Jendrom; deux champs à Girard; Benest and Le Bas; un champ des Girards; Gervaise; deux champs de Girard ou du Rocher.

in C: La Maison de Gyrard, Fieu au Prieur, NW of the Mattingly house; also les becquets de Gyrate sur la Verte Rue. MHau. 1575, 1578.

in Mt: La Girard, (V1<sup>1/2</sup>), Jean Messervy; VRe; PRMt. 1865.

in P: Feodum Gyrardi, 1274; Feodum Girardi, held by Petrus Pasty, 1309.

in T: le Clos de Girard, Croiserie, fm; VCr; PRT. 1931.

**Girauderie.** (the place of the Girauds).

no surname Giraud is recorded, but Giraudot is known.

in P: le Côté de Girauderie, nr. La Hague Mill; ment. in sale of perage lands by Edouard de Carteret to Ph. de Carteret, MD, of La Hague, 1663; MHau. gives, le côté du Sr. de la Hague appelé la Girauderie, 1664, and costil appelé la Girauderie, Fief de La Reine, 1713.

**Giraulme, Gisaulme.** (a halberd).

OF. *guisarme*; OE. *gisarme*; Pr. *jusarme*; ML. *gisarma* (a halberd, pole-axe), of Teut. origin.

in S: La Rue Giraulme, Gisaulme, en la petite Quêrûée, Rue des Ronces tout près; Fief de Grainville; prob. nr. Havre des Pas.

**Giret.** surname, fem. **Girette.**

Giret occurs as a surname 1607; Girette, as a woman's name, eg. Girette Ahier, (DLX. 1/35); Girette Gourey, vefve de Leonard Le Nepveu, MHau. 1616, 1619; JNF. *githe* means a hag; *gire*, an idle woman.

in J: La Girette house and fm; shown in PRJ. 1904 with le Clos de la Girette (V<sup>3/4</sup>), for Chas. Le Couteur; VN. MHau. gives le Clos de Giret, Fief de Herupe, in sale Gruchy-Mauger in 1702; and le Clos de Girette, occupied by Thos. Mauger, 1711.

le Clos de Girette, (V3<sup>3/4</sup>), nr. (J. 882 or 897); VN; PRJ. 1915.

le Clos de Girette, La Boiserie; VN; PRJ. 1915.

le Clos de Girette, Ann Simon; VN; PRJ. 1904.

in Mt: le costils Giret, ?nr. (Mt. 455); MPer. 1559; cf. La Girande, (Mt. 456A).

La Girette, (Mt. 161A).

**Giroit.** surname; locative, **La Giroterrie.**

not otherwise recorded, but the surname Giroye occurs in 1309; in JNF. *girot* means one who grimaces.

in J: La Giroterrie, VN, for Dlle. Eliz. de Carteret; TJ. 1747.

in O: le Clos de Giroit, (O. 230 or 232); ment. in aveux MVdeH. 1692, and in PRO. 1904–11.

in S: le Clos de Canevières et le Jardin de Giro, south of l'Héritage on Mont des Varines, fief de la Motte.

in T: cõtils named Les Girottes, bord. N by the sea and E of Beauvallet. VROz; PRT. 1931.

**Girouette.** (weathercock).

F. *girouette* (wind-vane, weathercock); JNF. *dgilhouette*, *dgithouette*; fr. lat. *gyrare* (to rotate, or gyrate).

in B: un certain mât et girouette erected on Le Mont Arthur by inhabitants of St. Aubin; ment. 1736; (BSJ. 1907, p. 161).

in H: a signpost called la Girouette was erected in 1708 on Town Hill, then a public promenade; (Nicolle, TSH. p. 72).

in O: La Girouette, nr. La Villaize; where no doubt there was formerly a weathercock, (O. 1056).

**Githothes,** same as **Girouettes.**

at sea: Les Githothes, rocks nr. La Tour de Rosel. 3D.

**Giroux.** meaning unknown.

not recorded as a surname; cf. Giroit, Girouette.

unlocated: le Clos de Giroux et Jardin de Gallais, (V5<sup>1/2</sup>); partage Clem. Jean de Quetteville; MHau.

**Gisaulme.** v. Giraulme.

**Give.** v. Gyve.

**Gline.** (poultry).

F. *galline*; JNF. *g'linne* (cocks and hens); Lat. *gallus* (cock), *gallina* (hen).

in O: La Gline, noted as being "au feutre!", in a group of fields nr. Ville Abé; MLeR. 1792.

**Gloriette.** (a small hut of branches).

F. *gloriette* (summer-house); cf. Eng. *glory-hole* (opening in a furnace, broom-cupboard); there is, or was, a large isolated barn on Hackpen Hill, Wilts, called Glory Ann Barn.

in My: a group of fields named La Gloriette, Les Gloriettes, le Clos des Gloriettes Renault, (My. 569–70. 882. 906. 906A); 2C4; la terre nommée Gloriette, fieu du Roy, 1596; shown in PRMy. in VS, 1801, as Les Gloriettes, for Ed. Hamon; repeated 1802 as le Clos des Gloriettes, la rue appelée Le Neuf Chemin; PRMy. 1805 records enigmatically: "prise d'un du clos de terre de M. Jean Blampied appelé les petites gloriettes"; PRMy. 1837 gives, le long du clos du tour dans la rue des Gloriettes, for Jean Desreux, ?part of (My. 900); PRMy. 1883 gives three fields named le Clos des Gloriettes, (V8) for Eliz. de L. Le Montais, (V6) for N. Arthur, près de l'Eglise, and (V5) for Ph. Blampied.

in P: La Gloriette Chapel, stood at the E edge of the churchyard, nr. where the Parish Hall now is; 6A3; the name indicates that it was roughly thatched; in 1860 Helier Simon recalled being told that it was there two generations earlier. unlocated: Les Courtils de Gloriette; M.Jdr. 1673.

**Gloucester.**

in H: Gloucester Street. SMel. 1821. The Duke of Gloucester visited Jersey in 1817. Gloster Terrace, Rouge Bouillon.

**Glucard.** v. Cliquart.**Gobard.** (the gulper).

F. *gobert* (to gulp); cf. *Gabard* recorded as a surname; prob. a nickname.

in H: le Clos Gobard, (H. 1169, 1170); ment. as Les Grands Gobards in 1802.

Also Les Petites Gobards, Fief de Bellozanne, for Frs. Le Sueur, 1813. Les Gobards for Marie and Esther Romeril, 1813. La Ruelle Gobard (or Gabard) at Mont à l'Abbé: abolished in 1846 by the Comité des Chemins who had met there... to hear objections.

in Les Dirouilles: *Gabard*, a rock; Fa.

**Gobes.** surname.

recorded as *Goobes* 1515; *Gobbis* 1528; *Gobbes* 1602; *Gobes* 1671, 1700.

in H: les buttières des camps Gobes, in aveu of Jean Treehier, ca. ux. heiress Jeanne Le Geyt; AMel. 1700.

in S: Anthoine Gobbes buys a house and land, Mess. 1602; there was a Jean Gobes, in VSE. MO. 1671.

**Gobet.** (a mouthful or small quantity).

F. *gobet*; OF. *goubet*; Eng. *gobbet* (a mouthful of food); F. *gobert*; OF. *goubert* (to gulp); of Celtic origin. JNF. *gobert* to seize or arrest.

in O: le Gobet du Parcq, (O. 421).

le Clos de Gobet, (V7¼), at Le Mont Millais; advt. 1961; (this may be for Gobes, qv).

Le Gobet de la Jammette, nr. La Gabourellerie for Pasquereil Gabourel, aveu Vinchelez de Bas, 1582, MO.

Le Gobet, (V1¼), Portinfer, prob. nr. VdeH; F. Le Gresley; VVz; PRO. 1904–11.

**Gobre.** surname, perhaps synonymous with Gobes qv.

recorded as *Le Goubey* 1331; *Le Gobrey* 1528, 1607.

in O: le Clos Gobre, (O. 295–6), ment. as le Clos de Gobre in VLéo.

le Clos de Gobre, (V4), at Lecq; bel. to Jean Sprague and Aaron Syvret in 1800. (O. 295/6). An undated aveu of Jean Syvret says that this field owes certain dues "quand lesne du fieu de lecq meurt". J. E. Syvret; VVz; PRO. 1904–11; le Clos Gobbre is ment. in bornement VdeH. et B, 1605 and in MHag. 1754, 1759.

**Godeaux, Godeaus, Godeaux.** v. Godel.**Godel.** surname. pl. **Godeaus, Godeaux, Godeaux, Godeus**; locative, **La Godelière, Godelée, Godellerie, Godellie, Godillie.**

recorded as *Godel* from c1218; *Godel dictus Gentilhome* 1309; *Goddel* 1607; *Godeus* 1274; *Godeaus* 1331; *Godeaux* from 1607.

in H: Le Fieu de la Godelière, sub-fief of Lemprière; one half-carucate; ment. as Feodum Nicholai Godel in (H), 1274; de la Godelière 1331, 1668; *Godlyer* 1528; *Goddelier* 1607; *Godellerie* (DLX).

in Mf: le Clos de Godel et de la petite Noe; MO. 1698.

Le Parc Godel, at the fm. of C. P. Billot.

in O: La Hure Godel, (V3); E. Le Feuvre; VVz; PRO. 1911.

in T: Le Fieu es Godeaux, either a sub-fief of Augrès (T), or part of the Godel fief in (H); ment. as Feodum a Godeus in (H), 1274; *Guills*, *Godel pro feodo es Godeaus* in (T), 1331; des *Godeaux* 1607; es *Godeaus* 1668, 1749.

La Godellerie, *Godillie* fm; 7A4.

field La Godellie, (T. 1246), with La Godellée, *Godillie* or *Clos de Godel*, (T. 1236), at Augrès; 7C2; (BSJ. 1905, p. 343).

**Godelière, Godellerie.** v. Godel.**Godesme, Godesne.** v. Rogodaine.**Godfray.** surname; locative, **La Godfrayellerie.**

recorded from 1200 as *Godefridus*, with intermediate forms *Godefreye*, *Godefrey*, *Godefroi*, *Godeffroy*, *Godeffré*, *Godefré*, *Godfroy*, *Godfrey*.

in C: le Clos de Godfray, TSam. 1608; cf. le Clos Bernaby Godfroy, sur les marets, partage Dumaresq of Samarès, MO. 1608.  
 in G: Le Pendant Godfray, (V1¼); ment. in GP for Jos. Godfray, and as sur les Monts Mallet, for Jos. Graut.  
 in H: tenementum Rogerii, filii Godefridi, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200; (Cart. 418). La Terre de Godfroy, (V¾). nr. Le Long Bouet. MHau. 1535.  
 in J: Feodum ès Godeffroys, part of the Fief d'Ouille, held in 1331 by Johannes Godeffroy; ment. by DLX. as fieu ès Godfray.  
 le Clos de Godfray, nr. (J. 1022), for Laurens Maret; VHè; TJ. 1747.  
 in L: le Prè ou Clos Godfray, (L. 199); ment. as le Parc audessus de la maison Godfray in MO. 1702 and Extente 1749.  
 in M: le Clos et jardin de la Godfrairie, partage MRS. 1715.  
 in P: La Godfrayellerie, (P. 227. 227A), noted in PRPT. 1598, with the name Etienne Godfray; shown in PRP. 1880, in VG, as La Godfrelerie, (V1¼), for J. Goodfellow, ?in (P. 229A), and as à la Godfleurie, for J. Le Rossignol; a mound is shown here in Rich. 1795. La Godfrelerie, fief de Luce de Carteret c. 1950, G. C. Michel.  
 in T: le Parcq Godfray, Godefroi, (T. 762. 765); 3D4.  
 unlocated: le Clos de Godfroy; partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

**Godillie.** v. Godel.

**Godin.** (a decomposed stone).

JNF. godin; not a French word; appearing as a surname c1685.

in O: Le Noir, Nièr Godin, a cliff-peak between Creux Gabourel and Creux Gros, giving its name to two fields, Le Noir Godin (O. 83), and le Clos Noir Godin (O. 84), with a tumulus in the bank separating them; ment. in SRVdeH. 1614; and in TO. 1721 as bel. to Thos. Gabourel; shown in PRO. 1904–11 as le Clos du Noir Godin, (V5¼), for P. Le Boutillier, La Place.

**Godret.** v. Codret.

**Goedfal.** v. Goodfaet.

**Gois, Goes.** v. Gouès.

**Goffian.** poss. (ill-shaped, or a shallow excavation).

not recorded as a surname; poss. related to OF. goffe (of awkward shape); cf. OE. goffish (stupid), and JNF. gofèches (valueless property); or to OE. coffin, Cornish goffan (old open mine-workings).

in J: le Jardin de Goffian; Maison du Castel; VD; PRJ. 1904.

**Goies.** v. Gouès.

**Golarde.** v. Gollarde.

**Gollarde, Golarde.** poss. (a jester), fem. or unrecorded surname.

poss. the fem. of OE. goliard, goulard (a jester, especially buffoons employed by senior ecclesiastics); fr. F. gueule (jaw).

in L: La Rue de La Golarde; 2D3.

le Prè Gollarde, Fief de Mèlèches; the end of a meadow ment. in MO. 1687, re St. Germain.

Le Prè de la Golarde, adjoining Clos des Parois, for Jean Gibaut fs. Abr, and then for Jean Le Cras; poss. (L. 50); also for Noè Le Cras in 1773. SRMel. poss. at La Ferme Grandet.

**Gombrette, Gondbrette.** prob. an unrecorded surname.

in J: Le Fieu Gondbrette, branch of the fief haubert et Seigneurie de St. Ouen in 1722. Sold by Jean Poingdestre to François d'Auvergne. MLB. 1813.

La Rue de Gombrette, at the head of a stream rising S of St. John's Church; 2B3.

maison et boulangerie Gombrette; VD; PRJ. 1907.

in P: le Clos Gambrette, (V4½), (P. 686); Coin Varin; advt. 1973.

**Gomère.** v. Gommard.

**Gommard, Gomère.** meaning uncertain.

these appear to be the masc. and fem. of a surname, but none is recorded except a Ranulfus Gomour in (J) in 1292, (DLX. 2/301); it might be the same name as Frs. Gomarus (1563–1641), Dutch Calvinist, whence gomarist, gomarite.

in T: a pair of fields, Le Gommard (T. 1214), and La Gomère (T. 1216); shown in PRT. as La Gommare, Fief le Dièlément; VAugs; bel. to C. H. Fossey, Lyndale; a new house, "Leighfield", is built here.

**Gondbrette.** v. Gombrette.

**Gones.** v. Goon.

**Gonnière.** meaning unknown.

poss. a mis-spelling of geonnière; or a surname (note Gonoy 1309, and Gonier or de la Rue 1400); or related to F. gone (cask), or OE. gone (gun).

in P: La Gonnières, (V2); with a road on the N; for J. Agnès; VD; PRP. 1880.

**Gonteflas.** poss. (a gonfalon).

this word might be a version of Goodfaet, qv; if not, it approximates to F. Eng. gonfalon; OF. OE.

gonfanon; ML. guntfano; Icel. gunnfani (a battle-standard); a gonfalon was a pennon attached to the end of a lance; an unexplained pennon on the apex of a tent appears on a chamfer-stop at The Elms, (My).

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VAugz, gives Mont Verrin, to which the 1878 copy adds "et le cōtil des Gonteflas".

**Goodfaet, Goodfa, Goodfat, Goodefata, Goedfal, Goudefa.** poss. (godfather).

Swed. gudfader; Icel. gudhfadhir; godfaeder; Eng. godfather; Ben Jonson spells it godphere; or the word might be related to gonteflas, qv.

in My: field Le Goedfal, (My. 737); Fief de la Hougue Boëte; ment. 1615 as Cache de Goodfaet dit Bisson, au ouest de la maison qui fut à Nicolas Journeaux, et au long du chemin qui vient de la maison Phil. de Rue aux landes de Ste. Marie (ie. Douet de Rue); (My. 727 is le Clos des Landes); ment. as Goodfat, sold to Ph. Pinel, MO. 1784; PRMy. gives, le chemin de la mare des landes, jusqu'au chemin de Good fa, 1817; le chemin appelé Le Goodfa, allant vers le Carrefour des Landes, 1829; the field Goodefata (My. 737), for Jean Hacquoil, 1827; le Clos du Goudefa, for Jean Hacquoil, of Douet de Rue, 1841.

ment. as le Camp de Godfal, (V14); MHau. 1551.

**Goon.** surname; cf. Gouès.

Perrota and Emmelota Goun ment. in (H) in AR. 1299; Philippus Goon in (B) in Ext. 1331.

in G: le Clos des Gones, (G. 822), nr. La Hougue Bie; cf. Johannes Ernaud pro greveria es Goons pro carucata de Longue Vile, Ext. 1331.

**Goose.**

in L and P: Goose Green Marsh or Le Marais de St. Pierre; 6C4.

**Gordon.**

General A. Gordon, Lieut. Governor 1801.

in O: Fort Gordon, in St. Ouen's Bay; named in 1801 after the above; (BSJ. 1902, p. 16). Now known as la Rocco Tower.

**Gorey.** prob. (the people who live on an eminence).

the oldest form is Gorroic, 1180; the modern form is Gorey, JNF. Gouōrray; intermediate forms are, Gorryk 1274, Gourryk, Gorroyk, Goroic, Gourroic, Gurrit, Goreik, Gorré, Gorée, Gurrey, Gurry, Gouray, Gourey, to Goret 1689, Gorey 1789; see chronological table below. The name occurs as Goury (Sark), the village of Gouray (nr. Cap de la Hague). Le Gouurré (nr. Morlaix), Gorrivk (Iceland), Gourock (Scotland). Surnames derived from our Gorey include: de Currick 1292, de Gurrick 1299, de Gorreic, Gouerc c1340, Gourey 1573–1617, Gourey 1607–1749, Gouurré 1671, Gourey, Gorey 1804. MLT. derives Gorey from ON. vorr (landing-place) and vic (creek); Nicolle, (Mont Org. Cast. p.2) suggests the old Breton words gorré (an eminence), and gorriks (people living on an eminence); it is also poss. that the name was influenced by the Arabic word gurry (castle) introduced by Crusaders.

documentation of the name Gorey:

1180: Ministerium de Gorroic (ie. the parishes of (Mt), (G), (S) and (C)), the eastern of the three ministeria; Normandy Exchequer Rolls, (BSJ. 1907, p. 208).

1274: portus de Gorryk prope castrum; Ext.

1331: Castrum de Gourryk, de Gorroyk, de Goroic, de Gourroic, (BSJ. 1907, p. 208).

1349: Castrum de Gurrit, (BSJ. 1912, p. 182).

1363: "in domo in qua moratur nunc...apud Goreik", (BSJ. 1926, p. 270).

1463: Gorré, Gorée; (BSJ. 1924, pp. 127, 145).

1540: Castell de Montorguill alias Gurrey.

1600: the Castell of Gurry, alias Montorgill; (BSJ. 1919, p. 97).

1620: Gouray, Gourey.

1689: Goret.

1789: le Village de Gorey; AdE.

in C: PRC. in VG. gives le Côté de Gorey, St. Clement's Farm; in N of (C. 251); prob. named after the family v. Supra.

in G: Gorey Village; with site of J.E. Railway station, and extension to Gorey Pier 1891–1929; 11B1–2.

Gouray Cottage, (OJH. 150), below Gouray Lodge, (Mt), (OJH. 151); the former having a plaque in imitation of the 1697 royal arms at Elizabeth Castle. v. William Cottage.

le Jardin de Gorey, (G. 77); ment. as site of a Manor of La Fille de Carteret, 1607; called le petit Clos de Gourey appelé le Becquet, situé sur un des manoirs de la fille Carteret, (V¼), 1668; ment. as le Jardin de Gorey (V3¼), partage Amy, ERO. 21. 1706; and for Aron de Veulle, proc. Germain Aubin, AG. 1804; ment. as le Clos de Gorey, 1749; now known as Gorey Field.

La Rue de Gourey, Fief du Roi, 1620.

le Clos de La Fosse d'Aval Gorey; v. Aval, Fosse.

Le Mont de Gorey, or Gorey Hill, 11B1.

Gorey Pier and Harbour; called New Peere (Norden, 1595); ye Newe Peere (Mercator, 1606 et subs); shown as "La Chaussée H", 1689; paved oyster beds laid down, 1835; site of Gorey Pier railway station; 11B1.

in H: le Clos de Gourey with house built by Clement le Gallais, fief au Prieur, 1657.

**Gorges.** v. Bagot.

**Gorgette.** (small throat).

poss. alternative for *courgette* *qv*.

**Gorvain.** *v.* *Gauvain*.

**Gosselin.** surname.

a form of *Jocelyn*; recorded as *Gocelin* 1309, with intermediate forms *Gosceleyn*, *Goscelin*, *Gosselyn*.

in **H**: la grande Maison de Gosselin en Ville; inherited 1551 by de Soulemont, (BSJ. 1898, p. 117); ment. 1616 as the big Gosselin house. La Maison de Gosselin, between the house of late Nic. Lempière and La Maison de Morin; it was bought by Jean Heraut, Baillif, Seigneur de St. Sauveur.

in **L**: le grand Clos de Gosselin, Fief du Roi; ment. 1608–9 as on Fief de la Reine, and bel. to Jean Benest, (BSJ. 1899, p. 254); ment. c1630; cf. le Clos de Gosselin, (V3), for Jean Romerik; A.L. 1718.

**Gosset.** surname.

in **M**: Gosset's Barracks, *v.* *Caserne*.

in **O**: La Maison Gosset, fief Haubert, at (O. 1633).

in **S**: le Pré Gosset, (S. 836–7, 846–7).

**Gorroic.** *v.* *Gorey*.

**Goterel.** poss. (a small gutter or Breton surname).

poss. the dim. of OE. *goutier*; OE. *gotere*; Pr. *gotéira* (gutter); or the surname *Gottrel*, now current.

in **C**: un vergie au Goterel; TSam. 1608.

**Goth.** **Got.** form and meaning doubtful.

poss. related to OE. *gote*, *goat*, *gut*; Teut. *gosse* (ditch, drain).

in **M**: Le Clos de Go, fief du Roi, for Nicolas du Pré, 1606.

le Clos de Goth, (V53); for Jm. Vigot of (L); VS; PRMy. 1883.

le Clos de Got in (M) but with field number (L. 490): the name *Got* predates that of *Vigot*.

**Goubinière.** poss. (cupped hands or surname).

IceL. *gaupt*; OE. *goupin* (holding the hands together to form a bowl).

at sea: La Goubinière, a rock S of La Conchière, 1867; written as *Goubinière*, 1843.

**Goués.** surname; cf. *Goom*.

with wide variations of spelling; recorded as *Goeis* 1218–19; *Goeys*, *Goyes* 1299; *Goez*, *Goies* 1309; *Goye* 1274, c1340; *Goez* 1331; *Goys* c. 1340; *Goos* 1508; *Goes* 1508 to 1668; the termination *-eis* in the earliest form, *Goeis*, suggests the name is the locative of a place in France, eg. ecclesia Sti. Martini de Gois, *Goio*, c1140–1185, (Cart. 255–8), cf. *Ile Agois*.

in **G**: Les Goues, *fm.*, with le Clos des Goués, *Gones*, (V11), (G. 822); 7D4: 10B2; opening with the escheat of Emelote Goye. Ext. 1274; then Les Fossets Goys, (V23), partage Amy, ERO. 21. 1706; then, la pepinière des fossés Goyes, joignant audit jardin (des avoines) at Câtillon de Haut, and le grand Clos des fosses Goyes, (V103), for Jean Poingdestre, at Câtillon de Haut, AG. 1804, also in 1708; then, le Clos des fosses Goués, VRue, for Ph. Nicolle (Godf. 1849 shows E. Nicolle at Carrefour au Clercq), and le Clos Gouvé, VMr, for Ph. Noël, in GL. 1841; finally, TG. 1851 gives, les fosses Goués, for Geo. Ahier.

in **O**: recovery of land at Les Robelaines bel. to his grandfather Gillebertus Goeis, by Godefridus Goeis; LC. 1218–19.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VCV, *gives, son parc des Goues, sauf deux champs au long de la rue de Gargantie*; for Pipon; Pipon sale 1619 gives, le Clos de Goys, Fief Sottell or Luce (? de Carteret); nr. St. Anastase, SW of which is La Vieille Maison (P. 580); (BSJ. 1907, p. 177).

PRP. 1880, in VCV, gives: le Clos de Gois (V43), F. E. Luce; and le Clos de Gois (V13), nr. Jubilee Fm., Miss E. Renoul.

unlocated: La Maison des Goués, where Olivier Chevalier had a school for 40 years, 1560; (BSJ. 1900, p. 300; 1902, p. 45).

**Gouet.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for *Goués*, *qv*; or F. *gouet*, *gouais* (arum, cuckoo-pint, lords-and-ladies) JNF. *pitouais*, of which we have plenty.

in **P**: le Jardin de Gouet, (V23); 2ar. (P. 605); P. Le Moignan; VCV; PRP. 1880.

**Gouillot.** **Gouillot.** *v.* *Goulet*.

**Goulet.** **Goullé.** **Goullée.** (a passage between rocks, gully).

a narrow entrance to a harbour; a passage, eddy or back-flow between rocks found throughout the C.I.; F. *goulette*, *goulotte*; OF. *goulet* (throat, narrow entrance); JNF. *gouillot*, *gouillot*; Eng. *gullet*; OE. *golet*; F. *gueule* (throat).

on the coast: Le Goullé, Le Fond du Goullé, an inlet in the rocks S of La Rocco; 5C4.

La Goulee du fond du Braye, in la Braye itself, an inlet in the rocks opposite La Carrière; 8A2.

Le Goulet, a narrow inlet at Le Coleron, ment. 1833; 8B4.

in Les Minquiers: Le Grand et le Petit Gouilloit, rocks, named after the gully nearby.

**Goullé.** **Goullée.** *v.* *Goulet*.

**Goupil, Le Goupil.** surname; locative, **La Goupillière.**

recorded from 1255 as Gopil; Le Goupill 1528; 1607; Le Goupil from 1309; recent reintroduction as Goupy, Le Goupil.

in **B**: le champ de Goupil, de la Ferme; E of les terres de Bedlage; for Math. Alexandre ca. ux. Anne Renouf; AB. 1786.

in **J**: La Goupillière, and le Clos de La Goupillière, (J. 445. 444); ment. as dans la Coupillière, for Clem. Romeril; VN; TJ. 1747; PRJ. 1904, 1915 gives le Clos de la Coupillière, (V3¼), for Oliver Mourant; VN.

in **P**: terre appelée Le Goupil, Fief des Vingt Livres ou Luce de Carteret; 1613.

**Gouours.** v. Gouuers.**Gouuers, Gouours.** surname.

prob. for Gouveur, Gouvor or error for Gounor.

in **T**: Le Fieu ès Gouuers; poss. a sub-fief of Trinity; ment. in 1448, (BSJ. 1901, p. 423); appearing as Gouours in MO. 1556, quoting documents of 1315, 1401, 1448.

**Gouvernas.** (a rudder).

JNF. gouvèrnas; F. gouvernail; OF. OE. gouvernai; Lat. gubernaculum (a rudder, helm, government); Gk. κυβερνήτης (Kubermar) (to steer).

in **O**: le Clos appelé le Gouvernas, (V2¼); FP. Le Cornu; VVz; PRO. 1904–11.

**Government.**

in **H**: Old Government House (now demolished). 10A3, Grovesnor Street.

in **S**: Government House, formerly called Belmont. 10A2.

**Gown.**

in **H**: Gown Rock, NW of Elizabeth Castle, 1737; 9D2.

**Goye, Goyes, Goys.** v. Goués.**Graans.** v. Garans.**Gracien, Gratién.** pers. name.

fr. Lat. Gratianus.

in **O**: le Clos de Gracien ou Gratién, (V5¼), (O. 509), for C. Le Feuvre, Les Peupliers; VVz; PRO. 1904–11; ment. in MADeC. 1624 and AVL. c. 1775, M.Art. 1833.

**Graffe** v. Greffe.**Grafford, Graffort.** v. Grasfort.**Grain.** (grain).

F. Eng. grain; Pr. gran; Lat. granum (grain, seed, wheat).

in **L**: le Clos à grain at Les Arbres.

in **O**: la cloture à grain joignant la maison; P. Le Marquand; VGC; PRO. 1911. Le Clos à grain or Clos Froment at Highfield, Vinchelez.

**Grandellerie.** v. Grandellerie.**Graindor.** v. Grendor.**Grainerie.** (grain store).

JNF. grain'nie, grainyi (a loft for storing grain); DJF. claims that many of the larger farms had such lofts for storage, as well as threshing floors (granges).

in **Mt**: La Grainerie, a spur above and W of Rozel Harbour, including field (Mt. 76c); a note recalls mention of La Gaule at La Grainerie.

**Grainville.** surname, composed of Guérin or Garin and Villa.

fr. fam. de Grainville (Bessin); Eustachius de Greneville, former holder of land in (S), ment. in AR. 1309; for Patent of 1643, v. BSJ. 1909, p. 461.

in **S**: Grainville Manor; 7C4, now demolished. Le Fieu de Grainville; ment. as Granville 1585; Grandville, Grainville 1607; de Grainville 1668.

**Graisseur.** (greasy, or manured).

F. graisse (grease), graisseux (greasy), fr. Lat. crassus (thick, fat); whence F. engraisser, Lat. increassare (to manure).

in **P**: le Clos Graisseur, Fief du Roy, (?P. 731), bel. to Susanne Nicolle; MdeC. 1743.

**Grand.** (great, large, big); also the surname **Le Grand.**

F. fr. Lat. grandis. Ubiquitous as Le Grand Clos.

in **H**: La Grand Rue, now Broad Street, St. Helier.

in **J**: La Grande Maison, dated 1852, 3C3. Built by Ph. Luce in competition with Mr. Carcaud who built Melbourne House.

in L: le Grand Clos, (V4<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), nr. Gospel Hall, Le Couvent; advt. 1973.  
 in Mt: Grand Port, the medieval name of Gorey Harbour; Feodum de Grand Port, ment. 1331, 1621; la pièce de Grand Port, (V3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for David de Quetteville, AMt. 1701, and recurring in MPer. 1707, 1712. The Leper House of St. Nicolas de Grand Port, ment. as Leprosi Sancti Nichilai de Graunport in L.C. 1234, and as leprosis magni portus, 1329.  
 in O: le Clos de La Grande Maison, (O. 1907). Fontaine called "La Grande" in (O. 1853).  
 in P: le Pray de Jean Le Grand, Fief du Roi; joining on the W la Saulsée et l'écluse de Gargatte, nr. (P. 532); (BSJ. 1907, p. 190-1).  
 Le Douet de la Grande Vingtaine. Dr. 76.  
 in S: Les Grands Vaux, 1487, 1647; Le Moulin des Grands Vaux or Baxter's Mill, ment. as Grannaux 1329, Grand Vaux 1349.  
 le Parquet des Grands Chemins, VPn, for Ed. Estur, and Jean Le Maistre; AS. 1671.  
 in T: La Grande Maison, (OJH. 151): 7A4.

**Grandellerie.** locative of Grandel,  
 but no surname Grandel is recorded; there is Grandor, Grendor, qv.

in My: La Grandellerie, Grandellerie fm., now called Ewtor; bel. to P. Luce 1849; ment. in PRMy. 1867; it stands in le Clos Delais. (My. 726); 2C2.

**Grandet.** ?surname.  
 but not otherwise recorded.

in L: La Ferme Grandet; 2D3, with le Clos Grandet, Grandel.

**Grandin.** surname; locative, **La Grandinerie.**  
 recorded from 1528.

in G: le Clos de Grandin sur la Rue des Alleurs, AG. 1708.  
 in J: petite maison et jardin de Grandin, L'Hermitage; MGau.  
 in My: le meshage Grandin; VS; TMy.  
 in O: La Maison Grandin, now Les Huriaux, (OJH. 169); field La Grandinerie, (V4); W of the Manor, and N of L'Amiral; for P. Hamon; PRO. 1904-11. (E part, O. 1853).  
 in S: le Clos de Phil. Grandin; VPn; for Edouard Estur; AS. 1671.  
 La Grandinerie. Previously Le Jardin de la Ruelle, with Le Clos de Feugerelet et Le Petit Clos réunis; bought by S. Goddard, 1885. Beaufield.  
 in T: Le Clos de Grandin ou clos de dessus les Vaulx, fieu de Diélament, nr. Mont Pellier. Sold by de Grochie to Grandin, MHau. 1579.  
 le champ de Grandin, fief de Petit Rozel, for Chs. Hocquard, 1805. La Grandenerie, (T. 874), SE of the Church; prob. same as La Grandinerie, (V3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for T. A. Cabot, Le Carrefour; VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Grange.** (a granary, a barn for indoor threshing).  
 F. OF. Eng. OE. grange; Pr. Pg. Span. granja; ML. granea (barn, granary); grangia occurs 1135-c1180 in the Cart; and in AR. 1309, pp. 7. 157, in Guernsey, which gives the grangia of the King in St. Andrew's parish (defining it as a farm-house belonging to a monastery), and a man who is grangiarius of the King. The F. and Eng. uses of this word have taken different turnings; in F. the emphasis is on threshing; thus, aire de grange (threshing-floor), and in Jersey contrats, la grange pour y battre son grain; in Eng. the emphasis is on feudal obligation and status, a grange being a farm storing grain due to a manor or abbey, a building of consequence, where a yeoman or gentleman was in residence.

in B: le Clos de la Grange, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1848; cf. La Grange, ou petite maison de Noirmont, partage Marie de Carteret née Bailhache, MHau. 1686.  
 in G: La Grange, The Grange, house and farm; 7A4.  
 in H: une certaine maison appelée la vielle Grange... à la Ville, fief du Prieur with 'le jardin de la vigne et le bénéfice de St. Hélier in 1648; for Jean de Gallais, 1650 and 1666.  
 in Mt: le Jardin de la Grange; Ed. Payn, Le Taillis; VF or VQ; PRMt 1861.  
 La Vieille Grange, Les Coquebert etc; J. G. Becquet; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.  
 in My: La Grange; (OJH. 152); Arthur home to 1739; then Vibert to 1924; Lewis; and Stevens since 1949.  
 in O: the building of a house, with "une grange et estable", a condition of sale of land, 1571.  
 "batiments, granges, estables"; MO. 1694.  
 in P: Land behind la grange de Phellypyn Le Maistre; MHau. 1574. le petit closet de la Grange, Fief des Vingt Livres; sale Anley to Le Feuvre 1721; also called le Clos de la Grange.  
 in T: La Grange in (T. 1219); VAugs; PRT. 1931.  
 unlocated: "la grange et hosgard pour battre et tasser son grain"; Payn sale; MHau. 1736.

**Grannaux.** prob. a mis-reading for Granvaux,  
 ie. Grands Vaux.

in S: 2 molendorum de Grannaux, 1329; (BSJ. 1912, p. 177).

**Grantez.** (covered with sandbanks; or belonging to the Grant or Grente family).  
 this could derive fr. ON. grandi (sandbank), whence Teut. OE. grand (gravel); or be a surname appearing as Gilling Grantez, in (O), (DLX. 2/301), 1292; Granteys 1299; de Graunteys 1309; de Grantez 1331; de Granta c1340; de Grantes 1479; which show a similarity with early forms of the surname Grant, eg. Grante, Grente, Garans; an "argument en faveur de l'origine de Grantez à St. Ouen", dated 1639, has been noted, but its contents not recorded.

in O: Les Monts, Grantez, arca; written Les Monts de Grantees in MPer. 1744; with La Cueillette des Grantez, La Route des Grantez or des Monts Grantez, Grantez Fm., and fields, Les Monts de Grantez (O. 1444), les Champs des Monts

Grantez (O. 1410), Le Bout des Monts, Grantez (O. 1414); 1D3. Also le Clos de Grente.

Le Dolmen des Monts, Grantez, on S edge of (O. 1397), a megalithic passage grave; in this field and (O. 1408) are circles visible from the air, suggesting ploughed-out tumuli or remains of activities during German Occupation.

### Gras. (fat).

F. gras (fat, rich); Lat. crassus.

in **B**: Le Mont Gras d'Eau v. Dos, hill and road; appar. meaning heavy with water (which they are not), or connected with gradaeu, grasdos (a species of fish like smelt, ment. by Pless, p. 41; the second spelling grasdos, gives the clue to this name, which is given in PRB, as le chemin Le Mont Grad Dos (fat-back) voest sur le mont grados, fieu du Prieur de Noirmont, 1641; le champ du mont grados, fief de Noirmont, 1658; la quarrière du mont grados, fieu de noir mont, Ed. Piton 1620; cf. The Hog's Back is Surrey; W of the road was a flint-chipping area, and Le Moulin Gras d'Eau, windmill of the Noirmont Fief, a source of dispute between tenants of the fief and Mont St. Michel Abbey, or the Prior of St. Clement, from 1270; ment. 1309, 1401; la Pièce du Moulin à Vent, ment. 1557; this is now les champs du Moulin à Vent, (B. 303A), la pièce du Mont Gras Dos, Mont Grasdos. MAde C. 1660. FLM. considers it should be le Mont Gras Doux.

in **L**: les Gresses Camps, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers; MHam. 1620.

in **Mt**: La Grasse Fosse, a rock shown on the Rozel coast, 1667–1676.

Le Gras Champ des Prés, (Mt. 692); 7D2. Le Gras Vallet (Mt. 297). cf. Maigre Vallet.

in **S**, **Mt**, **G**: Le Gras Pré; VSH; PRS. 1956.

unlocated: le camp des Gras Vallets; ?Rozel; MHau. 1595.

### Gras, Le Gras. surname.

recorded 1292 to 1331.

in **G**: GV. 1685–1711 gives, le petit camp du Gras (V¼), and les deux camps du Gras (V1), for Richard Brée; and le Clos de la Mare du Gras (V4), for Jean Le Rougetel, AG 1708 and 1804 gives, le Clos au Gras (V2), for Frs. Pirouet, later Jos. Godfray; also le champ au Gras (V1), for Ph. Journeaux, prob. nr. Marais à la Cocque; and les deux champs de Gras, for Eliz. Filleul. GL. 1841 gives, le champ au Gras, for Thos. Touzel; and La Mare au Gras, for Helier Le Rougetel, who in Godf. 1849 is at the slipway between La Rocque and Platte Rocque. TG. 1851 gives, le champ de La Mare du Gras, for Helier Le Rougetel.

### Grasett. surname.

Sir Edward Grasett, Lieut. Governor 1945–1953.

in **S**: Grasett Park named after him; on site of le Blanc Mondin qv.; 10C2.

### Grasfort. the surname Crawford,

spelt Crafford 1553; Crayford 1607–68; and as Grafford, Graffort.

in **Mt**: Grasfort house, (OJH. 153, 231), on the Faldouet main road; named after Edouard Crafford, Constable of (Mt); owned by the Le Bastards, then Crayford, then Bertram; ment. 1537; La Chapelle de Grafford, at this house and dedicated to Ste. Barbe, was sold to Crayford 1550; le Grand Clos de Grasfort, (Mt. 643), N of lane La Chasse Mallet; 4C4. Edouard Crafford sold to Nicolas de Soulemont a rente on the house of Crafford. MHau. 1577.

### Grass.

in the item below, grass may refer to the plant *Zostera marina*, also known as eel-grass, sea-grass or herbie; cf. herbeuse; it does not grow on rocks or reefs, but on half-tide or low-tide shores of gravel or coarse sand, perhaps between rocks, on the floor of a broad gully; the name might be due to the green or grassy appearance of seaweed, (FLS).

at sea: les Grasses, Grass Reef, E of Grouville Bay.

### Gratisse. meaning undetermined.

no such surname recorded; JNF. grattise (a grater) can scarcely be relevant; F. gratis, Lat. gratis, for gratiis (free of charge), may be.

in **C**: le Pray Gratisse; TSam. 1608.

### Grault, Graut. surname.

recorded from Greut c1340, with intermediate forms Greaut, Greult. In north-west pron. gros like snow, in south-east pron. like cow.

in **C**: le Clos de Graut, Grant, (C. 172); 10D2; shown in PRC as nr. a mill; cf. le Clos de Grault, Fief du Prieur en St. Clement, MCol. 1602.

Les fontaines Graut, 1694, PRC.

le camp Josué Grault; TSam. 1754.

PRC. gives, le Clos du Graut au nord, (V1¼); VG; and le Val Graut et au Breton, bel. to Slate House, (in C. 190). Le Costil de la Brebis Greut in AG. 1708. Le Côtil de la Brebis Grunt (sic) (part C. 458).

in **G**: Le Val Greaut; côtel au Val Greaut, VLv, Pierre de Soulemont, TG. 1601; buttière dans le Val Greut, Fief du Roi, MCol. 1607; le Clos du Val Greult, (V¼), partage Horman, MCol. 1634; AG. 1804 has Le Val Greaut, (V4½), for Jean Filleul, and le champ du Val Graut ou Jardin de Soulemont, (V2), for Jeanne Dumaresq, fille Jean.

La Sente de Grault, SE of the windmill, nr. La Rue Crèveoeur, ment. 1613.

le Clos de Greult, (G. 676), Fief du Roi; 10D2; ment. in 1648; le Clos de Greut et le Clos ou Pré Cochon, (V7¼), Pipon property, ERO. 33. 1796; ment. in AG. 1804 as le Clos Grault ou des Ronciers, and as le Clos de Graut, (V7), for Jean Mallet; ment. in GL. 1841 as le Clos de Graut, VLv, for Le Templier, who is nr. (G. 597) in Godf. 1849.

le Clos de Graut, La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

a cup in Grouville Church is inscribed as being given by Mlle. Marguerite Graut to the chapel of St. Pierre de la Rocque, 1855; (BSJ. 1917, p. 306).

in **J**: le Clos Colette Grault, (V8), MArt. 1597; a Collette Grault m. Paul Guille 1644, (Payne, 175).

in **L**: Le Graut, Grand, (V3), Le Douet fm.



in **Mt**: le Clos Greult, (V5¼), Barthelmi Nicolle; AMt. 1701.  
 in **My**: le Clos de Grault, (My. 483); 2C1–3; now the school playground; there is a well in this field, and Rich. 1795 shows a house near it; (V3½); shown for St. Mary's Hotel, PRMy. 1883.  
 le Gardé de Grault, Gros; La Pompe (My. 599); 2C1; adjoining le Jardin des Gronds, (My. 597). Le Clos de Grauts, (V7½) MHau. 1551.  
 in **O**: Le Fieu ès Grault, (DLX).  
 La Ruette de Graut, Grault, fr. Route de Trodez to L'Etocquet; 1D1; ment. as La Ruette Graut, 1617.  
 le Clos de Grault.  
 in **P**: La Graut, (V10); St. Peter's House fm.  
 in **S**: le Clos Graut, (S. 803).

**Gravelais, Gravelée.** (gravelly).

F. JNF. gravelé (covered with gravel); OF. gravele; Pr. gravel; F. gravier (gravel), fr. OF. grave (gravel); whence F. grève (beach); of Celtic origin.

in Les Ecréhous: Gravelais, les gravelées; a cart track near la Maître Ile.

**Graveur.** meaning doubtful; cf. gravage (wreckage).

F. graveur means an engraver; this name may be a form of Gravier, qv. JNF. graveux; or come fr. Icel. grafa (to bury), Teut. begraven, Dan. begrave, Eng. grave (to entomb).

at sea: Le Graveur, a rock S of St. Catherine's Breakwater; 4D1.

**Gravier.** (a gravel-bank).

F. gravier, gravelle; JNF. gravi, gravii, gravelle (gravel); JNF. gravelé (gravelled, sunk in gravel); OF. JNF. grave, for grève (a cod-fishing strand in Newfoundland, or the gravel area beside the quay where cod were laid out to dry); v. DJF. p. 616; cf. Graveur, Gravelais.

at sea: Les Gravier, and Les Gravier du Petit Port; rock and sea areas W of Petit Port; 8A3, other examples round the coasts.

**Gré, Grès, Grées, Grais.** a sound with multiple meanings which are virtually impossible to disentangle, and according to context, could mean: (1), F. gré (liking, satisfaction); OE. gree; Lat. gratum (acceptable); (2). OF. gre, gres; OE. gree; Lat. gradus (a step); (3). F. JNF. grès (gravel, sandstone, grit); Teut. gries (coarse sand); Icel. grjot (stones, rubble); (4). JNF. grais (a stove, grate, furnace), fr. Lat. cratis (hurdle); (5). the surname Gray, Grey, recorded as de Gray 1226; de Grey 1274–1309; la Grey 1295; de Grae 1309, 1318; de Graie 1309; de Graey 1311, 1331; de Gree 1402; Greill 1584; Gray, Grey 1584–1688.

in **B**: Le Grès, and field Le Grès, (B. 631), at the top of Quaisné Hill; 9C1; prob. the same as Le Gré, Fief de Noirmont, ment. in M1dr. 1806.

les Champs Grées, Havre du Petit Port; PRB.

La Pièce des Grées with cotil above. Sold in 1924 by C. H. Brockhurst fs. George to Phyllis Donaldson. It is at Petit Port, fief Luce de Carteret.

in **H**: Le Champ des Grais, fief du Prieur du Mont Cochon.

in **J**: Les Grès house; Jane Le Brocq; VD; PRJ. 1904. Le Grès, opposite la Barcelone.

in **L**: field Le Gré, (L. 157), containing a sand or gravel pit, at Ville ès Gazeaux.

les Champs Grées, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers; MGib. 1790; cf. le champ Grées, (V1¼), ?nr. Le Couvent; VCH; PRL. le cõtil à Grée, prob. nr. Clifton; VV1; PRL.

in **Mt**: La Fosse à Grès (prob. gravel); Eliz. Le Four; VE; PRMt. 1865.

in **My**: le Clos Agréé (agreed, or à gré, to one's taste), (My. 222); for Frs. Arthur; PRMy. 1832; 2A4.

in **T**: Le Grès fm., and La Rue du Grès; 7B3.

le Clos des Grès, Belwood; VCr; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: Le Ménage du Grès fm.

**Grèbert, Grobert.** a surname.

known in France; not recorded in Jersey; cf. Gripert.

in **L**: le grand Clos des Monts Greberts, (V2½), and le Clos à l'aest des Monts Greberts, (V1½), Fief du Roi; ment. in partage filles Le Boutillier; MCol. 1618, and in MAdC. 1624.

le Cõtil des Monts Greberts, in St. Peter's Valley; National Trust property; le cõtil du nord des Monts Grèberts; MGib. ?17th cent. (L. 708).

**Green.**

in **C**: Green Island; v. La Motte.

in **H**: Green Street Cemetery, opened 1827 with 1,000 family plots.

in **Mt**: Green Fm: now called La Clochette, shown in PRMt. 1865, 1889, for Marie Gaudin; VQ; bord. W. La Rue de Falle; and Green Farm Lane; 7D2.

at Sea: Green Rock, W of Corbière.

in Les Ecréhous: Green Rock or La Verte or Grande Brèche or Brecque.

**Greffe.** (a graft of a fruit tree).

F. OF. greffe; Eng. graft, graff; fr. Lat. grafium; Gk. γραφείον grapheion, (a style or pencil for writing); slips taken for grafting resembled pencils. The Greffe, or Registry of the States of Jersey, is fr. the same Gk. rooti γραφειω γραphen, (to write).

in **C**: le Jardin à Greffe, (V4½); TSam. 1754.

in **H**: Le Clos des Quinze Greffes et Taillis. N. of Elysée Estate, Mont au Prêtre.

in **J**: Les Greffes, (V4½), Thos. Le Seilleur; VHé; PRJ. 1904.

in **L**: le Jardin des Greffes, (L. 194).

le cõtil des Graffes, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers; MHam. 1840.

in **My**: le Clos du Greffe, (My. 915); one apple tree grafted here in 1900 is still bearing.

in **O**: le Cõtil à Greffe, (O. 72), nr. La Place.

in **S**: le Clos à Greffes, (V3¼), at Val Feuillu; advt. 1965.

**Grégoire**. pers. and surname.

recorded as surname Gregor 1309; Gregoire 1331; note also Gringore, Gringoire, Gringwere 1309–1342.

in **B**: le champ Grégoire, (B. 888) N portion.

in **L**: le Clos de (La) Grégoire, (L. 195); ment. in MO. c1687 re Les Sts. Germain: La Petite Maison de Grégoire SW corner of same field.

**Grêlet**. (long, thin, slim, or for surname le Gresley).

F. grêle (slender); Lat. gracilis (slim).

at sea: Les Bancs Grêlets, shown between Jersey and Les Minquiers in maps of 1689, 1739, 1781.

**Grendor, Graindor**. surname.

in **J**: Feodum Graindor, part of the Fief d'Ouille; ment. in Ext. 1331, when some of it was held by Jean Graindor; ment. by DLX as Grandor; prob. connected with the half-acre forfeited by Guill. Grendor, and held by Guill. de Sto. Eilerio in 1274; v. also Ferrans.

**Grenesacque**. v. Griesensacq.

**Grenier**. (hay-loft, corn-loft, granary attic).

F. OF. grenier, gerner, guernier; Eng. granary, garner; ML. granarium (granary).

unlocated: un corps de maison appelé Le Grenier; ment. in année de succession, Ph. Lemprière; MHau. 1700. ruins which used to be called Le Grenier, and le Pray de la Chesnée ou de Guillaume; MHag. 1752.

**Grente**. v. Grantez.

**Grès**. v. Gré.

**Grese**. meaning obscure, prob. grey.

depending on pronunciation and accents, this word could mean: (1). F. grise, fem. (grey): (2). JNF. grès, Teut. gries; cf. gré (sandy gravel): (3). F. graisse (fatness), cf. gras: (4). OE. grese, greese, greise (a flight of steps), fr. Lat. gradus; cf. gré.

in Les Dirouilles: La Grese, a rock; shown 1867; for Grise, qv.

**Gresley, Le Gresley**. surname; locative, **La Gresletterie**.

recorded fr. 1500 or earlier; fr. Lat. gracilis (slim); cf. grêlet.

in **O**: Le Val au Gresley; E of La Vallette, and joining Les Coupes on W; ment. in sale of land 1610 to Ph. de Carteret of VdeH.

le Cõtil Gresley or le Cõtil sous les Hougues, (V1¼), bel. to Rock View, L'Etacq; advt. 1962.

in **P**: La Gresletterie, (V3); J. Le Brocq; VG; PRP. 1880.

**Gresse**. v. Gras.

**Greult, Greut**. v. Gault.

**Grève**. (a sandy beach, scooped out, as it were, from the foot of the cliffs); sometimes used also for a cove, sandbank or shoal.

Teut. greva; Dan. grave; OE. grave (to carve, scoop or dig out); Icel. grafa; ML. gravare (to excavate); but also akin to words for shingle, pebbles, gravel; cf. graveur, gravelais, gravier.

in **C**: La Grève d'Azette, suburb, beach, site of railway station; 10D1. Les Grèves de Talbot, MSam. 1734, east of Plat Douet Road.

Les Grandes Grèves, (V7¼); TSam. 1754, au nord du petit canal du milieu, MSam. 1734.

The last two examples are on the landward side of the sand dunes, perhaps associated with the salt pans, v. Sel. Areas called greve ou mielle on either side of le Plat Douet in (S) and (C) described in sale to Marie le Breton, 1619.

in **My** and **O**: La Grève de Lecq, bay with sandy beach; with Le Mont de La Grève de Lecq, road fr. Léoville to Grève de Lecq; 1D2; some events: 1874, Dec. 14. "the harbour at Grève de Lecq has been damaged by the storm to the amount of £2000", diary of Rev. J. A. Le Couteur: 1885, repairs to the hill road near Le Moulin de La Grève de Lecq, £267, proposed by F. Le Sueur, States Architect: 1911, a landslide on Grève de Lecq hill: 1914, PRMy, Roads Committee authorised to construct une tonnelle (culvert) sous la route au haut du mont près l'écluse du Moulin de La Grève de Lecq.

in **O**: La Grève au Lançon; ment. 1610 as on Fief VdeB; v. Lançon.

La Grève es Banquets, a cove, nr. Petit Plémont; shown in map c1810.

La Petite Grève, near L'Etaquerel; 1C1.

les Charières du Havre des Grèves; AdE. 1797.

**Grèverie**. (one of many taxes due from a feudal tenant to his Seigneur). ML. greveria; prob. akin to

F. grever (to burden with taxes), and to OE. greeve, Dan. greve (an estate steward), and to F.

greffier, ML. graphiarus (treasurer, collector of dues).

in **B**: firma La Greverye, 1309.

in C: feodum de la Greverie, 1309.  
 in G: La Gréverie de Jannequin Amy; ment. in MCos. 1484; and as La Gréverie de Jeannequin Amy ou de Longueville, petite maison ou buron (hut), et terre, 1659. Fief de la Greverie ment. 1962.  
 in S: firma dicta la Greverie, 1309.

**Griensacq.** surname.

appearing as Griensacq 1573, Grenesacque 1607; poss. a corruption of Greensack.

in L: the house of Raulin Griensacq on Le Mont Morel; Fief du Roi; Hamptonne contrat 1573, ment. in partage Messervy; MHau. 1577.

**Grimperel.** (the climb).

F. grimper (to climb); grimpereau (wall-creeper, a bird); grimpette (a short cut up a hill); cf. guimprel.

in J: field Le Grimperel, (J. 398); 2D3; S of La Maison de St. Jean, leading up from the stream to higher ground at Le Pendant, (J. 397).

**Grin.** meaning not established.

GdeG. gives grin (a claw, crab or grapnel); there are also, JNF. grîn (a claw, a grip or purchase on slippery ground), and OE. grin (a snare, trap); and the surname Gringore, Gringoire, Gringwere, 1309–42; and the 17th cent. clown Gringalet.

in G: trois butières à l'Hostel grin, AG. 1708.

in H: le Costil de Grin; ment. in additional lands of Jean La Cloche; AMel. 1700, cf. Gris.

**Gripert.** a surname.

but otherwise unknown; cf. Grebert.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VG, gives, un champ ès Griperts, for Susanne La Sebirelle.

**Gris.** poss. (a pig) or surname, or grey.

Dan. OE. gris; Icel. griss (a pig).

Note. Gris-Ventre, a nickname for the St. Ouenais, from getting covered with grey ash when burning vrac at L'Étacq.

in H: le Costil de Gris, for Mathieu La Cloche at maison de la Rocque; SRMel. 1746, cf. Grin.

**Gris, Grise.** (grey).

F. OF. OE. Teut. gris (grey); a name given to exposed rocks on which no vrac grows; such rocks may have been likened to pigs, cf. gris (pig).

in O: a stone called Grise, ment. as a boundary of Morville fief in 1721.

off Jersey coasts: Les Grises, rocks opposite La Pulente (B); 8A2.

Les Grunes du Gris Banc, SE of La Rocque, (G).

Le Gris Pais (grey area), a rock area off L'Étacq; 1C3; La Grise and Le Gris-pays form part of it, (BSJ. 1883, p. 391); cf.

Grise Rock, at sea W of Thiébaut; Le Douet du Gris Pais is ment. in SRVdeH. c1610; note also, la Fosse du gris pays près Le Rocqueret; (O).

in Les Dirouilles: Le Gris, La Grise, Grosse Grise, rocks thus shown by Fa; and as La Grese in other maps.

Le Douet du Gris Pais Dr. 76.

**Groceium.** one of the three Ministeria.

the word is related to the surname Gruchy.

Ministerium de Groceio, the central of the three, prob. including (T), (J), (L), (H); Normandy Exchequer Rolls 1180; (BSJ. 1919, p. 18); an unconfirmed entry in the same article reads: "Hugo de Groceio, minister Domini Regis" in Jersey, 1089. Later allocated to Roger Godel.

**Grochie.** v. Gruchy.

in H: Le Clos de la Grochie, fief de Bellozanne. for Jean Poingdestre, 1813.

**Groinier.** (grunting, grumbling, grumbler).

JNF. grouougni, F. grogner, (to grunt, grumble, squeal like a pig). Related to grouin and grond qv. and is imitative, as are OE. groinier (a murmurer), groin (to grumble or grunt) and Eng. growl, grouse.

in P: le Costil du Groignet au mont de la vigne, fief du Roi, for Laurens de Lecq, 1660. Le Côtil du Groinier, fief du Roi, sold by Pierre Martin to Rachel Le Geyt; MHau. 1876. There is in (L) le groignot de lendroit des Courtes Pierres at Les Arbres, MHau. 1538, which may be a version of this word.

**Gron.** v. Grond.

**Grond, Gron.** a rare name, which seems to mean a grunt of dismay, or a pocket of hard ground which causes one.

if the latter, it might be evidence of archaeological remains; poss. derivations: (1). D. grond; OE. grund (stony subsoil); Eng. ground: (2). OE. grond, past part. of grind, (ground-up, crushed-up, crumbled): (3). F. gronder, grogner; JNF. gronner, grondre (to grunt, growl, grumble (cf. Chiquengronne), scold, rumble, roar; or to grate, as when a plough grazes a buried stone); note F.

grognerie, JNF. grondin, OE. groin, Pr. grong (grumbling); Dan. Messervy, p. 36, mentions "les Grondeurs ou Petitioneurs" in the 1769 riots; note also Lat. grunnire (to grunt like a pig), giving Pg. grunhir, Pr. gronir, OE. groin; Poingdestre, 1682, mentions a fish called gronneur, "from ye noyse it makes like a hog".

in My: le Clos et le Jardin des Gronds, spelt Grons in PRMy. 1867, with le Gardé de Gros adjoining, (My. 594. 597. 599); 2C2; there are stiff pockets in (My. 594), where the plough grates and the ploughman grumbles.

le Clos des Gronds, probably part of (My. 737), et le Goudefa, (V12), for Jean Hacquoil, Douet de Rue; VS; PRMy. 1883; clos appelé les Grous for Jean le Moignan, 1922.

le Clos des Gronds, (?My. 740), for Tom Appleby (who is shown at Mon Plaisir on Godf. 1849), PRMy. 1837; recurring as le Clos des Grons, for Jean Applebis, 1841.

in O: la buttière des Grons, Fief de St. Ouen; prob. nr. the Church; MVdeH. 1735.

**Gros, Grosse.** (large); and the surname Le Gros.

fr. ML. grossus; recorded as surname Le Gros 1255, Le Groas 1299, Gros 1331.

in G: le Clos de Gros de Bas, (G. 50A); 11A1.

in L: La Ville ès Gros, partie du fief de la Hougue Boîte; ment. 1611, 1612, 1647; cf. ville, and Regnaud; le Clos de la Ville ès Gros, ment. 1611, Fief du Roi.

La Ville ès Gros, at le Couvent a la Maison des Gros, fief de la Hougueboeste, Ph. Esnouf, 1701.

in O: Le Gros Chêne house, home of Elie Dauverne; R.C. schools built on the site; (BSJ. 1906, p. 48); La Rue du Gros Chêne, or Ruette de Grantez; 1D3.

Grosse or Kempt Tower, martello; PRO. 1904–11, in VGC, gives, une certaine mielle Grosse Tour, Val de la Mare ; v. Kempt.

in S: Gros Puits, formerly le Grand Ménage d'Allain; (BSJ. 1907, p. 222).

le Clos de Gros, (?S. 187); 7D2.

Gros Bois, (S. 835), and le Clos de Gros de Haut, (S. 839), nr. La Hougue Bie; 7D4.

off Jersey coasts: Gros du Château, a rock W of Elizabeth Castle; 9D2; (BSJ. 1911, p. 108).

La Grosse Rock, SE of St. Aubin's Fort; 9A4; appar. shown as Horse Rock in 1825.

in Les Dirouilles: Le Gros Rocher; Fa.

**Grosment.** appar. a surname,

but not otherwise recorded in Jersey; Grosmont is a surname and place-name in England.

in B: la petite pièce sur les hures Grosment; prob. (B. 751), E of Mont Gras d'Eau; 9A3.

**Grosnez.** (big cape).

fr. ON. nes, Dan. naes, Eng. ness, which is akin to nose, (cape); and fr. F. gros, nez (big nose). The name is spelt as Graunyshe (Pop. 1563); Gronesse (Norden, 1595; Speed, 1610); Gronese (Mercator, 1606); Gronès (Dum. 1685); Gros-Nez (Mar. 1689).

in O: Grosnez; the NW point of Jersey; prob. orig. an Iron Age promontory fort, adapted c1330 with landward walls by the Seigneur de St. Ouen as a refuge for his tenantry; Grosnez Castle was already in ruins in 1607, when we find: "Phillip de Carteret... for keeping his Court upon the Castle of Grones... but a heape of rubbysh and stones", (BSJ. 1897, p. 21); in PRO. 1911, "plusieurs terrains proche les ruines du Château de Grosnez, qui ne représentent aucun valeur locative"; 1A1; Grosnez Fm, 1A2; and La Route de Grosnez, fr. Ville la Bas to Rue du Val Bachelier; 1B3.

**Grossier, Le Grossier.** surname.

recorded as Grosserius 1200, 1309; Le Grosser and La Grosser, Grossere 1309; Grossier 1331, 1668.

in H: tenementum Grosserii, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200; (V. 72) (Cart. 418).

in J: Le Parc Grossier (J. 951), fief de la Hougue Boeste, for Richard Dolbel, 1599.

in My: le Clos du Grossier, (My. 417A); shown as le Clos de Grossier in AVL. c. 1775; and in VS in PRMy. 1883, (V4½), for H. Le M. Binet of près de l'église. Also (My. 417), site of Arsenal, now demolished. Le camp du Grossier at le Vau du Tchêne, fief ès Craqueville, 1861.

in P: le Clos de Grossier, (P. 915), for Rachel Le Geyt, MHau. 1876.

in T: Le Clos à Genest ou Clos de Grossier, for Ch. Gruchy, 1843, Ch. Fred. Gruchy, 1932.

**Grotinerie.** locative of Grotin,

a surname not otherwise recorded.

in C: le Clos du Nord est appellé La Grotinerie; ment. in partage Dumaresq of Samarès; MO. 1608.

**Grouet, Grouvet.** (dirty, stagnant water).

Norm., Scan., Germ., grou.

in B: Le Grouet, and Les Têtes du Grouet, hamlet, foreshore and sea area E of La Corbière; 8A3–4; ment. in regulations for collecting vraic: "...from the harbour of Petit Port, beyond the place called Les Taveurs, (sic) to Le Grouvet". PRB. gives la grande Lande du Grouet, N of the railway line.

Le Hurel du Grouet, fief du Roi, proche le havre du petit port, bordant nord la mer et sud le chemin public; 1804.

**Grouin, Grouon.** (a snout).

DJF. stresses deriv. fr. Norm. groin, D. groen, Teut. guoni, Icel. groenn (green); or poss. akin to Cornish grow (gravel, sand), whence Eng. growan, grouan (granite); but more likely fr. F. OE. groin (a pig's snout); Pr. groing, grong; Old Pg. gruoin; fr. OF groigner, OE. groin; Lat. grunnire (to grunt like a pig).

in B: La Pointe du Grouin, Grouin, a cape on the E of St. Brelade's Bay; 8B4; "unne place qui sappelle le Grouain", 1647, Chevalier, p. 450; Col. Legge's report 1679 says that St. Brelade's Bay is commanded by a neck of land called Le Proim, (sic) (BSJ. 1967, p. 238); in 1701 the Court of Noirmont sat on the sea-shore at Le Grouin, (BSJ. 1926, p. 238); Rich. 1795

shows a boulevard, with mounds on the hill above, and stones on a hillock; Le Grouin Battery shown here 1817, 1844. in O: Le Grouon, a rock cavity at L'Etacq, named after the rock under it; (DJF. p. 616).  
Le Grouongnet, dimin. of grouon, at L'Etacq.

**Grouon.** v. Grouin.

**Grouvet.** v. Grouet.

**Grouville.** poss. (the town of Geirr, or of Gervold).  
the earliest forms are: Cart. p. 247, c. 1090 reads; Nigellus monachus Giroldiville concessit abbatie Sancti Salvatoris ecclesiam Sancti Martini supradicte ville scilicet; (Nigellus, monk of Giroldiville, granted to the Abbey of St. Saviour the church of St. Martin of the aforesaid township.) Gervouvilla c1140; Gerovilla c1150; Grouvilla c1185; Guerouvilla c1200, (Cart. 255–8, 262, 338); Grovilla c1180 (Cart. 289) Grovilla, 1174. MLT. p. 206 also gives Geroldivilla, fr. pers. name Geirolfr, but this form has not been met; shown on maps as Guovyld (Pop. 1563); Grouill (Norden 1595 et subs.); Grovill (Speed 1610 et subs.); as a surname, we find de Guerouvilla c1200; de Grovilla 1309; de Grovile 1331; Gruel, de Groville c1340. JNF. pronunciation is Grouille, FLM. Grouville is the only parish not named after a saint, suggesting that its orig. name was too important to be superseded, being perhaps the name of the ruler of the island, eg. Geirr or Gaera, which may survive in the names Jersey and Gargate, qv; if so, Grouville means Geirr's Town; alternatively, as suggested in BSJ. 1973, it may mean the ville of St. Gervold of Fontenelle.

in G: Grouville Parish, Bay, Village, Church, sites of two chapels, Notre Dame, N of the Church, the position being given by le Clos de dessus La Chapelle (G. 374), and the house named La Chapelle; note Grouville Court (OJH. 154), scene of the Governor-Bailiff quarrel in 1518. There is a trefoil window-head, prob. fr. the chapel of Ste. Marguërite. In 1615 there is mention of "droits à la Chapelle de Grouville baillés par Ph. Maugier et ux à Guille Roessié et ux. Ladite chapelle entre terre de Frs. Amy et celle de Jean Regnaud". There is record of the felling of a great tree in the cemetery in 1704, (notebook of F. J. Collas, in S.J. Library).

Grouville Common, Les Mielles de Gouray, and site of Grouville railway station; 11A4.

Grouville Mill, with le Clos du Moulin à Vent (G. 416), le grand Clos du Moulin à Vent (C. 208), Clos Moulin (C. 210), and site of the orig. windmill in (C. 209); 11C1. v. Moulin.

Grouville (East) Arsenal; 10B4.

**Gruchetterie.** locative of surname de Gruchet.

spelt Grucheterye in RmI. c1510; the surname de Gruchet, not of the Cotentin or Bessin, is ment. 1645; and a Frs. and Noë de Gruchied in MHau. 1676.

in T: Le Fieu de La Gruchetterie; sometimes given as a sub-fief of Rozel (Mt); La Commune du Fief Gruchetterie is (T. 601). E of Jardin d'Olivet, above Porteret and nr. Les Hurets Battery; 3D1; prior to 1930 tenants used to cut fern there, and Mr. J. Picot of Mayfield still insisted on giving the Rector his dime of one sheaf in ten.

**Gruchy, de Gruchy.** surname.

taken fr. Gruchy, a hamlet in the Cotentin; recorded in 1036 and as de Groccio (Jersey) 1089; de Grocei (France) c1090; with many intermediate forms, Grouchy, Gruchie; Le Groche; de Grochee, Grochie, Grochy, Groschy, Grouche, Grouchy, Grussy.

in B: La Maison Gruchy, or La Vieille Maison, (OJH. 173); 8B3; home of Gruchy, then Fiott; with le Clos Gruchy (B. 376).

in C: Le Fieu de Grochy, Gruchy; sub-fief of Samarès.

in My: le Clos de Gruchy, (My. 188).

in P: le Clos de Jean Gruchy, (P. 453A).

in S: le Jardin Gruchy, (S. 650).

in T: Le Fieu de Gruchy, ès Gruchys; a grant to the fam. de Gruchy (Bessin), whose name appears in the Ministerium de Groccio (qv), the centre of the three ministeria, in the Norman Exchequer Rolls 1180. The Fief was in (T), and appears as Feodum ès Grouchees 1309, Fieu de Gruchie 1382, Fieu des Grochi in TSam. 1608, Fieu de Gruchie (sub-fief of Trinity) 1645; sometimes given as Grochy (sub-fief of Rozel, (Mt)); also spelt Grochie, Grochy, (v. BSJ. 1904, 1917, 1919).

le Clos Gruchy, de Gruchy, (T. 1308), at Trinity Manor; shown 1821, (BSJ. 1964, p. 439). Le Clos Gruchy (T. 1299). unlocated: les champs ou Clos de Gruchy, (V3); partage Gruchy; MHau. 1711.

for Jeanne Gruchy fields v. Pauvres.

**Grune, dim. Grunot.** (a submerged flat-topped rock), a name common throughout the islands. Usually surrounded by deep water; just below the surface at low tide; occasionally uncovered; Norm. grunne; JNF. greune, grunne; Scan. gruna, grund (shoal); ON. grunnr (shallow). Icel. grun (rocky bottom).

off the north coast: La Grune du Becquet and La Grune du Douet, rocks off Grève de Lecq. Also La Grune de Lecq and La Grune du Seur-vouët.

La Grune, a rock off Les Hurets; 3D1.

off the south-west coast: La Grune de l'église, Les Grunes Houllières, rocks W of Corbière.

off the south coast: rocks off St. Aubin's Bay; La Grande et Petite Grune, and Les Grunes St. Michel, ment. in SD. 1600–50, and by Dum. in 1685; la plate grune apres de Sillette (at the entry to the Bay), La Cloche 1636, (BSJ. 1890, p. 471); La, Les Grunes du Port, E of Noirmont, ment. by Dum. 1685, and in maps of 1770 et subs; Les Grunes Vaudin, La Grande Vaudin and South-West Rock; Les Grunnes es Dards; Le Grunot, 1843; rocks off Grève d'Azette, Trois Grunes.

off the south-east coast: Les Grunes du Gris Banc, S of Grand Four, SE of La Rocque, 1894, 1904: La Grune au Feuvre, E of Seymour Tower; East Grune, and Grune La Hauche, SE of Caramé, 1867; Les Grunes des Cauds Sablons, nr. L'Avarison, (BSJ. 1907, p. 216). off the east coast: Les Grunes, E of Gorey; des Sept Grunes or Seven Grunes, E of Anne Port; La Grune du Nord, S of St. Catherine's lighthouse. In the Paternosters: La Grune de Lecq, and South-west of

Grune du Seur-vouët. In Les Ecrêhous: various maps show, Grune Noël; Grune du Son and Trais Grune Sond (cf. English, sound).

in Les Dirouilles: maps of 1843–94 show, La Grune du Nord-ouest, La Grune du Sud-ouest; Faed's map shows, La Grune ès Dards, and La Drune du Sond.

in maps of Les Minquiers, we find, Grune à Croc, Cro; Grune Gauvin; Haute Grune; Grune Marie; Grune du Nord-ouest; Grune de Norman; Grune Tare; Les Trais Grunes; and Grune de Turbot.

unlocated: Les Grunes de D'houors; and Les Longues Grunes. Several instances of Les Hougues Grunes recorded.

**Grunot.** v. Grune.

**Grupieaux.** (stony land).

JNF. grupé (stony ground).

in P: Les Grupeaux, road, and Le Mont des Grupieaux, lane, 6C2; PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives, un champ ès Gruppeaux, for Le Sebirel. Given as Gapeaux in 1878.

fields, Les Grands Grupieaux de Bas, Le Clos des Grupieaux, la pièce au sud des Grupieaux, and Les Grupieaux, (P. 848. 850–2. 859); 6C4; PRP. 1880, in VSN, adds, Les Petits Grupeaux, (V2½), for Marie Edwards, nr. (P. 850).

**Guard House.**

cf. guet, garde. Many instances round the coast.

in J: Guard House, ruin, Ronez; 2B1.

Guard House, site of, at La Crête; 3A3.

in T: Guard House, Petit Port; 3A4.

**Guay.** v. Guet.

**Guédon, Guelon.** appar. a surname,

but not otherwise recorded; none of the following seem helpful: (1). F. guède (woad), guéder (to dye with woad); (2). JNF. guédon (a rage), OE. wedan (to rave); (3). JNF. guédot, quétot (a pig).

in My: le Clos de la Ruette du Val Gedeon (My. 421) fieu du Roi, with a patch to the N La Fosse. MADC 1741. A house on it bought by Le Vesconte, 1762; Clos de la Ruette du Val Guedon, (V3), Fief ès Vingt Livres, MADC 1781. This lanc was on the boundary of the fiefs du Roi and Vingt Livres, and the house is likely to be nr. Les Buis.

La Grande Route du Val Guédon, recorded by J. P. Le Brocq fr. PRMy. 1967; cf. La Ruette du Val Guelon, fr. Le Rondin to la maison Amice Belin, PRMy. 1801; repeated 1808 as la terre Pierre Gasnier; it is the lower part of the road fr. Broughton Lodge to Le Rondin.

**Gueline.** prob. (poultry, or hen-run).

JNF. glinne (fowl or hens); Lat. galina (a hen).

in B: terre appelée La Gueline, bel. to Ph. Le Mestre; Court Rolls, Fief au Prieur de Noirmont, 1614, (BSJ. 1926, p. 256).

in L: La Gueline, Fief du Roi; MEsn, 1625.

**Guelon.** v. Guédon.

**Guenaut.** surname.

Guenard occurs 1655; Germanic origin indicating strong hope.

in O: le Clos de Guenaut, (V4½); A. Arthur, Le Coin; VPC; PRO. 1907.

**Guendois.** meaning unknown.

in J: le Clos Guendois, (J. 999).

**Guenetier, Le Guenetier,** surname; fem. **La Guenetière.**

recorded from 1274, exclusively in (S), with many variations: Le Gerentier, Le Gernenter, Gernet, de Gerneter, Le Gerneter, Le Gernetier, Le Grenetier, Guenetier, La Guenetière, Guennetière, Le Guenetier, La G'netière.

in S: Le Fieu au Guenetier; there are many references to this holding, eg: l'Ostel à La G'netière, RS. 1461–78; MHau. 1545. Land on le Fieu au Guenetier ès Caruees, MHau. 1555. The fief appears in the disposal of le Clos Perreault by the Dirvault family in 1549. A Laurens Le Guenetier was married at St. Saviour's in 1568. This fief includes Poplar House, but Tower Hamlet (Le Clos Gentil) immediately in front of it is on the Fief de la Hougue. 1611, Jean Amy builds a house on the fief, in le Clos de Corvettes, qv: 1666, le Clos de la Cache (v. Chasse) is sold; in AS. 1671, le Clos de La Guenetière, or La Guennetière, shown for Ph. Le Feuvre, a field now réuni avec le neuf jardin as (S. 667–8), 10B1: in 1735–6 and 1840, the Falle fam. had property on this fief, at Le Creux Gauvain, followed by the Journeaux fam.; in 1798 there was sale of property on the fief by Du Tot to Collas.

**Guennière.** allied to Guenaut qv.

the surname Guénier is current.

in T: le Clos de Guennières, (V6½); ?nr. (T. 952); Broadfields VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Guerant.** v. Guerent.

**Guerdain.** surname; locative, **La Guerdainerie.**

recorded as de Gurdyn 1309; Gurdin 1323; Gerdain 1528; Le Guerdain 1607; Guerdain 1668.

in B: L'Ile au Guerdain, aux Guerdains, la Tour Janvrin or Janvin's Tomb; named after the fam. Le Goupil dit Guerdain, owning land here; initials TLG. MB. 1607 on neighbouring farm is Thos. Le Goupil dit Guerdain, who m. Marie Benest

1602. Capt. Ph. Janvrin, dying of plague on the ship *Esther*, was buried here 1721. The tower on the islet, built 1808–11, is called *Portelet Tower*; 9C3.

in **H**: le Clos de Guerdain, avec Abr. Esnouf; SRMel; le Clos de Bas de Guerdain, avec hers Abr. Esnouf; AMel. 1700, Ed Gavet 1822.

in **J**: le Clos de Guerdain, nord et sud; VHé; for Jean Hamon; and du sud, for Edo. Baudains; TJ. 1747. Fiefs Hérupé and Surville.

in **L**: le Clos de Guerdain, (L. 640); ment. in mesure des terres d'Elie Godel; MMel. 1820.

in **O**: Le Guerdain, (O. 457); prob. same as le Clos de Quardin, (V3), T. Vautier, La Croix, nr. Creux Bailloit; VLéo; PRO. 1911.

in **T**: La Rue Guerdain, leading to La Guerdainerie; 3C4; home of Guerdain, then Le Geyt, Rondel and le Sueur; has a lintel 1597, and parts of shaft of a wayside cross, and le Clos de la Croix behind the house; for its mint, and the "naughty money"; v. OJH. 54. 157.

**Guerent, Guerant.** surname.

recorded in (C), 1331 to 1402.

prob. in **C**: Matheus Le Prevost sus Fontaine Guerant, trois camps, (V3½); ment. in rentes due to St. Clement's Priory 1381, (Cart. 74).

**Guererie.** prob. connected with *guerre* (war). FLM.

cf. guérais, gueret.

in **L**: La Guererie, Guerrierie 3C1.

in **P**: La Dgèrrie at Val de la Mare.

**Guéret.** (land ploughed but unsown, fallow land, furrow).

F. guéret; Lat. *vervactum*; cf. guérais, guererie; but note surname Guerent, Guerant above.

in **L**: PRL. gives, in VCTS. le grand Jardin et le Clos Gueret, réunis, (V7½), Ville au Bas House; with le Jardin Gueret, (V1½); and, in VCM. le Jardin Gueret, bord. W on La Rue de la Ville au Bas, (L. 416) nr. La Citadelle. Le Clos du Guérais (L. 640).

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VD. gives, les pendants du Clos Gueret, for Alexandre.

**Guernsey.** the sister island. Guernesey if spoken in French.

occurring here either because the island was visible, or because Guernsye men had settled here, or fr. the surname of Guernesey, recorded 1309 to c1340 as Le Guernerieis, de Guernerrie, Gernesy, de Gernerei, Gernereye.

in **G**: Acte touchant le voyage de Guernesey, 1638. MO. (Debora Dumaresq). Ext. 1668, p. 52, in MHau, says: "Les Tenants de la Vingtaine de la Rocque doivent fournir deux bateaux pour aller en Guernesey, et sont affranchis du chariage des Breuvages que doivent les autres tenants sur le fief du Roi"; and on pp. 50–53, "Ceux qui doivent au voyage de Guernesey: Premier et Second bateau", and, "suivant le Règlement pour le service du voyage de Guernesey, selon l'appariement du 8 Jan. 1685 et 7 Sep. 1711". MGib. 1740 gives, "fournir la moitié d'un homme au voyage de Guernesey". The Voyage de Guernesey was for tenants in (C) as well as (G). Le petit bequet appellé Guernesey, AG. 1708.

in **My**: le Clos de Guernesey, nr. Col de la Rocque; (My. 155. 234).

in **O**: le Clos de la Ville de Guernesey, (V4¼), (O. 1056), for C. Hamon; VM1; PRO. 1904–11; also called le Clos de Guernesey, or le Clos de la Ville ou de Guernesey, recorded by FLM as Lè Clios és Dgèrnéthiais.

in Les Iles Chausey there is a feature named Les Guernesiais.

**Guerrierie.** v. Guererie.

**Guet.** (guard-house, watch-tower).

ON. *gaeta*, *gjata* (to watch), *gaetir* (warden); JNF. *dget*, *dgi* (watch, guard); Eng. *guérite*, *garret* (watch-turret); this root appears in Jethou, formerly called *Guetehou*, *Ketehou*; and in the name Hugo de Guetevilla of Alderney 1182, showing that some branches of the de Quetteville fam. have this name derivation. Reference to guard duty is frequent in old records: thus, AdE. 1558, apres avoer este trouves en faulte de navoer bien guette; AdE. 1596, quelque convenient nombre dhommes a faire guet a lyslet; AdE. 1597, les guetz tant de nuit que de jour; in 1636, prisoners released from Turkish captivity were made francq de guet et garde et de tous autres vils services, (La Cloche, BSJ. 1890, p. 479); MO. 1640 contains an order to men of St. Clement to report for guard duty au guet à la Ville; AdE. 1691 orders Maisons de Guet to be built in (C), sur la pointe de Roquebert: in (G), at le Boulevard du Maresq ou de Frs. Piroet: by (S), at le Boulevard de la Rocque in (G). cf. Quemont.

in **C**: La Maison de Guet sur la pointe de Roquebert MO. 1691.

le Clos de Guet, adjoining Lezardieux; VRqr; PRC. (C11).

in **G**: La Maison de Guet au boulevard du maresq ou de François Piroet. MO. 1691.

in **Mt**: La Joureille du Guet, or Watch Tower, Gorey Castle, (BSJ. 1933, p. 174); a muster-roll of 1531 of 12 Guetteurs for Gorey Castle survives, (BSJ. 1906, pp. 93–104).

La Longue Pièce du Guez, (V½), Rozel Manor; AdE. 1597 records that the people of...la vingtaine de maulfanc refusent...de venir au guet de Rosel.

in **P**: Le Mont au Guet, Dget, Dgi, a hill above St. Ouen's Bay, the lane along it and the lane below it; 5D1; it was once a regular look-out against enemy attack, and watch-towers may well have been built here, PRPT. 1714, in VG, has Le Mont au Guet; field (P. 228) is Le Mont au Guet; PRP. 1880, in VG, has le champ Mont au Gué, for J. Fleury.

in **S**: La Maison de Guet au boulevard de la Rocque en la paroisse de Grouville. Note parish where it is situated.

in **T**: Le Nez du Guet, cape; 4A1; AdE. 1786 gives, le Corps de Garde du nez du Guet, and in 1787, le Corps de Garde appellé le Guet, Fief de Petit Rozel; boulevards shown here in Rich. 1795; Le Nez du Guet Fort was in building 1745; cf. Conyct.

at sea: La Guette, a rock pool in St. Ouen's Bay; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391), wrongly given for La Tchuette.

**Guevain.** surname.

recorded as Guevin 1607; Gevain 1616; Guevain 1668.

in **H**: le Clos de Guevain, Fief du Roi; ment. in sale Messervy-Nicolle; MdeC. 1730; in Surville-Beauchamp area.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Guevain, (V4), Aron Messervy; Mt. 1701; shown as le Clos de Guevent, in sale Nicolle-Gaudin, MdeC. 1752.

unlocated: Le Maresq Guevain, non loin du Parc Jutize, 1617.

**Guevent.** v. Guevain.**Guichard.** surname.

recorded as Gichart, Guichart 1309 and earlier.

in **J**: le Clos de Guichard, (V2¼), P. Mauger, Terreneuve; VD; PRJ. 1915.

**Guilbert, Gilbert.** surname.

recorded from 1299 as Gilbert, Guibert, Guilbert, Guillebert.

in **B**: in La Ville Guilbert, Dgibert, an area including (B. 497. 497A); AB. 1786 gives, terre dans le Clos de la Ville Guilbert, (V9½), for Ed. Marett of Beau Vallon; un champ dans la Ville Gilbert, (V½), for Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre; note also le Clos des Champs Gehan, (B. 556–7), adjoining La Ville Guilbert, for hrs. Jean Orange.

in **S**: Le Clos de Guillebert et d'Hautrée, fief de la fille de Carteret et de Petit Rosel et de Grainville. Sold in 1734 by Marie Ahier to Michel Bree fs Michel.

**Guillaume.** pers. name, becoming a surname; locative, **La Guillaumerie.**

cf. Guille, Guillemet, Guillemine; the Teut. name Willahelm, fr. vilja (will), helma (helmet), becoming Guilielmus in ML., Guilielm in F., William in Eng.; poss. derived fr. Bret. *guel* (solid).

in **J**: Le Cheval Guillaume, a rock in Bonne Nuit Bay; 3A1; called Guillaume in 1739, Cheval today; cf. Cheval.

in **L**: le Clos de Guillaume et Clos d'Acree réunis, fief de la Hougue Boète; partage Bigrel 1864. (L. 2).

in **Mt**: La Rue de Guillaume et d'Anneville, or La Rue Guille; 4C4; 4D3.

in **O**: le Clos de Guillaume et les Longs Champs, (V5½), A. J. Arthur, Le Coin; VPC; PRO. 1904–11.

in **P**: le camp de Beaumont dedans le Clos Jacques Guillaume, (V1¼); partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

in **S**: La Guillaumerie fm. and Cottage, and La Rue de La Guillaumerie, (OJH. 157); 7B3; ment. in Mess. 1603 as the house of Mathieu Guillaume, Fief du Roy, nr. to the house of Damian Poingdestre; and prob. the origin of La Guillaumerie Cottage.

le Clos de Guillaume, Fief de La Houquette; MGib. 1751.

in **T**: le Clos de Guillaume, (V6), (T. 1253); VAugs.

**Guille.** surname.

abbrev. of Guillaume; recorded from c1340.

in **G**: ses côtés des Vaux de Guille; VRq; Frs. Le Rogetel ca. ux.

in **Mt**: La Rue Guille; 4C4; 4D3; cf. Guillaume.

in **My**: le Rondin à Jean Guille, au but de la lande de dessus Crabbé; VN; ?(My. 134); ment. in TMy; v. Ext. 1607, which shows a Jean Guille in (My); note les Jardins de Yves Guille, not ment. in the Ext.

**Guilleaume.** v. Guillaume.**Guillemette.** surname; locative, **La Guillemetterie.**

a dim. of Guillaume; cf. Eng. surname Willmett; reintroduced today as Guillemet.

in **C**: Clos des Guillemette, fief du Prieur, Jean Averty, 1724.

in **H**: La Maison de Guillemette, avec Jean Poingdestre; AMel. 1700; prob. the same as La Guillemetterie; partage Poingdestre in MHau. 1753 gives, la maison et les deux jardins de Guillemette, Guillemette, de la Guillemeterie, Guillemetterie, (V7½); et le jardin de l'est (V2¼) et du ouest (V3¼) de la Guillemetterie. (H. 1309) Fief de Mèlèches.

**Guillemin, Guillemine.** pers. and surname; locative, **La Guilleminerie.**

a dim. of Guillaume; as a girl's name, Wilhelmina, Wilhelmine.

in **C**: Le Guillemin, Guilleman, Gaillmain, (C. 248); 11C1.

le Clos de Guillemin, (V4½), bel. to Le Prè which is in (C. 203); PRC.

in **G**: le Clos dit Guillemine, (V5¼), for Jean Nicolle, later H. Dumaresq; AG. 1804.

la Pièce Guillemine, (V1¼), for Richard Alexandre, AG. 1708, and for Thos. Marett; TG. 1851.

in **Mt**: le Costil Guillemine, Fief du Roi; partage Baudains; MPer. 1661.

in **O**: La Guilleminerie, (O. 444); ment. in aveu of Jeanne Chevalier; SROr. 1800.

unlocated: la Pièce de Guillemine; partage Alexandre; MHau. 1662.

**Guillemot.** (guillemot).

F. Eng. guillemot; fr. Bret. gwelan, gwylan (gull), and F. moette, OF. mouette, Eng. mew; a Teut. root; in JNF. the guillemot is gaude, gode: a bird of the northern cliffs.

off the east coast: Les Guillemots, Guillimots; rocks and a spar buoy, in Grouville Bay, 1867, 1894; 11B3.

in Les Ecréhous: a rock named Le Guillemot.

**Guillet.** pers. and surname.

dim. of Guille; recorded as surname 1461 to 1691; Jean Guillet 1607.

in **G**: le Clos de Guillet, shown in AG. 1804 for Jean Le Boutillier, and le Jardin des Hêches Guillet (V5¼), for Ph. Le Boutillier, later Clem. Buesnel; GL. 1840 shows le grand Jardin des Hêches Guillet, VLv, for J. Le Boutillier; in Godf. 1849, F. Le Boutillier is at a farm in (G. 751 and 757).

unlocated: le Clos de Guillet, and jardin adjoining, (V6½); partage Anthoine; MHau. 1619.



**Guillon.** v. Guyon.

**Guillot.** pers. and surname.

dim. of Guille; recorded as surname 1528, 1607.

in J: le Clos et Jardin de Guillot, for C. Simon; VHé; PRJ. 1904–11.

in L: le Clos de Guillot, (V4); le Clos de Guillot haut, (V4); Fief ès Benest; SRarb. 1660.

in P: le Clos de Guillot, (V3½), S of Pine Fm; for J. Dumaresq; VD; PRP. 1880; cf. le Clos de Giot, (P. 791).

**Guilmine.** a form of Guillemine, *qv*.

in Mt: les costils Ferrel et Guilmine, E of le Jardin de la Charterie; Fief du Roi; 1822.

**Guimprel.** prob. (involving a climb).

no such surname recorded; the word is prob. a form of grimperel, *qv*, fr. F. grimper (to climb); other suggestions, but less likely, are that it is (1). a form of Quimperel, meaning from Quimperlé in France; (2). akin to F. guimpe (a stomacher, nun's veil); Eng. wimple; OF. OE. guimpe (a pennon on the shaft of a lance); Icel. vimpill (a streamer); cf. gonteflas.

in J: le pendant Guimprel; la Hougue Boète; VD; PRJ. 1904.

**Guingeval, Guingueval.** v. Gingueval.

**Guivorin.** v. Varin.

**Gulley.**

in H: Gulley Battery, Bellozanne; shown in 1811 map.

**Gunaut.** v. Gerenault.

**Gustinerie.** (the place of Augustin, or Justin).

cf. Justin.

in J: le Clos et Jardin de la Gustinerie; VN; for Chs. Fleury; TJ. 1747.

**Guyon, Guillon.** pers. name, becoming surname.

dim. of Guy or Guille; JNF. Dgion, Dgion; DJF. records the expression "as ungrateful as Jean Dgion".

in J: La Ville Guyon, Guillon, fm., area and Rue de La Ville Guyon; PRJ. gives, in VN, La Vilguillon avec pré et côtel, (V2), for John Sarre, Beau Séjour, 1904; Vilguillon, 1915; La Ville Guyon, for Mrs. Dallain, Elmwood, Ston; and les jardins de la Ville Guignon, for J. J. Gartrell, Ville Guignon, 1904.

**Gybet.** v. Gibet.

**Gyrard.** v. Girard.

**Gyrel.** meaning uncertain.

poss. fr. OF. gire; Eng. gyre; Lat. gyrus (a circuit, turn).

unlocated, but poss. in J: le Clos de Gyrel, with the Clos de la Bataille; c1630.

**Gyve, Give.** meaning uncertain, just poss. surname.

this cannot be for F. givre (hoar-frost, icicle), which is masc.; poss. for Eng. gyve, OE. give, W. gefyn (a fetter), a word of Celtic origin; or there may be a connection with Gille, *qv*, or with F. argile (clay).

in G: le Clos Val La Give, (G. 698); 10B4; ment. as trois camps à la pierre du Val la Gyve, Fief du Roi; MPay. 1648; but note Val Agille, Valagille, Val à Gille in (G), 1665. Ment. le val la give, AG. 1708.

# H

**Habeurt.** v. Harbeur.

**Habitacle.** (habitation, dwelling place).

F. habitacle, JNF. habitacl'ye, a temporary shelter.

in T: L'Habitacle, south of house La Croiserie, (T. 1161).

**Hacquebuttier.** (a soldier armed with an arquebus); a surname.

F. arquebusier; OE. hackbuteer, hackbutter; fr. OF. hacquebutte; OE. hackbut, hackbush (arquebus); fr. Teut. hake (hook), buss (gun), ie. one fired from a forked rest.

in H: the house of Hacquebuttier, in St. Helier, Fief du Prieur; ment. in Messervy. 1587.

**Hacquoil.** surname almost entirely St. Ouen.

JNF. Hâcou, Les Hâcou, Hâcours; a form of the Frankish Aescwulf; recorded from 1299 as Ascoul, Ascul, Hacquoil, Haquevill, Hascoil, Hascouf, Hascouil, Hascoul, Hasculfus: a name of Scandinavian origin which has become Haskall and Hackwill in USA.

in O: le Clos Hacquoil, (O. 129. 255. 500. 638).

le petit Clos du Hacquoil, (O. 648).

le Clos de Philippe Hacquoil, fief Haubert, MLeG. 1722.

**Hacsues.** a mistake,

for Haggues, ie. Haguais, qv.

**Haete.** poss. (early land or synonymous with hayte, qv.)

OD. haest; OF. haste; F. hâte; Teut. haste; Eng. haste, all with meanings of quick, early, soon; cf. hâtiveau, hâtif; and cf. hayte.

unlocated: Colin le Francheis, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), at La Haete; ment. in rentes due to St. Clement's Priory, 1381; (Cart. 74).

**Hafvre, Hafure.** so spelt in MHau. 1553 v. Havre.

**Haguais, Le Haguais, Haguée, Haguét.** surname,

meaning from de La Hague, France; MLT. states that Haguais, Haguée means a hedged enclosure from ON. Hagi; recorded as a surname from 1309 as Le Hagays, Hageys, Haggais, Haggues, Haguais, Haguée, Hagués, Haguès, even du Hougais.

in C: Le Haguais, fm., hamlet and area, with fields Le Haguais, (C. 78–9); 10D1–3.

there is a second hamlet named after this family, seen in fields La Mare au Haguée, du Hougais, (C. 276B. 278), W of Le Bourg; 11C3; maison et terre près la Mare au Haguais, Fief du Prieur, ment. 1658; in 1720, la Mare au Haguais bel. to Journeaux, (BSJ. 1901, p. 402); PRC. in VGde, gives La Mare au Haguée (V3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), at an old farm named La Maison du Moignan, and La Mare au Haguais, (V1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ); pres de la maison au Hagues ment. in partage Le Maignan in MCol. 1597. La Mielle du Hagays ment. 1613. La Mare au Haguais, MRS. 1646.

in H: a house of Edouard Le Hageuz en la ville de St. Helier, fieu au Prieur, MHau. 1570.

prob. same as La Maison du Haggues, Fief du Prieur, ment. in sale of house and land, Mess. 1611, probably on La Ruette ès Haguais, Haguais Street, linking King Street and Broad Street, opposite the GPO.

in L: la Maison et Clos du Hagués, (V3); Thos. Berteaux; AL. 1718.

unlocated: le grand jardin du Haguais; partage Filleul; MHau. 1864, prob. in (C).

in Les Minquiers: a rock named Grand Haguét.

**Hague.** (a hawthorn-berry and tree; hawthorn hedge; land enclosed by such a hedge).

this word seems to spring from three roots: (1). JNF. Norm. hague (a hawthorn-berry); Eng. haw, hagan (haws): (2). F. haie; D. haag; Teut. hag, hagan; ML. haga (a hedge): (3). haga; E. haw; lcel. hagi (a small field enclosed by hedges); Chaucer uses hawe for a churchyard. This family of words produces a family of names: Den Haag, The Hague (Holland), La Hague (France), and the fam. de la Hague with its Fief and Manor (Jersey); also

in **P**: fields named Les Hagues, (P. 12. 13), E of St. Ouen's Pond, above Les Mielles; 5B3; these are unenclosed fields touching each other, with banks on the W as protection from the sea, and may have been named from belonging to the Seigneurie of La Hague.

fields Haut de la Hague (V5¼), and La Petite Hague (V8), at Val de la Mare; advts. 1961–2.

field La Petite Hague, Fief de la Hague, S of le grand chemin public, W of land of Amice and J. Le Gros Bisson, N of land of Ph. Le Feuvre; ment. in MHag. 1788, and again 1797, when sold by Jean Le Gerche jr. to Guill. Patriarche.

**Hague, de la Hague.** surname, but clearly the meaning overlaps with that of the previous entry, derived ultimately fr. *hague* (a haw), through the French place-name La Hague; recorded fr. c1140 as *de Haga*, later *de la Hague*.

in **P**: Le Fieu de la Hague; an 11th cent. grant by the Duke of Normandy to the de la Hague fam. of Cotentin of 2 carucates (V480); the present fief appears to be only (V230); sub-fiefs, ès Ricardeis (Les Blancs Eperons), and ès Nobretéz. Symon, miles, de Haga, or Symon de Haga, is ment. c1140, and in 1160–70 as granting one carucate, (Cart. 295. 250). The fief appears as Feodum de la Hague 1274; Petri de la Hague 1331; le feu Pierre de la Hague 1489; Peter de la Houge 1528; de la Hague 1585–1749.

Le Hague Manor, (OJH. 158); built by Frs. de Carteret, of whom La Cloche says: "bastit sa Maison de la Hague Lan 1634 et son colombier et garenne", (BSJ. 1890, p. 468); the manor had its prison; the house was rebuilt 1753 and 1871, and was the home of Mallets 1489, then de Carteret, Le Breton and Le Cornu; details of its fields are given in a letter of 1640, produced by Frs. de Carteret in MHag. 1643. In an "Essay pour le précipuit de Mons. de la Hague", in MHag., are included "L'assiette de la maison... issues appellées la montagne... jusqu'au Mont au Chêne et la garenne (P. 534)... Maison avec le Fief des Nobretés". Le Costill de la Hague occurs in partage Robin; MHau. 1658; note La Rue du Manoir; 6A3. In 1875 Col. C. P. Le Cornu, the then owner, bought the stone with de Carteret/Dumaresq arms from Pipon of La Caroline (P) and placed them in the colombier.

La Hague Mill, Le Moulin de la Hague or Le Moulin Tostain; manorial mill; (OJH. 158); 6A3.

l'abreuvoir et bequet proche La Commune de la Hague, ment. in rental of feue Marie de Carteret, MHag. 1745; for documents of 1765 re the dower rights of Alice Le Breton née Anley, v. La Caroline, (P).

**Hagué, Haguée.** v. Haguais.

**Haie.** (a hedge).

F. haie; OE. hay, haye, haw; Eng. hedge; OE. haga; Teut. hegga; Icel. heggr; ML. haga, haya (a hedge); OF. (and OE. in heraldry) haie (a weir or dam made of osiers); cf. *hague*.

in **L**: le Clos des Hayes, (V2½); Nic. Hamon; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: La Haie Fleurie; v. Fleurie.

in **T**: La Rue des Haies, with le Clos des Haies (T. 118), (V2½), at Le Hurel; 7A2.

La Haie Vollet, Fieu de Dièlament. MHau. 1589.

**Haïmie.** v. Hèmie.

**Haimpette.** (a path where you stumble).

used for a winding lane descending through bracken; OE. hamble (to walk lame), hamper (to impede in progress); Sc. hamml (to walk in danger of stumbling), hamp (to halt in walking).

in **P**: La Haïmpète nr. Beau Mont.

in **T**: Les Haïmpettes, a tortuous lane down the slopes E of La Charrière, on the E of Bouley Bay.

**Haisse, Haise.** a passage in the rocks at low water.

but there are also Icel. hals, OE. halse (a ship's bows); and Icel. heilsa. OE. hailsen (to greet, salute).

at sea: La Grande Haisse, a rock E of La Rocque; shown in maps of 1685, 1770, 1781, 1817 as La Grosse Haise, Haisse. Les Haizies, rock off coast of St. Brelade at La Corbière.

**Haley.** v. Hasley.

**Half-Moon.**

The Half-Moon Battery in St. Ouen's Bay, shown in the 1811 map; cf. deux demy lunes, at Elizabeth Castle, 1650–51; and v. Lune.

**Hâlivei.** v. Hâtivel.

**Halkett.** surname.

Sir Colin Halkett, KCB; Lieut. Governor, 1821–1830.

in **H**: Halkett Place, and Halkett Street, St. Helier; 10A4.

**Halle.** (hall, market, market-hall, market-stall).

F. halle; Teut. halla, halle; Icel. höll (shelter, hall).

in **H**: La Halle à Blé, the old Corn Market or Corn Exchange in Town; (v. Nicolle, Town of St. Helier, p. 30); now the National Provincial Bank in Royal Square; land adjoining Les Halles, MHau. 1563; le bas des halles, MHau. 1583. A patch of 1½ perch at W end of maison des Halles, feu au Prieur, bought by a Le Boutillier to build a stone house MHau. 16th cent. "le haut des vieilles halles et le haut des nouvelles halles" are ment. in mesure des terres de Suzanne Dumaresq, Dame de La Haule, who owned rooms above the Corn Market c1660 and d. 1692, leaving them to her eldest son Pierre Maret of La Haule; "le haut des maisons des Vieilles Halles" occurs in the partage of her daughter Sara, who m. Amice de Carteret 1663, (v. OJH. p. 228); une maison au nord de la Halle à blé; for Josué Le Tubelin. SRMEL 1780. unlocated: La Rue des Halles.

**Hallet, Hallé.** v. Hasley.

**Hambie, Hambye.** a place-name in Normandy.

connected in legend with La Hougue Bie; BJ. p. 63 and others suggest that Bie may be an abbreviation of Hambie.

in S: Hambie Fm; and La Rue de la Hambye, NE of La Hougue Bie; 7D2-4.

**Hamel.** v. Duhamel.

**Hamelin.** surname.

recorded as Hamelyn 1530; as Hamlin 1607; still current; recorded in Guernsey as Hamelyn from 1309, Charles Hamelin Maistre de la Chasse 1600, Charles Hamelin Maistre Canonnier du Chateau 1604.

in G: le Costil du Mont Hamelin, Fief du Roy, W of l'escluse du Blanc Moulin, nr. (G. 161A); ment. in sale of land in Mess. 1602; Le Mont Hamelin ment. as being "vers l'ecluse du Blanc Moulin", 1626; Le Mont Hamlin, AG. 1708 and shown for Clement Jeune, AG. 1804.

**Hamlin.** v. Hamelin.

**Hammond.** v. Hamon.

**Hammonnerie.** v. Hamon.

**Hammonet.** v. Hamon.

**Hamon, Hammond.** surname; in diminutive, **Hammonet, Hamonest, Hamonet**; locative, **La Hamonnerie, Hamonerie, Hamonie.**

prob. fr. Teut. haim (home), mund (protector); recorded in all parishes except (C), as Hamonius 1156; Hammond, Hamo (gen. Hamonis) c1172-1274; Hamund, Hamundus 1274; (filius) Hamundi; de Amonis 1309; Hamon, Hamond, Hamount c1340; Hamun 1377-99.

in B: le Clos d'Isaac Hamon (PRB. 1717), (B. 879) ment. as (V3½), for Frs. de Lecq, in AB. 1786.

in G: le Jardin de la Hamonerie (V1), and au jardin de la Hamonerie, for heretiers Estienne Dentu, (VLv, TG. 1601; AG. 1804 gives le Jardin de la Hamonnerie, for Hugh Laurens, later Thos. Filleul, prob. nr. La Fontaine Dentu; GL. 1841 has, Les Hamoneries, for Jean Elie Nicolle; TG. 1851 has, Les Hammoneries, for Elie Nicolle jr., whose house on Godf. 1849 is Le Boulivot de Bas.

in H: le Clos de Hamon, S of (H. 1199) ment. 1663.

in J: Le Fieu des Hammonets, sub-fief of Mèlèches, adjoining Hérupe; orig. Le Fief des Hamons, (BSJ. 1908, p. 274); then ès Hammonetz 1609, des Hamonets 1637, des Hammonds (DLX); relics of this estate are seen in Les Hammonets, with La Rue des Hammonets, and a group of fields at Les Sts. Germain named Les Hammonets (J. 1051. 1055. 1057), Les Grands et Petits Hammonets (J. 1055. 1083), and Les Hammonets (J. 1072), (V5), at Beauverd, 7A1; note le Clos de Hamon, (V3), bel. to Aylmer Fm, ment. in advt. 1962, and le Clos de Jeanne Hamon, VHe, for Moÿse Guïyon (note la Rue de la Ville Guyon), TJ. 1747.

le Clos Hamon, (J. 480); le Clos de Hamon, (J. 710).

TJ. 1747, in VN, gives, dans le Clos de Suzanne Hamon, for Pierre Decaudeville.

la Pepinière d'Edouard Hamon; a man of this name was tenant of (J. 1298), Fief ès Cras, 1840.

in L: Feodum es Hamons, ment. in 1331; it was prob. in (H) and (T) also.

in Les Terres que Le Roi possède en St. Laurent, is le Clos des Hamonest, (V25), or le Clos des Homanest séparé en deux, in Ext. 1668 p. 119 and 1749 p. 73.

le Clos de Hamon occurs in land of Jean Gibaut, tuteur des enfants de feu Abr. Godel; AMel. 1700.

le grand Clos de Hamon, Fief de Mèlèches; MHam. 1742.

in M: Les Vallettes Hamon near Creux Malo. MHau. 1595.

le Clos de Hamon, (V3¾), Nicolas Nicolle; AMt. 1701; MdeC. gives le Clos de Hamon ou à Ronces, in sale Nicolle-Falle 1730; in Nicolle partage 1712; in sale Nicolle-Le Riche 1738; Fief du Roi; poss. (Mt. 513).

in My: la terre que tient Jacques Hamon, VN, TMy. 1602.

in O: Le Mont Hamon, or Vièr Mont, road fr. Mont Pinel up to Grantez 1D3.

Le Fieu ès Hammonds, Fieu ès Hammonets, sub-fief of Vingt Livres.

le Clos de Hamon, (O. 320).

La Hamonerie, Hamonie, (O. 908); PRO. 1904-11, in VM1, gives, La Hammonerie, (V1½), Ann Le Ruez; and dans La Hamonnerie, Ed. Vibert, Les Pallières.

le Prè Hamon, (O. 1272. 1279).

la Pièce de Hamon, (O. 1471).

in P: bordagium Johannis Hamundi, Ext. 1274.

le Clos Sire Guille Hamon, E. of Le Clos des Nettes Terres, fieu du Roy, MHau. 1580.

la grande Pièce de Hamon, (P. 76).

le Clos Hamon, (P. 581).

le Clos Hamon, (P. 1018A).

in S: le Clos Hamon, (S. 811).

in T: La Hammonerie, (T. 1013).

la partie du Côtil Hamon, (T. 1450. 1450A).

in Les Iles Chausey there is La Rocque Hamon.

**Hamonerie.** v. Hamon.

**Hamonet.** v. Hamon.

**Hamptonne.** surname.

meaning from Southampton, which is written Hamtun in the ASx. Chronicle 1045, Hantune in Domesday Book, and Hanton 1190; the surname is recorded as de Hamptone, Hamptoun c1340; de Hamptonne 1502; Hanthonne 1515; Hamptonne 1528-1749.

in C: Hamptonne, home of Ph. Messervy and Anne Payn, whose dau. Anne (b. 1800) m. Aaron de Veulle.  
 in G: le camp du Hurel Hantonne, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), partage Horman; MCol. 1634.  
 in J: le Clos de Hamptonne, VN, nr. (J. 946), for Jean Coutanche; TJ. 1747; PRJ. 1915, in VD, gives le Clos de Hamptonne, for P. Hotton, Parkland.  
 in L: Hamptonne, or La Patente, (OJH. 158); home of the Hamptonne fam. on Rue de la Patente; tradition of visits by Charles II; le Clos de Don Philippe (Langlois) (L. 325) and Les Messières L'Anglois (L. 326) reflect previous ownership by the Langlois fam., whose orig. house may have been nr. the colombier. La Chapelle des Hamptonnois is the NE portion of St. Lawrence's Church, built 1524 by the Hamptonne fam.; (BSJ. 1954, p. 110).  
 côtel à St. Clair, sur le bord de la byere du Moulin Hamptonne (prob. Le Moulin à Sucre), c1630.  
 le Clos de Hamptonne, (L. 704), (V<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>), for Frs. and David Le Gros, and le Clos de Hamptonne, (V3), for Abr. Piton; AL. 1718; PRL. in VCTS. has le Clos de Hamptonne, on La Rue des Gelettes; 6C2.  
 le Jardin de Hamptonne, (L. 749), N part, Elmdale; 6D1.  
 le Jardin de Hamptonne, (V1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Petites Rues, VV1; PRL.  
 in My: le Jardin de Hamptonne, (V4), A. Hubert, La Prairie; VS; PRMy. 1883. (My. 760).  
 in O: le camp de Hamptonne, gesant ès Fillastres, VdeH; MRos. 1615.  
 le Clos de Hamptonne, (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), ?nr. (O. 1852), P. Le Feuvre; VPC; PRO. 1904–11.  
 in P: Hamptonne House and fm. (OJH. 161); 6A3; the orig. house was built by the Hamptonne fam. c1550.  
 le Jardin de Hamptonne et Falle, (P. 545A, 562), (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), bel. to Thos. Pipon, MHau. 1827; ment. as le Jardin de Hamptonne et La Fallerie, nr. La Hague, in MHau. undated, bel. to Thos. Pipon, and listed in his partage 1833.

**Hamue.** poss. (a hamlet).

F. hameau; OF. hamel; Eng. hamlet. FLM. thinks error for Hamel.

in P: la terre du Hamue, VSN, PRPT. 1598, for Le Guerdain; repeated 1714 as terre de Hanel, v. Hanel. A note suggests there was a hamlet named Hameau Le Geyt, unlocated.

**Han, Hane.** (sedge, galingale) v. Hanière.

JNF. han; Eng. haum, haulm, halm (stem, stalk); Teut. halm; Icel. halmr; Lat. culmus (stalk), and calamus (reed); cf. hanière, JNF. hannièthe (a place where sedges grow).

in B: AB. 1786 gives, le Jardin du Han, le Clos au, de hane, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), (B. 345), for J. Seale; and le petit Clos à Hane (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), SW of it, for Etienne Carrel.

in O: mielle, ou le Nouveau Hane, bord. on W, the sea, on S, La Route des Laveurs, nr. (O. 1321); VGt; A. Collas; PRO. 1911.

**Handois.** (a man from Hondou, or from a stream where sedge grows).

early forms show a word Hondeu, Hondou, with the suffix -oys or -eys, which usually means place of origin, the composite word meaning a man from a place Hondeu, Hondou; there is a Hondouville S of Rouen, and a tributary of the Usk in Brecon is named Honddu; other poss. roots are Icel. hundr (hound), or hond (hand); alternatively, there is JNF. han (sedge) and dou (stream) and Han-dou-oys could mean a man from a stream where sedge grows; cf. Agois. MHau. 1563, 1565 shows the name as Handewes, Handones, Handovaes, Handovoes, Handowes.

in L: Feodum de Hondeuoy, Handewey, and Radulfus de Hundeuys, recorded in Ext. 1274; the forms Hundeuuau, Handouoys also noted; latterly called Le Fieu de St. Germain, Handois, Les Quatorze Quartiers ou Garis, having absorbed the fiels so named; granted to Le Galicien; for history of the fief, v. BSJ. 1962, p. 179; in AR. 1309 we find Feodum de Hundoneys (and a Robertus de Houn Doneys), from which the King has 14 quarters, 3 bushels of wheat; the columbarium which Radulphus s. of Henricus Galycien has in his fief (not a franc fief) must be pulled down. In Ext. 1331 we have Feodum de Handouoys quod vocatur des quinze quarters, et alium feodum de Handouoys held by Petrus de Garris. In RC. 1515, we have Le Fieuf de Handoys; in MMel. 1563, Le Fieu de St. Germain dit Hundouoes, or Handovoes; cf. Bisson; in 1583 it has "a water myll of small valewe"; it appears in records and maps of 1585–1668 as Handois, Handoys; Brevint (1613–44) spells it Handoy, es Hendoys; in 1615 we find: "la maison et menage de Handoués et 100V (cotills non compris) avec droits de chasse... Coin ès Hastains, Fief de St. Germain"; spelt Handoués, in sale by Josué de Carteret ca. ux. Jeanne Heralut to Math. Fondan, (BSJ. 1905, p. 350); in 1662 it appears as "a Fee called Handwayes", (BSJ. 1933, p. 171).

Handois Manor and fm., (OJH. 161); has a date-stone 1580; had a chapel; home of Gallichan, 13th cent.; then de Garis, Walsh, de Carteret, Fondan, Fautrat, Le Gros, Laurens.

Handois Reservoir; 2D4.

in T: le Clos de Handois, fief de Dièlment for Hugh du Pont, 1783.

**Handovoes.** v. Handois.

**Hane.** v. Han.

**Hanel.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a dim. of han or error for Hamel, qv; but cf. hamue.

unlocated: dans le Clos de Hanel, (V1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>); partage Poingdestre; MHau. 1753, inventory of Pierre Maret 1750, in land of Jean Seale. 1773.

**Hanière, Hanière.** (a place where sedge, galingale grows).

cf. han.

in G: le Clo. des Hanières, Hanières à La Rocque, prob. (G. 528); 11C2; ment. in AG. 1804 as (V4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), for Eliz. Bertram; in GL. 1841 as le Clos des Honnières, for Ph. Labey; and in TG. 1851 as le Clos des Hanières, VRq, for Ph. Labey.

in M: f. a Hanière, fm., Rozel; bel. to Geo. Maret in PRM. 1861, (Mt. 26, 40, 41) also given as La Hennière.

in O: Les Hanières, Ville au Bas, W of St. Ouen's Mill, or le Moulin de la Campagne, ment. 1856; 5B1; appearing in PRO. 1794–11, in VGC, as Les Hanières de Haut (V1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), and partie des grandes Hanières de Bas (V11), for W. Haquoil;

today, fields (O. 1605–6) and the S part of (O. 1580) are named Les Hanières, and the lane fr. below Ville au Bas to Chemin du Moulin is le Chemin des Hanières. La Petite Hanière dans la Cornière du Pré, Morville for Edouard de la Perrelle, 1834.

in T: La Vallette de la Hanière. N part of (T. 25). MRS. 1876.

**Hanière.** v. Hanière.

**Hanri.** v. Henri.

**Hant.** (a much frequented or haunted place). JNF. hant (haunt), hanter (to haunt).

in O: Lè Hant des Faïchieaux, Les Monts, Grantez.

**Harbeur, Herbeur, Habeurt, Harper, Herpeur.** surname.

Harper occurs in Ext. 1607; Harbeur, Herbeur and Habeurt are different approaches to the spelling of it.

in G: le Clos de Horman au ménage de Harper, VMr; TG. 1601.

in H: Les Champs Herbeurs, S of Oaklands, Mont au Prêtre; 7C2; ment. in AMel. 1700 for Ph. Le Breton, ca. ux. dau. of Jean Chevalier; SRMeL. 1748 shows them as Les Champs Harbeurs, for Jean Le Breton, and Les Camps Herbeurs in avenue of Jn. Poingdestre, and la Pièce de Habeurt, for Jean de Ste. Croix; prob. nr. "The Priory", and "Mirette" (H. 1397). Les Champs Herbeurs for Ph. Jn. Le Breton, 1792.

**Harbour.** or Haven.

St. Helier's Harbour; 10C1; extension begun 1871, and destroyed by the sea 1874. There are harbours at St. Aubin, Gorey, Rozel, Bouley, Bonne Buit and Grève de Lecq, Saic Harbour; but this rocky inlet could never be used for the berthing of vessels.

**Hardouin.** surname.

recorded as Harduin 1234; Hardoyn 1309; Helduinus 1180, Heudoin c1200.

in S: tenementum Jordani Harduin; held from Johannes de Lepessa, 1234; (Cart. 359).

**Hardy, Le Hardy.** surname, Hardierres: land of the Hardy family.

meaning the bold; recorded as dictus Hardi 1302; 1309; Le Hardy 1309–1749; Le Hardi 1331–1401; Hardy c1340; Le Hardye 1607; note Jeannette La Hardye, (BSJ. 1907, p.223); the fam. now survives only outside Jersey.

in J: le Clos Hardi, Hardy and Clos Carteret, N of La Tête du Fief, (J. 352. 380. 380A); ment. in PRJ. 1904, in VD, in dans le Clos du Hardy, for Diles. Le Boutillier, prob. of Les Chasses, a Le Boutillier home.

le grand Jardin de Hardy, at Chestnut Grove, (J. 916), (V6½), bel. to Clara Bichard in PRJ. 1904.

in L: le Clos du Hardy, at Handois, (L. 20); this might refer to Thos. Le Hardy, loyalist priest 1463; v. le Clos du Prêtre nearby.

Les Hardierres, fief du Roi, for Raulin Benest, 1700.

in Mt: Jean Baudains bailla à Jean Le Hardy ses maisons et ménage en St. Martin... Royal Fief, N of Le Hardy's jardins, 1608; cf. un certain clos au nord des jardins de Jean Le Hardy, fief du Roi; MCol. 1610.

in P: Les Vaux du Hardy, 1640.

**Harenc.** (herring).

F. hareng; Teut. harinc (herring); also a surname, Herenck 1299, Harenc, 14th cent.; cf. Arène.

unlocated: le Clos du Harenc, ment. in RS. 1461–78.

La Croix de Harène, listed by DLX.

**Harliston.**

Richard Harliston, in command of Jersey c1468–1485.

in Mt: La Tour Harliston, N of the first gate of Gorey Castle; built by Harliston, ment. in 1531; (v. Chroniques, p. 29; Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. p. 108; BSJ. 1906, p. 97; 1931, p. 364; 1959, p. 258).

unlocated: a due to the Crown pour la forfaiture Harleston, MHau. 1594.

**Harmonie.** Harmony, accord.

in B: Two adjoining houses called L'Harmonie, owned by Marett brothers, v. Godfray, 1849, 8B3.

**Harper.** v. Harbeur.

**Hasley, Haley, Hayley, Halley, Hallet.** English surname.

poss. for Hailey, Haslett; a surname Hayled, poss. for Hales, is recorded 1292; Hêlie is current but recent.

in L: le Clos du Mont Hallé, fieu du Roy. nr. Les Arbes. MHau. 1587, 1592.

Le Mont Haley, (L. 561); 6A4; ment. for Edouard Mahaut, 9me chef de charette, in AL. 1718; which also gives, le Clos du Mont Hasley, (V4½), for Jeanne Payn, widow of Geo. Anley; and Pierre Remon, pour le Clos du Mont Hasley, (V1¼); MGib. ?17th cent. gives le Clos du Mont Halley, PRL. in VCTS, gives, Le Mont Haley, (V5¼), ?nr. (L. 561) at Les Arbres; and in VCH, le cõtil du Mont Hallet, bord. le cõtil de Fallu, (V1½).

in P: le Pré de Haut et le Pré de Bas du Mont Hallet, le cõtil du Mont Hallet, for Frs. Renouf 1856, 1877. Fief du Roi.

**Hastingue, Hastinguerie.** v. Hâtain.

**Hâtain.** surname; locative, La Hastinguerie.

a form of the name Hastings; recorded as Hastein 1200, Hastain 1607, with many intermediate

forms: Astein, Asteyn, Hasten, Hasteng, Hastenge, Hastenk, Hasteyn (Colin and Nicolas Hasteyn were Bailiffs in 1315 and 1331), Hastin, Hastings (1348), Hateins; from the ON. pers. name Hasteinn; there was a Viking chief Hastainz; St. Magloire's monastery in Sark is said to have been destroyed by the Danish marauder Jarl Hastings c850; a tribe named Hastings settled in Kent and Sussex, giving their name to Hastings; cf. Hâtainville in Normandy; a Le Cornu dit Hastingueer is ment. in SRVdeH. 1607; and a Jean Le Cornu fs. Jean fs. Jean sr. dit Hastingue, in 1692; (v. BSJ. 1908, p. 313; MLT. p. 207; L'Amy, p. 156).

in C: La Croix Hastain; TSam. 1608.

in H: tenementum Rogerii Hastein, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200; (Cart. 418).

in L: Le Fief ès Hastains, Fieu ès Hâtains; an area at the top of and E of Mont Fêlard; MHau. 1410 mentions that the wife of Philipot Horman of Val de la Mare was dau. of Geoffroi Hastein of (L); the fief is ment. as Hastannes 1528, Haistains 1607; it gave its name to

La Vingtaine du Coin Hâtain, Hâtains or ès Hâtains; MHau. 1417 mentions sale by Dangy to Horman of a homestead where John Enguerant used to live at Coing es Hastenes; ment. as Le Coing des Hastains 1583, 1620, (BSJ. 1908, p. 313).

in M: Hastings Valley; so called by 1928 Barney fam.  
in O: Hastingue Fm. and le Clos Hastingue, ment. as le Clos de Hastingue, L'Étaq, for P. E. Amy, 1965; in VM1; ment. in TO. 1721; ment. in Hamon partages 1862 and 1918 as Le Ménage de Hostings; in 1937 for P. J. Amy as Hastingue Farm and in 1939 as Hastingue Farm. Note ment. of Jean Le Cornu dit Hastingue in O. c1660; MO. cf. le pray de ferrière sud du menage La Hastinguerie, at l'Étaq (O. 986), in aveux MVdeH. 1710.  
in P: le Clos Hâtain, E part of (P. 480).

**Hâtiveau, Hâtivel, Hâtivieux.** (early, of land, fruit or plants).

OF. OE. *hastif* (forward, early, advanced), fr. OF. OE. *haste, hâte, haest*; this name is found only in (O): a surname *Hastiff* occurs c1340.

in O: Les Hâtivieux, terres hâtives (early land) in Val de la Mare and on the slopes of Mont Matthieu, with Le Chemin des Hâtivieux, fr. Mont Matthieu to Val de la Mare; 5B1; and fields Le Hâtivel (O. 1589), le Clos Hâtivel, Les Hâtivels (O. 1594), Les Hâtivieux, Le Grand Hâtivel (O. 1600); Les Chroniques, 1585, p. 46 mentions le fieu Hâtivel, held in 1489 by Clement Le Hardy ca. ux; MPer. 1679, gives, dans les Hertiveau (O. 1697); TO. 1721 has la pièce du Hâtivel; PRO. 1904-11 has le Grand Hâtivel (V5<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), nr. (O. 1595), for P. du Feu.

**Hau.** (a species of dog-fish or tope)

JNF. *haû*; F. *hâ*, *milandre*; Norm. *haa*; ON. *hár* (a tope, dog-fish, white hound); note, *haû* is masc.

in Les Dirouilles: La Hau, sic. a rock, 1867, also known as le Haut Roitchi.

**Haubert.** (a hauberk).

OE. *hauberk*, fr. *hals* (neck), *berg* (protection), orig. meaning a type of Balaclava helmet of chain mail; later, a complete coat of such mail; it was popular from the 13th cent., but expensive, thus becoming a badge of knights who could afford it; to them the fiefs nobles were granted in return for homage and service of hauberk in time of war, and these fiefs became known colloquially as Hauberk Fiefs.

Jersey had one Fief Haubert, that of St. Ouen. There is a hint in MO. 1566 that Vinchelez may also have been a Fief Haubert, but this is not so; this doc. creates an amortissement (ie. making the land impartable), as was done in the case of a Fief Haubert; but Vinchelez was not one itself. (PLC). (MLT, p. 63).

in O: Le Fief Haubert de St. Ouen; so ranked, though its Jersey lands only made the holder two-thirds a knight; ment. as le fief Haulbert, Aulbert de Saint Oen in RC. 1515.

La Vallette Haubert; 1A1.

in T: Le Fief Haubert, (T. 1325); a strange name for a field; Robertus des Aubers is ment. 1309 as holding 4 virgates of free land, which constitutes a fief, in (G): poss. a relation had a similar holding in (T).

**Hauche.** (a thing higher than what surrounds it).

JNF. *haûchi*, F. *hauser* (to raise); hence JNF. *hauche* (planks fitted on the sides of a cart to raise their height).

at sea: La Grune de La Hauche, a rock SE of Caramé, 1867.

**Hauellen, Huelin.** surname, probably diminutive of Hue.

prob. the name recorded as Haverlant 1172; de Havelant 1254; les Hauellens 1331; poss. fr. Havelland, the basin of the river Havel, province of Brandenburg; connected with the names Huelin, Llewellyn, or the field-name L'Auella (G. 216); but v. Audla.

in M: Feodum ès Hauellens, ment. 1331, when held by Matthieu Huelin; ment. by DLX as ès Havelins.

**Haugard.** (stack-yard).

JNF. *Haûgard*, ON. *haust* (harvest), *gardr* (yard, enclosure); the haugard was an enclosure or emplacement for stacks of cereals, usually near the barn; les pierres de haugard, or *assiettes* et *pids de tas*, are the mushroom stones on which planks and branches were laid, the cereal rick being erected thereon, out of reach of vermin; latterly the haugard was little more than a dumping-ground; old contrats distinguish "bel et haugard" (farmyard and rick-yard); v. DJF. and MLT.

in C: Le Haugard, Haugarl; TSam. 1608.

in H: le Jardin du Hôgard at Rose Farm, Mont Cochon, 1909.

in J: le Jardin à l'est du Hogard, Don Farm.

in **L**: le Jardin du Hogard, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Ville au Bas.

AL. 1718 always spells the word hōguard.

in **Mt**: le Jardin et grand Jardin du Hogard, Green Fm; (Mt. 685A. 686A. 687); AMt. 1701 gives le Jardin du Hogard, (V $\frac{2}{3}$ ), Michel Pavn.

in **My**: le Jardin du Hogard, (My. 459).

unlocated: le Clos du Hogard, held by Raulin Robin; SRAv. 1721.

Le Horguard; partage Pinel; MHau. 1748.

le Clos de sur le Hogard, (V $\frac{4}{4}$ ), Jean Le Boutillier.

in **P**: Le Hogard (P. 26); Nic. Le Bas; SRN. 1792.

at sea: Les Haūgards, rocks E of L'Archirondel; 4D4.

**Haugie.** (land liable to inundation).

cf. Sc. hauch; Eng. haugh, a form of haw (enclosure); Icel. hāgi (pasture); used of land on a river bank which is periodically submerged.

in **C**: le champ de La Haugie, (C. 18), at Le Squez; 10D3; cf. deux longs champs à la Haugie, (V $\frac{2}{3}$ ), TSam. 1754, noted as then let to Jacques Ahier; note le Clos Jacques (C. 124A) nr. Le Haguais.

**Haulain.** (a place to haul in a boat or a net).

There was evidently a beach thus named at Havre des Pas cf. Haule, derivation 3.

in **H**: SRF gives Le Haulain nr. La Chapelle des Pas, a patch named Le (sic) Haulle in 1635; une pièce de terre appelée Le Haulain, 1636; Le Haulain (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ) for Jacques Pilon 1640; le camp de Giffart et le petit Haulain (V $\frac{1}{3}$ ) for Estienne Laffeter 1640, un clos appelé Le Haulain for Ph. Le Masurier 1774.

**Haulais.** meaning uncertain, cf. Haule.

in **O**: le Clos du Haulais, for Aaron Le Gresley, 1712.

**Haule, Houle.** v. Houle.

there is a wide choice of derivations: (1). ON. halr (a slope): (2). ON. hol, holr (a hollow), whence Teut. hohl, Eng. hole: (3). Teut. haln, D. halen, F. haler, Eng. hale (to pull, haul); related to these are OF. haller (to drag a boat by a rope), and Eng. haul (a place where a seine net is pulled in): (4). Icel. holl, Teut. F. halle, OE. haule (a hall); cf. houle. It occurs as a surname, derived in most cases from La Haule in (B), eg. le Clos Jehenne de la Haulle, listed in La Haule lands 1430, (BSJ. 1939, p. 372); de la Haule 1515–1749; de la Haulle 1538; Delahaule 1479; la pièce de Sara de la Haulle, in partage Le Brun 1727, MPer., repeated in MPer. 1766 as terre de Sara de la Haulle ès Quenevais, proche le chemin du Mont Fondan (now under the Airport).

in **B**: La Haule Manor, (OJH. I p. 162, II 133); had a chapel, a square colombier, a rope-walk, and its own railway halt; home of Dumaresq, then Marett.

La Route de la Haule; 9A2; RMt. c1510 gives, “de John Coup, pour la messon de la Haule, appt. à James Nycollas”; John Coup was John Couper (Cooper) v. The Marets of La Haule, Chapter II, and BSJ. 1916 p. 190. SD. 1600–50 gives among other sea-marks, la grand Maison de la Haulle; la petite maison de Monsr. P. Marett; le Celier de la Haule (the gun-emplacement on the terrace below the house, of which it is stated in 1621, “the Ordinance... to be planted in Mr. La Hole’s garden, over against the ffort”); (BSJ. 1894, p. 283); and la Banque de la Haulle; there is mention in MO. 1644 of rye taken from le grenier de la Haulle; shown as la Houle, 1783.

at sea: La Haule ès Hytres, in a rock SE of La Rocque called La Porte Mabon; same as Houle, qv.

**Haulloche, Hauloche, Haulouche.** meaning unknown.

no other deriv. being satisfying, this must be a lost surname, poss. an attempt to pronounce Havelock, a name familiar from the 12th cent. French romance “le lai de Avelok (Havelok le Danois)”.

in **T**: la pièche au fief Haulloche et le pré des Vaux, Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, 1612; repeated 1619 as le Clos appelé le fieu Hauloche, entre le Temple et la Ville à l'Evêque à peu près. SRAb. 1648 gives Le Fieu Haulouche, aveu of Pierre Hamon, and champs appelés Le Fief Haulloche à La Trinité, sur le Fief à l'Abbesse de Caen, Ville à l'Evêque.

**Hauloche, Haulouche.** v. Haulloche.

**Haussière.** (a hawser).

F. haussière, aussière; JNF. haussière, aussière, anssièthe; OF. haulserre (a hawser); fr. OF. haulser, hauchier; F. hausser; Pr. ausar; It. alzare; Eng. hawse (to raise); cf. hauche.

in **O**: La Haussière, Le Dou de la Haussière is a stream which appears at low water. Ment. as being nr. Mont Thiébault in 1669. Note that BSJ. 1909, p. 446 has confused this stream with L'Ousière, to the south.

**Haut.** (high, upper, above, top), according to context.

occurring passim in place-names; fr. Lat. altus (high); La Maison de Haut, de Bas, de Derrière etc. is sometimes evidence that a group of properties belonged to one family.

in **G**: Le Moulin de Haut, prob. identical with Le Moulin de Ruequal 1274, and the Royal Mill of Fauvel 1331–49.

le Clos de Haut, GL. 1842.

in **H**: La Rue de Haut, now Queen Street, St. Helier.

la pièce de terre appelée Le Haut Mur, Fief du Buisson, bel. to Suzanne Dumaresq; chosen as site for a College, but found unsuitable, AdE. 1670–71; le jardin de Haut Mur, appears in rente book of Suzanne Dumaresq 1672; appears as Haumur in partage, 1692; in 1714 this property bel. to Elie Dumaresq, and adjoined le jardin de Ph. Journeaux at La Motte; cf. la maison de la Ville au Haut Mur, (BSJ. 1917, p. 281).

in **J**: Les Hauts, or Les Hos, Les Hocqs, large rocks at the top of the falaises, above Bonne Nuit.



in L: La Rue de Haut, loop road from Millbrook to Bel Royal. La Rue de Bas, loop road E of Mont Félard to Plaisance, nr. church.

in O: Haut de la Rue, two areas in VLéo, being at the head of a principal lane La Rue au Cerf, 1D2, and La Verte Rue, 1D4.

La Rue de Haut, fr. Carrefour des Rues to Bu de la Rue, where La Rue de la Devisse begins; 1A4.

in P: La Haute Tour, High Tower, a martello, since vanished; with la montée de la Haute Tour, formerly la montée du Port, a slipway in St. Ouen's Bay. La Pièce du Haut Fossé, fief de la Reine, Philippe Bigrel 1865.

in T: Le Moulin de Haut.

Le Haut Mur, a name for the rampart of Le Câtel de Rozel: (BSJ. 1905, p. 344).

in Les Ecréhous: Le Haut, a feature.

**Haute Entrée.** (raised entrance).

in Mt: Haute Entrée, fm., with le Clos de la Haute Entrée, (Mt. 135), nr. Rozel Mill; 4A3.

**Hauteur.** (height, an elevated position).

cf. haut. There are many examples of this name, such as:

in T: field La Hauteur, (T. 1245), and Rue de La Hauteur; 7C2.

**Hauteville.** (high town).

in H: Hauteville, site of, on Mont Madgris; 10A1; Hauteville was the address of the Little Sisters of the Poor in 1887. le Jardin de Haute Ville, (V4½), and le petit jardin de la Ville; partage Poingdestre; ERO. docc. 24. 36. 1729. 1800; these items might be in (S).

Le Douet de Hauteville, the brook of Hauteville. It is the west boundary of le fief de la Fosse with the fief du Prieur. v. Fosse and Estur. Ment. 1695, (BSJ. 1931, pp. 404, 423); ment. as le douet de Hauteville, 1713, in MHau. poss. the same as Le Douet Le Gallais, ment. in sale of a sand-dune by Hussey, heir to Jacques Lemprière, in MLeC. 1713.

in S: le jardin de Hauteville, in partage Hugh Lemprière, 1619, MO.

in T: Hauteville fm; 3C1.

**Hautlieu.** (high place).

in S: Hautlieu School, formerly La Ferme de dessus les Monts. Bought by T. W. Le Blancq, 1882.

in T: Hautlieu farm, formerly L'Allée. 3C2.

**Hautmont.** (High hill).

in J: Hautmont; (OJH. 164); 3A3.

**Hautrée, d'Hautrée.** (a high place).

in S: House and land sold by Marie Ahier fille de Nicolas Ahier and her husband to Michel Bree fs. Michel. Their dau. sold it to Ph. Pallot 1811. Later home of Gen. Helier Touzel. Now a School.

**Havard.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded locally; there is an Eng. surname Haward, of Norse origin; or poss. for Havrard (a man from a havre or harbour).

in C: Le Havard, and le becquet de Havard, réuni avec le grand Genestel, prob. (V8), and farmed from Park Fm. (Mt); (C. 109. 138. 162-3); W of the Church; VRq; 10D2; PRC. gives Le Havard du Nord (V3), on La Rue du Pignon du Roquier, nr. (C. 162). La Rue de Havart MHau. 1578.

**Havel.** surname.

recorded 1309; the Eng. surname Havill, Havell is derived fr. Hauville (Eure).

unlocated: la terre du Val Havel, 1611, le Val Havé SRMel. 1774.

**Havelet.** FLM. says alternative for havre qv.

no such surname recorded; words resembling this include: OF. havelée (a furrow made by a salt-maker with a havenet or salt-maker's tool), also (a net for catching fish or birds), (SB); F. havenet, haveveau, JNF. have (a shrimping net); or, Norw. havella, Icel. haveld (long-tailed duck). Les Havelets is a place-name in Guernsey.

in P: Havelet Fm; 6C3.

**Havet.** meaning unknown.

poss. a mis-reading of haut or navet.

in L: le Clos de Havet, (V3½), Fief des Arbres; poss. at Badier; MGib. 1661.

unlocated: in B or P, le cotil havet for Ph. Martel, 1637.

**Havre.** (a haven).

F. havre; OF. havie, hable, havene; Dan. havn; Teut. D. Eng. haven; Span. habana; ML. havana; in local usage the word covers a port with a quay; the quay itself; a cove, creek; an anchorage; a mere inlet or place of refuge, in some cases now called Bay; AdE. 1585 gives, le hable de St. Aubin...les hables de lyslet, du mont et des pas; in 1645 we find, le havvre de bonne nuit, du bouley et de Rossel furent enceintz de boullevars et des hechez, (BSJ. 1890, p. 497).

in B: Le Havre, below St. Brelade's Church, 1844; 8B4.

Le Grand et Petit Havre, La Pulente; 8A2. Le Havre de Sert à Rien. 5D.

in C: Le Havre d'Azette.

Le Havre des Fontaines, from fresh water springs below high water marks. Stead p. 116.  
 Le Havre de La Rocque, in (C) and (G); St. Clement's Bay is called Haver Derock by Pop. 1563 and Speed 1610.  
 buttière du Havre Quedy, Fief du Hommet, aveu Elie Amy 1771 and Havrequeidieu... buttant sur la Mer, 1773.  
 in G: Le Havre de Gouray or Gorey Harbour; shown as "La Chaussée H" in 1689 (Grouville Bay being called Havre La Chaussée in 1756); 11B1-3.  
 in H: AdE. 1768, 1794 give, le Havre aux Anglois, St. Helier.  
 Le Havre des Pas; a map of 1737 says "for vraie boats only"; 10C2; le prè et le cõtil du Hàvre (des Pas), ment. in partage Nicolle 1841.  
 in J: Le Havre de Bonne Nuit; ment. in 1641 as le havre de St. Jean appellé bonne nuict, (BSJ. 1890, p. 488). Le Havre de Jean Gruchy, E of Bonne Nuit.  
 Le Havre Giffard, in (J) and (T); a cove.  
 in Mt: au hable de la place (Gorey Castle), 1463, (BSJ. 1924, p. 116).  
 au hable de Rosel, 1636; La Cloche; (BSJ. 1890, p. 470).  
 Le Havre du Scez, Saie Harbour; a rocky inlet, but in no sense a harbour; le cõtil du Havre (Saie), (V1¼), Frs. Amy, PRMt. 1865.  
 Le Havre de Fè ou Fer between L'Archirondel and La Crête.  
 in O: Le Havre de L'Etacq, with Le Havre Martello Tower at L'Etaquerel, built c1832; 1C1; Les Havres off L'Etacq is an area with gaps in the rock through which vraie carts can approach the beach; La Route des Havres, below L'Etacq; 1C1.  
 Le Neu Havre, Le Havre Bauche, nr. Les Laveurs; merely an anchorage; formerly under water, now a dune; ment. in PRO. 1904-11, in VGT, as le neuf havre, bordant la route des Laveurs, for A. Collas.  
 La Pièce Hàvres, (5 perches), for P. Hamon; VM1; PRO. 1904-11.  
 Grève de Lecq Harbour, called (after the quay itself) La Caüchie de La Grève de Lecq.  
 in S: Le Havre du Di, or Le Dicq.  
 in T: Le Havre du Boulay.  
 Le Havre Jean de Gruchy, eastern portion of Rozel.

**Hawysia.** v. Haysie.

**Haye, de la Haye.** surname.

recorded as de Haya c1160, 1235; de Haga 1309; de la Hay 1528, 1607; de la Haye from c1324; named after La Haye du Puits (Cotentin), or La Haye Pesnel (nr. Granville), which are both named fr. haie (a hedge), qv; this fam. founded Blanchelande Abbey, which held the advowson of St. Lawrence's Church in Jersey; Radulfus de Haya granted a dwelling and chapel c1160 "in hais Lutumerie" (prob. not in Jersey, but v. Latemie) to St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey.

in B: le Clos de la Haye, (B. 187-188A); 8B3.

in G: le Prè de la Haye, (G. 213); cf. la pièce Guille de la Haye, TG. 1601; la pièce Jeanne de la Haye, (V2¼), for Chs. de la Garde, AG. 1804; and for Thos. Ahier, VMr, GL. 1841.

in L: Le Moulin de la Haye. Fief de Surville. ment. in MHau. 1536, 1546, 1565.

in Mt: le Clos d'Edmond de la Haye, (V1¼), for Jean Alexandre; et l'autre Clos dudit de la Haye, (V1¼); AMt. 1701.

in T: le Jardin de la Haye, (T. 818); cf. le Clos de la Hee, bel. to Toussaines de la Hee, Fief de Dièlment, 1629, and MHau. 1598.

**Hayley.** v. Hasley.

**Haysie, Hawysia, Hawisia, Haesius.** a forgotten pers. name.

occurring as Hawisia Fretelle, Fretillo 1299; Haesius Chivaler 1309.

in Mt: Feodum Haysie Daudeport, 1331; v. Anne.

in S: the escheat of Hawysia Wautier, bastard, 1369.

**Hayte, Haite.** prob. from haiter, to be pleasing or give pleasure.

poss. akin to OF. hayt (eagerness); OE. hayt ("gee-up", said to a horse); or OF. OE. haste, hâte in hâtiveau, qv. see also haete.

in O: la Charrière de La Hayte havre du Puley; AdE. 1787.

**Hazette.** meaning unknown.

in T: Le Clos des Hazettes, fief de Dièlment, for Chs. Gruchy, 1820.

**Heaume, du Heaume.** surname, a maker of helmets (heaulmes).

recorded as du Heaulme 1528; Duheaulme 1607; Duheaume 1668, 1749; still current as du Heaume which originated in St. Ouen.

in O: le Clos Nicolas Heaume, (O. 733).

le Clos du Heaume, (O. 1601).

**Hébert, Hubert.** pers. and surname.

JNF. Hébert; often written Hubert; recorded as Hébert 1432; Hebert from 14th cent.; those who bore this name include Jacques René Hébert (1755-1794), rabid French Revolutionist, and Bishop Reginald Heber, writer of hymns; the two last named have no local connections.

in O: Les Camps Hébert, at Val Bachelier.

**Hec.** v. Hèche.

**Hèche.** (a field gate).

also spelt heche, hèche, heiche, hec, hecq; JNF. hèche; Norm. hec (field barrier); D. hek (rail, fence); Teut. heck (lattice, gate); Eng. heck, OE. hack, heck, hek (lattice gate, fish-weir); Eng.

hatch (half-door, wicket-gate); these gates, made of oak in the 17–19th cent., were usually in pairs, with three horizontal bars, a diagonal and some uprights; the hêche battante had no latch, and the public could use it if they closed it after passing through; there is a stipulation in a Luce partage in MHau. for heirs to shut certain hecs and hêches.

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives, le Clos de la Hêche, (V7½), Frs. Valpy dit Janvrin; dans le Clos de la Heche trois champs (V3), Ph. Marett; and the terre dans le Clos de la Heche, au Coin, (V2), Jean Alexandre; this field, which is up Le Mont au Roux or La Haule Hill, is ment. in partage Jacques Vibert in MHau. 1853.

in **C**: le Clos de Hêche, (C. 54); le Clos des Hêches, (C. 59A); cf. le grand (V15½) and petit (V9) Clos des Hêches, in TSam. 1754.

in **H**: le Clos de Hecq; aveu Dlle. Marie Pison; AMel. 1700. Jean Richardson in 1814.

in **L**: le Jardin de la Hêche, (V½), Pierre Le Veslet; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: La Hêche, fm; 4D1.

le Clos de la Heche, (V2½), adjoining le grand Clos de Faldoit, Fief d'Anneville; MCol. 1616.

le Clos de la Heche, ment. as part of the de Carteret manor in St. Martin, 1668.

le Clos de la Hêche, Edouard Brée; AMt. 1701.

le Clos de la Hêche, (V6), J. H. Nicolle; VE; PRMt. 1865, 1889.

in **My**: le Clos de la Haiche, Hêche, (My. 287).

le Jardin des Hêches, (My. 834, 836), called Les Hêches du Parc in TMy. 1602.

le Clos de haut et Clos de la Hêche réunis, (My. 842).

le Clos de la Hêche, (My. 932, 975).

in **O**: au long Clos des Heiches, (V½); 1649.

le Clos de la Hêche, (O. 474, 575, 1866).

le Clos des Hêches, (O. 517, 793, 819).

Le Creux des Hêches. W of Plémont.

in **P**: le Clos de Hecq (also written, Le Bas du Hocq), (P. 133), Les Nièmes; MLeF. 1840; (V7).

le Clos de la Hêche, (P. 546); ment. as Clos de la Heitre (hêtre *qv.* is a beech), (V5), Thos. Pipon; MHau. 1827; and in his partage, MHau. 1833; prob. same as le Clos du Hecq, Fief de La Hague, in assessment for Hy. de Carteret, heir of Ph. Lemprière, MHag. 1700, also ment. in aveu Raulin Le Vesconte, admin. for. Ph. de Carteret.

La Blanche Hêche, (P. 885).

in **S**: le Clos du Hecq, Maufant, for Richard Falle; AS. 1671.

le Jardin de la Hêche, VSH, for Jean Messervy; AS. 1671.

unlocated: in SRAV. 1722, the seigniorial court is held "entre le Belle et les heches de l'entrée de la maison Jean Coutanche".

le Jardin du Hec, (V6), partage Poingdestre; MHau. 1753.

le Clos de la Première Hêche; Mr. Le Maistre.

in **T**: le Clos du Hecq, (V2), Fieu de Dièlament; MHau. 1574.

Le Jardin de la Hêche (T. 1159) at Oakfield.

**Hecq.** v. Hêche.

**Helés.** v. Helles.

**Hélie.** v. Elie.

**Helier, Hellier.** Sometimes confused with Elie.

(see also St. Helier) pers. name and surname.

in **H**: Le Clos d'Helier, aveu Jean Sealle; le jardin d'Helier, aveu hers Abr. Esnouf; AMel. 1700, poss. on the H/T boundary. Le Jardin d'Helier, aveu Benj. Bisson, 1752, and NMel. 1822, prob. same as above. Le Clos d'Helier, land of Jean Sealle, MHau. 1773, also same as above. Le Clos d'helier for Jean Poingdestre, au Mont au Prêtre, fief de Méieches, 1789.

**Helles.** surname.

found in England as Hales; recorded as Heyles 1274; Helles 1331–1668; Hellys 1528; other forms, 1299–1331, Aales, Alès, de Hailes, Hales, Hailles, Hayles, Hayled, Heles.

in **H**: La Rue de Helle, Helles; old name for Ann Street, St. Helier.

le Clos des Helles, for Jean Le Geyt, AMel. 1700; ment. in aveu of Jean Le Geyt fs. Jean in SRMel. c1745; poss. nr. (H. 1139);

le Clos des Helles, for Jean Chevalier, AMel. 1700; ment. in SRMel. 1794.

le Pray des Helles, for Temple Chevalier, AMel. 1700.

in **J**: Feodum Heles, part of the Fief d'Ouville; Ext. 1331 gives Nicolaus Heles pro feodo Heles, ès Heles, (by coincidence, a Nicolas Helie, Vice-Admiral, besieged Gorey Castle in 1338–9, (Nicolle. Mont Org. Cast. p. 14); DLX. gives le lieu de Helle; La Vallette Helles, Fief d'Orville, ment. 1614.

in **Mt**: La Tour John Helys, John Helie's Tower, Helie's Tower; en la basse garde devers la mer, Gorey Castle, 1531; (Nicolle. Mont. Org. Cast. p. 112; BSJ. 1906, p. 96; 1930, p. 277).

in **S**: le costil de Helles, que tient Elie Dumaresq ca. ux. dau. of Nicolas Lemprière; Fief de St. Ouen and du Buisson.

in **T**: le Clos de Helles ou de l'Allée (T. 412), (V2¾); Ebenhézer House; VVE; PRT. 1931.

**Helleur.** surname, of Huguenot origin, recorded 1675.

still current.

in **B**: le Clos Helleur, (B. 975).

in **P**: Les Helleurs, now part of Airport.

**Helys.** v. Helles.

**Hemell.** poss. (a small enclosure).

no such surname recorded; Sc. hemmel, Eng. hembel, hammil (a shed), dim. of ham (enclosure).

in **T**: le champ de Hemell, Broadfields; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Hemie.** (a barricade).

JNF. hêmie, haîmie (a barrier or gate), fastened at one end, blocking the entrance to a yard, road or field; poss. fr. Teut. hemmen (to stop, check), Eng. hem (to obstruct, enclose); cf. Sc. hamp (to halt in walking).

in **B**: le long Jardin ou Jardin de la Hêmie, ment. in partage Robin, 1774.

in **H**: Les Hêmies; and La Rue ès Hêmies or le chemin des Hêmis, now Le Geyt Street, St. Helier, ment. 1800, (BSJ. 1906, p. 56). Les Hêmies belonged to the Le Geyt fam. in 1772.

**Heney, Le Heney.** surname.

in **P**: Clausum (note this early use of Clos) du Heney, a field commonly so called in a group of four bel. to the Aulec, Aulet fam. in St. Peter's Valley and marsh, 1306; cf. Crapedoit.

**Hennièrè.** v. Hannièrè.**Hennodoit.** (the stream of Henot).

cf. Henot; and douet.

in **J** and **T**: Feodum de Henot, called Feodum de Hennodoit 1309.

**Henot, de Henot.** surname.

also spelt Esnouf, Haynos, Henaud, Henon, Henou, Henout, Heynous.

in **J** and **T**: Feodum de Henaud, Henot; noted 1274 as the escheat of Guille de Henot, Norman knight, but not of Cotentin or Bessin; poss. connected with Hamon, as Hénotville in Normandy was orig. Hamonville; ment. 1309 as Feodum de Hennodoit, implying a stream; de Henout 1331; Haynos, Heynous 1528; pour le fieu Henon, Henou, partage Katherine Sanson, MHau. 1537; it appears as Esnouf in Extt. 1607 to 1749. This fief had its own legal measure for wheat, (BSJ. 1919, p. 40; 1933, p. 167). Ment. in MHau. 1534, partage Katherine Michiel.

**Henri, Henry, Hanri.** pers. and surname.

as a pers. name, we find Henricus dictus Hardi 1309; Henricus Martin 1331; as a surname, there is Henricus 1286, Henry 1309, Henri 1331, Collas Henry in MGos. 1522, Henry dit Dangy 1571, 1583.

in **C**: le Clos de Godefroy Henry, fieu d'Helye (Elie) bel. to Baudayn; MHau. 1531.

le Pray de Henry, (V2¼); TSAm. 1754.

in **L**: le Clos Henri, (L. 207), nr. Carrefour Selous; poss. the same as le Clos de Henry, (V1¼), for Hellier Mauger in AL. 1718.

le Côtill Henri, de Henry, part of le Clos des Pauvres (L. 472); above Dannemarche Reservoir; the National Trust have a strip here, E of (L. 473).

in **O**: terra Johannis Henrici, adjoining Le Prieuré de Lecq, 1286; (Cart. 63).

le Costil de Henry (O. 324), nr. le chemin publique des Vaux de Lecq; for Elie Dumaresq, MLB. 1800.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Hanri, (V2), bord. S au chemin de Fliquet; Clem. Richardson; VF; PRMt. 1861. Le Clos de Henry at Les Champs fm. fief de Rozel, 1904.

le Clos de Hanri, (V2¼), Chs. Blampied; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

le Clos de Henry, (V½), J. Le Huquet, La Perruque, nr. Le Villot; VRoz; PRMt. 1861. Prob. Le Clos de Henri (Mt. 280E).

in **P**: le Clos de Henry, (P. 144), (V4¼), aveu Nic. Le Bas, MHag. 1792; recurring in partage, Les Nièmes, 1840.

**Héroult.** surname,

meaning a herald; F. héraut; OF. heraut; Teut. heralt; OE. herault; ML. haraldus, whence the Icel. name Haraldr, OE. Harold, fr. Icel. herr (army), Teut. walt (rule); recorded from 1274 as Herault, Héroult, Heraut, Héraut; still current as Eraut, Ereaut.

in **B**: La Maison Héroult, in St. Aubin's; 9A4.

in **C**: le pray Clement Héroult, fieu de Saumarez MHau. 1578.

le Clos de Héroult, W. of St. Clement's Rd.

in **H**: La Vallée Héroult ment. in partage Gosselin MHau. 1535, and MHau. 1553.

le Clos de Héroult ou de Boeuf. Fief de Bellozanne for Jeanne Pinel, 1813.

le Clos de Héroult for Catherine Hames.

in **L**: le Clos de Héroult, land of Ph. Blampied, AMel. 1700; cf. le Clos de Héroult, (V1½), Rich. Le Cras; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Héroult, (V3¼), G. Bandinel, AMt. 1701; cf. le Clos de Ereaut et Jean, (V21), (Mt. 384), G. J. Le Huquet, Bandinel; VE; PRMt. 1889; and le Jardin de Héroult, (Mt. 384).

les terres de Héroult (courtils), (V7¼), Chs. Nicolle; AMt. 1701.

in **My**: boveta ès Heraus, ment. in Ext. 1331; (BSJ. 1898, p. 125).

in **S**: le Clos de Héroult, VSH, for Jean Messervy; AS. 1671; shown as le Clos des Hirault, (V13¼), VSH, PRS. 1956.

in **T**: le Clos de Héroult, aveu of Jean Maret, proc. of Aron Guerdain; SRAb. 1648; cf. le Clos de Héroult, held by Jean Picot as pasture, owing jouissance (in this case rent) to the Seigneur, half to be paid in money, half in butter; SRAb. le Clos de Héroult, fief des Augrès, Richard Grossier 1716.

**Herbe.** (grass, herbage, herbs for kitchen or medicinal use).

F. fr. Lat. herba. Note, the kitchen garden is usually le Jardin à Potage.

in **G**: le Clos aux, des Herbes, (G. 373–4); le Jardin à Herbes AG. 1708.

in **My**: le Jardin aux Herbes, (My. 456): 2C2.

**Herbelue.** a surname,

which caused much perplexity to keepers of records, being spelt Herbelue, Herbeluë, Herbelur, Herbelus, Herbelüs, Herbetue, Herbluë, even Harbelen in 1607.

in **L**: Michel Herbelue ment. 1569. MO. (Elie Dumaresq). Edouard Herbelue is ment. in MHau. 1577, 1619, 1675, 1707;

feu Edouard Herbelue, fief du Roy, 1632. ment. in Piton transaction; AL. 1656 has L'heritage de Herbelue; PRL. shows that Edouard Herbelur m. Marie Pithon 1697, and that a child was born to Edouard Herbetue 1702; AL. 1718 shows le Clos de Herbelus, (V4½), for Ed. Gibaut; and Jean Pipon pour sa Maison de la Cave, avec le jardin et le pray devant la maison Edouard Herbelüs; also, the house and garden of Marie Pithon wid. of Edouard Herbelü; and la maison Ed. Herbelüe, for Ed. Gibaut Abraham Herblüe appears in SRHD. 1765; PRL. shows, in VCTS, le cõtil de Herbelue ou des Monts Greberis, (V2¾), bel. to the States.

in P: PRPT, 1598, in VSN, shows Becervaise, Tenant de Herbelue, and ménage au Clos Herbelue, at Sandybrook.

**Herbeur.** v. Harbeur.

**Herbeuse.** (grassy), fem.

the name may refer to herbie, hêrbi, sea-grass or *Zostera marina*; fr. F. herbe, Lat. herba (grass).

in My: L'Herbeuse, a rock W of Creux de Lassé; 1B4.

at sea: Rocque Herbeuse, S of Le Hocq; 10D4; there are several grass topped rocks off Le Hocq.

**Hercanty, Hercantin, Hercat.** (the tilted menhir).

prob. fr. a lost OE. word haer (stone), suggested by Ekwall, and related to OE. hearg (heathen temple), ON. horg (stone altar); and JNF. canté (leaning to one side); Eng. canted; Teut. kanten (to list, tilt); cf. Cantel; the her- is unrelated to menhir, which is fr. W. Corn. maen (stone) and hir (long).

in C: La Piece de hercantin, terres de Samarès, MO. 1639. Hercanty; Dumaresq's directions for entering Havre du Hoc, 1685, read: "keep a picked rock, the easternmost of two upon the shore, with a stone like a man upon the top of a high hill, called Her quantin, the Channel NW and SE". La Piece appellé Herquantin de la teneur de Gauvain. AG. 1708. The O.S. shows a channel running NW to Le Hocq slip, aligned on Nicolle Tower (10D2); the rock on shore might be La Pierre aux Crabes, or one of several at the house called Le Rocher. Nicolle Tower, shown 1894 as La Tour du Colonel Nichols, prob. originated as a look-out tower; it is shown as Herket or Arcot Signal Station in 1792. Stead 1809, speaks of 'a signal station called Arcot, a neat convenient dwelling with a good garden'. SRF, 1824, gives Le Hercontil (V6¼) for Ph. Nicolle. (BSJ. 1970 and 1984) and as Hercat Signal Post in Hall's map 1833, though Rapkin puts it nr. La Houquette, and an 1825 map puts it E of Pontac; other maps mark Herquantin, without explaining its nature, in the St. Clement's Bay area. Fields (C. 110–112), which surround Nicolle Tower and are named le Clos de Hercanty, 10D2, fix the position of Dumaresq's Her quantin, which must have stood near the site of Nicolle Tower, a little E of Mont Ubé dolmen, and perhaps associated with it in neolithic times. FLM. says that there is a "Herquantin" rock at Le Hocq which is not tilted.

**Hercat.** v. Hercanty.

**Hêrche.** (a harrow); **Hêrché.** (harrowed land).

JNF. hêrche (a harrow); OF. herse (a harrow, hersé (harrowed); and Eng. hearse, which have the same derivation.

in J: le grand Hêrche, (V5); le petit Hêrché, (V4¾); T. P. Mahier, La Vallette; VD; PRJ. 1904–10.

**Herivel, Hêrivel.** surname.

recorded from 1438; Harivel 1528.

in O: le Clos Herivel, (O. 681. 693. 1041. 1141. 1438).

unlocated: le Clos Herivel, ment. 1438; partage Mabel de Caen; Mess. 1588. Also les Courtils des Heriveaux, Fieu de Morville.

**Hermé, Hermée.** meaning undetermined.

in J: La Rocque Hermée; le Clos de la Rocque Hermé de Haut du Rondi du sud et du Rondi du Nord, fief de Boutevillon for Daniel Bisson, 1858.

**Hermit. Hermite.** v. Hermitte.

**Hermitage.** v. Hermitte.

**Hermitte.** (the hermit); locative I.'Hermitage, (the hermit's home).

a nickname which became a surname, recorded 1331 to 1668, as Le Hermite, Lermite, L'Hermit, L'Hermitte, L'Hermitte, Le Mite, Le Mitte; Le Riolet, Riolley dit L'Hermitte, Hermitte; fr. F. OF. ermite, hermite; Span. ML. eremita; Gk. ἐρημίτης remites (a man of solitude, of the desert).

in H: L'Hermitage de St. Hélier; shown as Lhermitage in SD. 1600–50; 9D2. Reputed shelter of St Helier, qv. le plat costil de L'Hermitte, bel. to Pierre Le Riolley dit l'Hermitte (also ment. in 1601), ès Mont Millais; Mess. 1614; prob. nr. (H. 753).

Le Moulin de l'Hermitte, in old maps of St. Helier, on Le Faux Bié nr. Les Hermies (Le Geyt St.); prob. the same as le Petit Moalin du Prieur.

in Mt: Le Moulin de l'Hermitte, on Fief du Burrier is ment. 1619.

in My: le Clos Cinq de l'Hermitte, vers le jardin du Pont, MHau. 1791; shown in MHau. 1787 as le Clos de l'Hermitte, (V3), adjoining le jardin du Pont, in partage Baleyne; PRMy. 1867, Cinq might stand for Saint, and indicate the presence of a holy man in this locality. PRMy. in VS, gives le Clos de l'Hermitte, for Dlle. Anne Arthur, 1818; she married Jean Perree who bought The Elms in 1816; l'Hermitte, 1822. Also shows le Jardin d'Hermitte, (V2), owned by Samuel Collas of Hillside; shown as de L'Hermitte, same owner, 1883 (My. 945).

in O: le piece de L'Hermitage, (O. 647); la pièce de l'Hermitte, (V3¼), E. G. Hacquoil; VGC; PRO. 1904–11.

in P: AV1. c1775 gives le Clos de l'Hermitte, and another field so called on Mont de la Mare; the former may be (P. 383). le Clos de l'Hermitte, (V6½), nr. the Church; J. de Gruchy, nr. (P. 768); VD; PRP. 1880.

le Clos l'Ermitte, (V3), Jas. Carrel; GV; PRP. 1880.

PRP. 1746 gives le Clos ès Hermites, Fief ès Vingt Livres, (P. 383), sold to the Constable for the benefit of the poor. le Jardin, Gardé d'Hermitte, de l'Hermit, des Hermites, (V3½), (P. 383) 6A1; shown in VAuzg, in PRP. 1880 as (V3), for J. du Val, Les Augerez.

in S: site of L'Hermitage in (S. 753), with La Rue de L'Hermitage; 10B1.

le Clos de L'Hermitte, VPn, for Edouard Estur; AS. 1671, (S. 2437B).

in T: La Fontaine ès Mittes; 3A2; cf. Le Mitte above; there are other explanations of this word, v. Mitte.

unlocated: le Clos des Hermites, partage Beschervaise; MAVr. 1713.

**Héron, Le Héron.** surname, recently introduced or (heron).

v. Natural History of Jersey, FLS. p. 112.

in L: le Clos Héron, (L. 136).

**Herpe.** (witch).

this word is related to Eng. harpy; OF. harpie; Lat. harpyia; Gk. ἄρπυιαι harpuiai, (the harpies, snatchers).

in My: P. J. Romeril related that the northern half of le Clos de Galles, (My. 717), was formerly le Clos de la Herpe. in 1978 a country fair was held there on the occasion of the Queen's visit and was attended by Her Majesty and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh. It is now known as le Clos de la Reine.

**Hèrpîn.** poss. an unrecorded surname Herpin or Harpin.

never preceded by Le. Herpin of Bourges (a French baron who served on the First Crusade c1100), and Harpin (a character in a play by Molière c1670, attacking financiers), seem quite irrelevant. The name may be related to F. harpeau (grapnel), harpin (boat-hook) harpon (harpoon), all fr. Lat. harpago, Gk. ἀρπάγη harpage, (grappling-iron); or be an augmented form of herpe (witch), qv. derived, like ἀρπάγη fr. ἀρπάξω harpaxein, (to snatch).

in O: Herpin; a rock and passage in the rocks at L'Étaq, where boats used to moor; La Boue Gotton (for Mèrgotton, for Marguërite) Hèrpîn, the latter quoted by FLM.

**Herquantin.** v. Hercanty.

**Hersure.** v. Arsure.

**Hèrupe.** meaning uncertain, there is Hèrupe in Normandy, FLM. believes it to mean "hèrissé" for rough terrain.

until earlier forms are met, there is little clue to the origin of this name, no known words resembling it except: (1). Icel. hreppr (a land division or district); (2). herpe (a witch), qv; (3). the Eng. surname Harrap, Harrop, (cf. Vinchelez and Winchelsea), derived from place-names Harehope, Harrop in Northumberland and Yorks, which in turn are derived fr. hare (hare) and -hop, -hope (a small valley, tributary to a larger valley).

in J: Hèrupe, farms (OJH. 164), area and Vingtaine; 2D4; 3C3; "la dyesme de Hèrupe" occurs in rentes due to the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, 1400, (Cart. 265); DLX. lists a Fieu de Hèrupe, which appears as the Fief de Johann Martin en Hèrupe in 1598, and Fief Payn de la Houquette en Hèrupe, (BSJ. 1901, p. 397; 1902, p. 40); this holding may be connected with the carucate of Les Hordellons, granted by de Soltevast to the Abbey of St. Sauveur.

**Hêtre.** (beech tree).

F. hêtre, D. heester; Teut. buche, Eng. beech; JNF. fau, Lat. fagus; showing conveniently that the F. JNF. and Eng. words for this tree have quite distinct origins. cf. aître.

in P: Les Hêtres, fm. and la Route des Hêtres; 6A1.

le Clos de la maison ou de la Heitre; (V5), for Thos. Pipon, (P. 546); MHau. 1827; 6A3.

**Heubert.** v. Hubert.

**Heulles, des Heulles, Desheulles.** surname.

recorded as des Heulles 1528, 1668; Desheulles 1607.

in G: Les Champs de Heulles and La Fontaine Heusles, AG. 1708.

in P: Ph. Vibert, pour la maison des Heules, 1759; DLX. 3/168; probably now Beach Farm.

**Heureux.** (happy).

not recorded as a surname,

in G: le camp et butière de l'Heureux, (V½), Thos. Dolbel; VRqr; GV. 1685. 1711 in MHau.

**Hicq.** prob. the same as Hecq. qv.

unlocated: La Rue de Hicq in partage Payn-Badier MRS. 1627.

**Hieaux, d'Hieaux, Dos.**

DJF. suggests that d'Hieaux stands for Héaux in Brittany.

at sea: Les Rocques d'Hieaux, another, and perhaps more correct name for Les Roches Douvres, a reef or plateau SW of Jersey, 15½ miles from Les Héaux on the Breton coast; sometimes pronounced Dos, and thus spelt in a 17th cent. MS.

**Hiebles.** meaning unknown.

in G: le Clos de dessus la chapelle appellé le Clos des Hiebles. There is evidence to suggest it is G. 373, also given as Clos des Herbes.

**Highfield.**

in **P**: Highfield Fm; (OJH. 165); with an Anley stone, 1626. Examples of this name in other parishes.

**Hignard, Hignart.** surname; fem. **La Hignarde.** recorded 1309 as Hignard, Hynard.

in **H**: Land above Hygnart quarry; fief de Méléches, MHau, 1509. Du camp de dessus la griverie Hignart; ez camps de dessus la Hignarde. La Hignarde, ment. in partage Katherine Sanson in MHau. 1557, in "ez camps de dessus la Hignarde. (V2); du camp de dessus la grivrie Hignart, (V1½)"; le Clos de Hignarde ment. in aveu Mathieu Le Geyt in AMel. 1700; for J. Le V. dit Durell SRMel 1773, La Higuarde, for Eliz. Le Vasseur dit Noel, in MMel. aveux 1822; where Clubley Estate now is.

**Hilary.**

in **H**: Hilary Street, St. Helier; 10A4; opened 1837.

**Hilgrove, Helgrove.** Eng. surname, recorded from mid. 17th cent. Lieut. Gen. Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner was Lieut. Governor 1814–16.

in **G**: Hilgrove School, Gorey Village; 11A2.

in **H**: Hilgrove Street, named from Hilgrove House on the bank of Le Grand Douet, at the junction of Hilgrove Street and Halkett Place; home of the Hilgrove family. Demolished 1845; its fish pond occupied the site of the market. The southern section from Hilgrove Lane to La Motte opened by Geo. Ingouville jr., c.1838. 10A4.

**Hillet, prioratus de Hilleto.** (the Priory of Hillet).

a puzzling name; there are several poss. derivations: (1). Of illet, illette, Lat. insuletum (an islet), ie. the Priory of the Islet in St. Helier, called Le Illet by Pop. 1563. The Prior de Iletto, translated as Prieur de l'Islet, was on assize in 1269 (Cart. 130), but some of his assessors came from the east of the island: (2). for Elitus (St. Helier), but this form of his name is thought to be a contraction of the name Eli(ber)tus: (3). for St. Illyd, Illtud, Illtut, a 5–6th c. abbot with a monastic school in Wales, where Samson and others were educated; (4). OE. hillet (a little hill), used by Holinshed (d. 1580) for tumuli: (5). F. dialect hillet (holy babe); v. BSJ. 1973, p. 174.

in **G**: LC. 1229 orders an enquiry into land appropriated by Ph. d'Aubigny "in valle castri de Geresey et in Curtillet" from the Prior del Silet, Nicholas Le Mineter, Stephanus de Aldeport, Nicholaus Godefridi, Ricardus Faber de Faleduit, Anketil Martel, Umfridus de Monasterio; to whom the land is to be returned, if not exceeding 6 acres arable land and 6 acres pasture, and its cultivation will be no nuisance to "castrum nostrum de Geresey".

Ext. 1274 gives, "prioratus de Hilleto supra feodum Asserans", (the priory of Hillet on the fief of the Seran, Selran family); this could suggest that in Grouville there was a priory, now lost, either a sub-priory of Le Prieuré de L'Islet in (H), or named Hillet for one of the reasons suggested above; it is not mentioned again.

BSJ. 1885, p. 70 records that in the patois of Couserans, Conserans, a former district and bishopric of Gascony, named after the Consoranni, an Aquitanian tribe, (now in the dept. of Ariège, chief town St. Lizier), the word Hillet means babe; and quotes from a Christmas carol in this patois; "Mari agut un bet Hillet... Lou Hillet à Mario... bostre Hillet n'a pas dinnat"; this dialect substitutes H for F, changing femme into henco, and fillet into hillet.

BSJ. 1896, pp. xiv. xxxi–ii records the discovery of "une ancienne maisonette", 12½ by 7 ft, very strongly built of pebbles, with a door at the N end of the W wall; it was half-buried in a sand-dune, the property of A. C. Godfray, on the shore nr. Grouville Station, at a house named Ballyhooly; to reach it, one went from the Station towards Le Marais, turned sharp left round Mr. Kerslake's house, and it was 30 yards up the road, opposite the Russian cemetery; after examination, the building was destroyed. It might have formed part of the lost Priory of Hillet, poss. founded by St. Gervold. Ancient pottery was found nr. Grouville Station in 1907; v. BSJ. 1907, p. xxv; and 1973, p. 174. However Professor Le Patourel inclined to think the Hillet was a form of L'Islet.

**Hinguette, Hinguet, Hingette, Hinquette.** meaning unknown.

FLM. suggests a surname.

at sea: Les Hinguettes, nine major rocks in St. Aubin's Bay, S of the Hermitage; ment. in SD. 1600–50, by Dum. 1685 and in the 1781 map; the 1904 map shows Hinguette Passage.

**Hiou.** v. Hue.**Hître.** (oyster). **Hîtrière**, (oyster-bed). Or referring to the bird oyster-catcher.

F. huître; OF. oistre, huistre; JNF. hître; Icel. ostra; Lat. ostrea; Gk. ὄστρεον ostreori, (an oyster); F. huîtrière, hutrière, JNF. hîtrièthe (an oyster-bed).

at sea: L'Hutrière, a sea area W of La Carrière; 8A1.

L'Hithrêthe, Les Hîtrièthes, rocks off the E coast.

La Haule, Houle es Hytres, a rock SE of La Rocque.

Les Hîtrièthes, three groups of oyster rocks on north coast.

**Ho.** v. Hocq.**Hocq.** (cape, headland, spur of rock).

JNF. ho; D. hoek (hook, corner, cape); OE. hok; hoc; Eng. hook; cf. The Hook of Holland. FLM. states it means one who wore a 'manteau à capuchon'.

in **C**: Le Hocq, cape, slipway, hamlet, named from the small rocky spur E of the point, on which the house Le Rocher is built; 10B4; with hotel, lane, site of railway station, Martello Tower (noted as built 1783, but AdE. gives la Tour proche le Hocq in 1781); and field Le Hocq (C. 152); shown as Le Hocke by Pop. 1563; La Rue du Hocq; MHau. 1583; La Fontaine ou Hoc ment. 1614. La Rue du Hoc ment. 1607 as where Ph. de Veulle lived (v. pedigree de Veulle); Le Havre du Hoc,

Dum. 1685; AdE. 1687--88 mentions the ravages of the sea aux environs du Hoc et du Dic; shown as Le Hoc by Mar. 1689; Le Hooke in 17th cent. map; la Maison de Garde au Havre du Hoc, AdE. 1781; ment. as Le Hac, 1695, (BSJ. 1931, p. 423).

in **J**: Les Hos, Hocqs, spurs or bastions of rock on cliff-edges overlooking Bonne Nuit Bay; 3A3; occurring in PRJ. 1904--15 in, partie nord du Clos du Hocq (V3¼), Ed. Le Couteur; and dans le Clos du Hocq (V¾), SE of (J. 896), J. C. Blampied, Mayfield.

**Hocquard.** surname; locative, **La Hocquarderie.**

recorded from c1510 as Hoquart, Hocquert, Hocquard. FLM. quotes Dauzat and Le Chanteur "the one who wears a Capuchin's hood".

in **B**: the house of Hayler Hocquard, poss. at Les Brûleries (qv), les Quennevais; ment. in partage Richard Orange; MHau. 1725.

in **J**: La Hocquarderie, Hocquardéthie, fm. or Les Ruettes at Hautes Croix; 3C1; le Clos Hocquard, (V4), Hérupé Fm.

in **T**: le Clos Hocquart, with le Clos de la Mare (including a camp bel. to hrs. Ph. Hocquart), and le petit Closet, tog. (V10¼); Fief de Dièllement; MHau. 1619;

le grand Clos de Hocquard, avec le pendant, avec Jean Malzard, SRAB. 1648; ment. as le grand Clos de Jean Hocquard, (V8¾), at Egypt, advt. 1963, and in 1975.

La Hocquardéthie; ment. in almanac of La Nouvelle Chronique 1878, (Bull. Ass. Jerr. 1973, p. 82).

**Hocquin.** surname.

recorded as Hoquin 1331; Hockwin 1607; Hocquin 1668, 1749.

in **H**: Feodum Hoquin, ment. in Ext. 1331; and as the fee of Hockwin in Ext. 1607.

in **T**: Le Fief Hocquin, ment. in Extt. 1668, 1749.

**Hodon.** surname.

in **Mt**: la meson Hodon, in La Queruée, fieu du Roy; MHau. 1553.

unlocated: a house formerly belonging to Ph. Hodon, occupied by Clement Le Tubelin; MHau. 1577.

**Hodson, Hadson, Hotsen, Hudson.** English surname.

recorded as Hadson 1592, Hudson 1601--1749, Hudson 1607. Exclusively in (G).

in **G**: au val Horman, auprès du Maresq Hadson, ment. in sale of Longueville; Mess. 1592.

Le maresq Hotsen, nr. Le Trésor. l'hostel Hodson and sa terre de Hodson à la Houguette; Jean Poingdestre; TG. 1601.

**Hogard.** v. Haugard.

**Hoisnet.** v. Ouaisné.

**Hollandais.** (the Dutchman).

in **T**: field Le Hollandais, (V4), La Planque fm.

**Hollies.**

in **C**: The Hollies (OJH. 165); 10D4; John Tindal de Veulle, son of the Bailiff, died here 1854. Demolished, double arch now at Mont Pellier, (T).

**Hollo.** v. Hottot.

**Homardière, Homard.** (a place for lobsters, a lobster).

F. homard; OF. homar; Norm. houmar; Icel. humarr; Lat. cammarus; Gk. κάμαρος kamaros, a lobster.

in **J**: la hêche des Homards, fieu Chesnel. MHau. 1737.

in **T**: le Clos du Homnard, fief des Augrès ou des Godeaux, for Josuè de la Haye, 1877.

at sea: La Homardière, a rock area between Le Banâtre and Le Mont Samedi.

**Homel, L'Homel, Loumel.** surname.

recorded as Lomel, Lomell 1528; the estate of Pierre L'Homel, l'heritage de L'Homel 1692; prob. a nickname in origin, Le Homel (manikin) cf. F. hommeau, hommelet (a little man). Also a well-known apple in Normandy, one being named le houpé d'Jerri. Named after the family.

in **P**: PRPT 1598, in VD, gives le Clos de l'Homel, la fosse du nord au clos de Hue, for Robin. A house formerly bel. to Pierre Lhommel, nr. the perage, fieu du Roy. MHau. 1576.

Le Moulin de Shomel (misreading for L'Homel); a mill in (P. 618) nr. Gargate, ment. 1630. les terres de l'hommel, MHag. 1648; un escloteure put outside and above the leat of L'hommel malt mill by Frs. de Carteret, seigneur, MHag. 1651. Pré entre le moulin de Gargatte et celui de l'hommel, fief du Roi; sale of perage lands 1663 by Sir Edouard de Carteret to Ph. de Carteret includes le pray de Loumel, grand et petit; and la Planque de Loumel, nr. la planque de Gargate; MHau. gives les prays de Loumel, le grand et le petit... depuis la planque de Loumel, jusques à la planque de Gargatte; MHag. 1790 gives le Pré de la Gillerie, les côtils et vallettes de la Gillerie, with the house or mesière of the fulling or malt mill called Le Moulin de l'Homel, with the right to re-establish this mill, fief du Roi. Le Clos de Homel, fieu de la Hague, 1840.

**Homet, Homêt, Hommet, Hoummet, Houmet.** (a little rock or island resembling a man, or places where such rocks were found). A complicated word with several elements contributing to its meaning. It was applied to (a). off-shore rocks, or flat rounded islets of roughly human shape; (b). coast-land containing boulders of this kind; (c). water-meadows and inland marsh areas from which



such boulders were taken in the past. According to context the derivations could be: 1. a dim. of hou (a medium sized island), fr. ON. holm (an islet), cf. Houmet Herbé Fort in Alderney; to this may be related Eng. hommie, hummock, fr. Teut. hümpel, dim. of hump (a little mound); 2. the surname Homet, du Homet derived from one of these elements: 3. Métivier's definition is hommet as 'pâturage assis sur l'eau': 4. a dim. of homme, meaning a manikin or a rock resembling one, cf. Fr. hommeau, hommelet and the surname Homel, L'Homel qv.

(a). off-shore rocks:

off B: Le Plat Houmet, St. Brelade's Bay; 8B4.

Le Hommet, Les Hommets, W of La Cotte; 8D2.

off C: Grosse Tête des Houmets, off Grève d'Azette.

off G: Les Homets, off Grouville Bay.

off J and My: Les Hommets, off Les Mouriers.

off Mt: Grande (sic) Houmet, E of Anne Port.

Les Hommets, a group of rocks nr. the jetty and battery in Rozel Harbour, Fief de Saval or Petit Rozel; MVau. 1830–31; 4A1–4.

off O: Le Hommet, SW of L'Étaq.

Le Houmet, a rock in St. Ouen's Bay; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

The name also occurs at Les Écréhous and Les Minquiers.

(b). coast-land containing boulders:

in B: Le Houmet, a house nr. La Valeure; 8B4.

in C: Les Hommets, a house S of (C. 127); 10D4.

in G: Les Homêts, a house S of Le Hurel Tower; 11C2.

in J: deux certains costils et fallaizes...seant au becq des hommets buttant sur le doit qui vient du moulin du mourier... et nord vers la mer, fief orville, le maignan/moignan 1615, 1616; simply La Falaize in 1788, 1847.

in M: Les Hommets Battery in Rozel Bay; map of 1811.

in T: Les Hommets Battery, appar. on the beach in Bouley Bay; map of 1811.

(c). inland areas containing boulders:

in G: the Le Hommet area in Gorey Village; v. fille de Carteret. 1349: a manerium, lands and tenements on Fief du Roi in Grunville "vocatium le Hommete", bel. to Guillaume de Carteret; it passed in the late 15th cent. to his descendant, La Fille de Carteret; ment. as le Homet, 1531.

1601: TG, in VMr, "les vieux déserts, sous les costils de la Malletière, depuis le but du vouest du Hômet", (v. Blanche Pierre); and, "le pré de Perchard le long du Hômet, et le côté au suest du Hommet".

1607: Ext: "a Meadow called the Hommett", (V12), of which (V4) was let by Frs. Amy to Sir Hugh Poulett; also, "the Site of the Mannor house of the Daughter of Carteret", which in 1668 is called le petit Clos de Gourey or Le Becquet, and in 1749 le Clos de Gourey or "the little piece" adjoining fields called Les Hommets; today it is called Gorey field, (G. 77).

1668: the meadow Le Hommet adjoined the Manor, and is called le Pray du Hommet, Le Hommet, Les Hommets and terre es homets, among terres que le Roy possède; the 1815 version of this Ext. gives le Pré de Hommet, Houmets, with le Clos de Hommet, des Hommets (at La Planque in Gorey Village); this land bel. in GL. 1841 to Jn. Le Masurier.

1749: Ext: Les Hommets; in this year, Le Homet de haut et de bas are noted as in need of repairs.

today: we have two fields named Les Hommets, (G. 111–112), with a house Les Houmets near by; 11A2.

in H: Le Chemin des Hommets, between Surville and Mont à L'Abbé with field le petit Hommet, (V3), at The Limes; 7C1. Les Grands et Petits Houmets (H. 1156).

La Vallette des Houmets (H. 1152).

in H: le Clos des Hommets for Jeanne Pinel; les Petits Hommets for Ch. de Carteret, les Hommets for Clement Le Gallais, les Hommets or Homets du Parc for Jean Le Quesne. All on fief de Bellozanne, 1813.

unlocated: le Clos du Houmet, for Jean Querrée; SRarb. 1721.

Postscript: do not lose sight of Dumaresq's phrase "a stone like a man", in reference to Hercanty, qv, and the possibility that one or more of our Homets and Houmets may have been menhirs.

**Homet, du Homet.** surname.

cf. Homet above.

in C: Le Fieu du Homet; a grant of one carucate to du Homet (Cotentin); LC. 1207 mentions land held in Jersey by Thomas de Humeto, son of Guillaume, Constable of Normandy; and Cart. 416 records a donation by Thomas de Homet from property in Jersey in the 12th cent. The fief is ment. in Ext. 1274 as feodum de Homet and carucata de Homet; in 1309 as carucata de Homet; in 1331 as carucata du Homet. It was later divided into the Fieu de Hommet, held by Jourdain du Mont and called le Fieu des Monts, and the Fieu de Crapedoit; hence the "fee of carues some tyme Jor. de Mont and fee of Cradoyt and the homet" in Ext. 1528; the Homet 1607; du, de Hommet 1668, 1749. It was ultimately absorbed into Samarés; TSam. 1608 gives Le Fieu du Homet.

**Hometot.** prob. (a very small man).

appar. a double dim. of homme; cf. homet, and F. hommeau, hommelet; note also Ametot; a surname Hobbedot, Hobbedote is recorded 1299, 1309.

unlocated: la buttière sur l'Hometot, partage Clement Messervy; les buttières sur lametot, partage Le Geyt; Mess. 1597, 1613.

**Hommage.** (acknowledgement by a vassal of his feudal lord).

F. hommage; Eng. homage; Pr. homenage; ML. hominaticum; fr. Lat. homo (man).

in T: le pré de l'Hommage, situé au dessus du Moulin du Grand Val...bout Est au pourportant de la Commune de St. Sauveur, fief de Diélament, for Chs. L. Poignand, 1868. Le Pre L'Hommage, Belwood VCr. PRT. 1931.

**Hommarderie.** (the place of the Hommart family).

locative of the surname recorded as Homar 1607, Hommart 1668; but cf. Homarderie.

in S: le Pré de Hommarderie, (S. 816), S of Longueville Manor; 10B3.

**Hommarrière.** v. Homarderie.

**Hommel, L'Hommel.** v. Homel.

**Homme Mort.** (the dead man).

F. fr. Lat. homo mortuus.

in T: L'Homme Mort, an inlet or rock at the E end of Havre Giffart, where drowned bodies tended to be washed ashore; 3A3.

L'Homme Mort; a name for La Hougue des Platons, and the coastal area near it, including the item above; the tumulus was excavated in 1914; poss. a rare example of the modern name of a tumulus indicating a knowledge of its contents; (BSJ. 1915, p. 55; L'Amy, p. 158).

**Hommet.** v. Homet.

**Hooper.** English surname in origin also but found in Normandy. recorded from 1490; Houper 1664.

in G: le Clos de Hooper, sur le chemin public; Fief du Roi; MCol. 1763, 1793.

in Mt: le Clos de Hooper, (Mt. 686) and (S. 190) near by; 7D2; shown in VQ. in PRMt. 1865 as le Clos de Houper, (V1¼), P. Hamelin.

unlocated: le Clos d'aupres le jardin de Hugh Houper, (V3); partage Amy; ERO. doc. 21. 1706.

**Hope.**

in H: Hope Street, St. Helier; 10A3. Probably named after Brig. Gen. Hope. v. Gazette de L'Île 4 Juin 1803.

**Hopiart.**

not recorded as a surname, but Hopiard is known in Normandy. The resemblance to Eng. hop-yard (a field where hops are raised) must be accidental; but cf. houblonerie.

in O: le Clos de Hopiart, VdeH; ment. in PLF. 1479; and as le Clos de Hopiard in MO. 1486.

**Hôpital.** (hospital).

in G: Le Passage de l'Hôpital. 11A. between (G.2 and 24), (St Saviour's Hospital).

in Mt: L'Hôpital, nr. Gibraltar; 4D1; site of the surgery of doctors employed by contractors building St. Catherine's Breakwater.

at sea: L'Hôpital, a rock S of La Corbière; 8C1; the sea area here was called Hospital Bay in the Evening Post 1966. in Les Minquiers: "Hospital", or shipwrecked mariners' dépôt, on Maîtresse Île; (BSJ. 1960, p. 347).

**Hordellon.** surname and place-name known in Normandy.

Eng. hord (treasure) is found as a prefix in some place-names in England; eg. Hordle, for hord-hill (treasure-mound); Hordellon might mean a man living nr. a hougue.

in J: a grant of one carucate by Eudo de Sothewast of land held from him by Robertus Hordelun et fratres ejus, c1150; (Cart. 294); (BSJ. 1936, p. 29); cf. Hérupé; ment. 1160-70 as terra ad unum aratrum de dono Heudonis de Sotevast quam tenent Les Hordellons, (Cart. 250); ment. c1180 as terra Roberti Hordellun et fratrum ejus, (Cart. 289); des Hordellons... ad luminare Ste. Marie, c1200 (a lamp, prob. for the Bonne Nuit Chapel), (Cart. 262); in 1303-04, les Hordellons... dicti Les Hordellons, (Cart. 263-5); in 1309, le Hordiloun.

**Horman.** surname; locative, **La Hormanière.**

recorded as Horman c1180; Hormant 1264; Hurman 1274; dictus Horman 1306-18; Hourman 1392; Hormen 1461-78; still current.

in B: le Clos de Horman, (V7¼), Thos. Pipon, and (V2¼), Jean Le Bas, AB. 1786; this field is shown at La Moye in PRB, it was mentioned in exchange of lands, 1784.

La Pièce Horman, terre en campagne, (V1¼); PRB.

in G: bordagium Horman, 1309.

La Rue Horman, in Gorey Village; 11A2.

Les Hormanières, sur les Monts Mallet, (V10), for Jean Cook, AG. 1708 and for Rich. Cook, later Ph. Le Vesconte; AG. 1804.

le Clos de Horman au ménage de Harper, VMr, TG. 1601.

Le Val de Horman, (G. 734); TG. 1601, in VLv, gives, Jacques Jutize ses côtés et Anthoine Collas au cotils, du Val Horman; and in VRue, Perronelle Le Sueur ses côtés, deux vergées au costil, du Val Horman, and Thos. Godfray au Val Horman; MHau. 1609 gives, un camp au Val Horment; MHau. 1619, le Clos du Val Horman, (V3¼), partage Anthoine; in 1615, le costil du Val Horman, Fief du Roi; in 1619, terre à la Croix Castelain au Val Horman.

MHau. 1564-6, gives le Petit Vall Hormen, Fieu du Roi, (G. 754); sale Payn-Hormin.

in L: le Clos Horman, (L. 649), Manor Fm; MGib. c1900.

le Clos de Horman, Fief Hastain, bel. to Guille de Hamptonne; MS. 1490, Payne p. 177.

in Mt: AMt. 1701 gives, la Valée de Noé Horman, for Edmond Noel; le Clos de Horman, (V7¼), for Daniel Horman; and Les Ruettes Horman, (v. Messervy).

in P: Le Fieu ès Hormans, one carucate, sub-fief of Vingt Livres (DLX); ment. as feodum a Hurmans 1274; es Hormans 1331; of Hometans 1528; of the Hormans 1607; ès Hormans 1585-1668.

in S: AS. 1671 gives, in VMf, le Clos de Horman, for Ph. Vivian; le Clos de Horman et neuf jardin de Horman, prob. at Ponterrin; in VPn, le Clos de Horman, mis dans le pré, for Abr. Le Maistre; le Clos au Renaud Horman, for Jean Le Manquais.

**Hormel.** v. Ormel.

**Horn.** horned.

at sea: Horn Rock and beacon, E of Grouville Bay, also known as la Haute Frouchie (forked).

**Horseshoe.**

in **H**: Horseshoe Quarry, nr. West Park Pavilion, (BSJ. 1965, p. 72).

**Hos.** v. Hocq.

**Hosmundenses.** v. Osmundenses.

**Hoste, Hostes.** pers. and surname.

but a rare one; Hostes Nicolle, Bailiff 1561; Lt. Col. Dixon Hoste, Deputy Governor, 1870.

in **Mt**: le Clos et Jardin d'Hostes, AMt. 1701; v. Milieu.

**Hostel.** (residence).

OF. OE. *hostel*, *ostel*, Lat. *hospitalis* (a place where a *hospes* (host or guest) could be found), ie. an inn, residence, almshouse etc; v. BSJ. 1970.

the *Hostel* (residence) of the Prieurs de l'Islet, de Laic, de St. Pierre and St. Clément; ment. in Ext. 1374–76. (DLX). l'ostel du Seigneur de St. Ouen, de Rosel (St. Ouen's and Rozel Manors); l'ostel de Carteret, or simply Carteret (the de Carteret manor nr. St. Martin's Church); all ment. in the Lemprière trial, 1463.

l'ostel Thomas Lulague, l'ostel au Jardrey, au Gendre; l'ostel Raulin Mourant, l'ostel à la Genetière; l'ostel Guille Collet, Pierre Laell; RS. 1461–78.

l'ostail au Cousteur; PLF. 1479.

lostail du feu; MO. 1486.

l'Autel Marestz (ie. l'ostel Dumaresq), 1489; Chroniques, 1585, p. 48.

Hospitalia Jerusalem et de Alto Passu (the Hostels of Jerusalem and the High Footstep), ie. La Hougue Bie Chapel and La Chapelle des Pas; these were charitable institutions (homes, almshouses etc) attached to the two chapels; (v. du Côtill will in MHau. 1496, and BSJ. 1970).

l'hostel Triguel, au Roussel, Pierre Damades etc; TSam. 1608.

l'hostel Quesnel, Fief du Roi, (P); N of the road; MO. 1619.

la pièce de l'hotel Richard, (V3½), Ph. de Ste. Croix; AL. 1718.

**Hôtel-Dieu.** (God's hostel).

prob. in ref. to La Chapelle de l'Hôtel Dieu, or l'Autel Dieu, still traceable to the NW of St. Saviour's Church, between the old and new cemeteries.

in **S**: le Clos de l'Hôtel Dieu, Fief de Grainville; inherited by Fredk. Janvrin fr. his father Frs; (V3); partage, in MLeC. 1838; v. also will of Frs. Janvrin in MLeC. book L/5 (S.J. Library); 1850 became part of cemetery.

**Hotonnerie.** v. Hotton.

**Hotton.** surname; locative, **La Hotonnerie.** cf. Hodson.

recorded as de Hotona 1195; de Huttone c1340; Honton c1510; Huddon 1607; Hotton from 1668; MLT. derives fr. a lost Norman place-name Hotton, fr. ON. *har* (high), and *tun* (enclosure), cf. Hottot; the name may equally well be from one of the many Huttons, Houghtons in England, which Ekwall derives fr. OE. *hoh* (spur of a hill), and *tun* (village).

in **J**: le Clos de Hotton, Fief d'Orville; ment. in MLeC. in partage 1820, when inherited by Esther Le Couteur, who sold to Nic. Le Moignan in 1729.

le Clos de Hoton, VN, for Jean Coutanche; TJ. 1747.

in **L**: le Parc Hotton, (L. 198); cf. le grand Parc, (V10), Le Hardy of St. Germain, MS. 1702; and le Parc de Hotton, in terres que le Roi possède. Also Extentes 1668, 1749.

in **P**: La Hotonnerie, Fief des Vingt Livres; S of La Rue du Pont; MArt. 1678.

**Hottot, Hotto, Hollo.** (a high clearing).

MLT. quotes le Clos du Hottot as a place-name in Jersey and Normandy, and derives fr. ON. *har* (high), and *toft* (a clearing for a homestead); cf. Hotton, Dauzat gives: hottot, dim. of hotte, a merchant's basket.

in **O**: PRO. in VM1, gives, le Clos de Hollo, (V5¼), for Jane Le Boutillier, 1907; and part of le Clos de Hotto, (V5½), (?O. 767), for J. Le Boutillier, 1911.

le Clos de Hollo, Hotto, (V1¼), for P. Le Maistre, 1907, 1911.

**Hou.** (a medium-sized island).

JNF. *ho*, *hou*; Swed. *holm*; Icel. *holmr* (island); v. MLT; forming the diminutives *houmet*, *hoummet*, *hommet*, *homet*, *qv*, which appear in coastal areas and occasionally inland. BSJ. 1892, pp. 116. 134 traces the descent of *hou*, through *houmet* and *hommet*, to *homme*.

*hou* appears as a suffix in Brecqhou (FLM. says Brèhon), Brèhou, Burhou, Les Ecrèhous, Ichou (for Ick-hou), Jethou, Lihou, and La Rocco (for Rocque-hou).

Le Hou, a rock off Saie harbour.

**Houblonrie.** (a hop-field).

F. *houblonnière* (hop-yard, hop-field); fr. F. *houblon*; D. *hop*; Teut. *hopfe*; ML. *hupa* (the hop);

in **S**: La Houblonrie fm. and field (S. 804); 10A4, for Jas. Robin, 1831.

**Houéné.** v. Ouaisné.

**Hougais.** v. Houguais.

**Hougée.** form and meaning uncertain, poss. error for hougue.  
cf. Houggaie, Houguais.

in O: La Hougée, (V4½), joignant au chemin public on N; F. Le Feuvre, of (O. 754–755).

**Houggaie.** prob. connected with hougue; cf. Hougée, Houguais.

in G: au Clos du Houggaie, VRue; Frs. Amy; TG. 1601.

**Houguais, Hougais.** (resembling a hougue or from family Houguez).  
cf. Hougueis.

in Les Ecréhous; Les Houguais, Hougais, rocks shown in maps of 1843, 1894. FLM. says named after Houguez family, St. Martin.

**Hougue.** (a stony mound, a burial mound, barrow or tumulus).

dim. **Houquette, Houdgette** (a little hougue); and **Houguillon, Houdgillon** (a very little hougue).  
JNF. hougue; Eng. how, hough, hoe (as at Plymouth); Teut. houg, houc (a hill); Icel. haugr (a burial mound).

If appears that the name Haughbui in the Orkneys signifies an ancestral spirit which requires offerings, and this suggests a tomb at which such offerings were made. Haugh may be a form of haugr though Ekwall derives Eng. place-names beginning with haugh- from other roots; e.g. haga (enclosure), haga (fruit of hawthorn), hoh (a ridge).

This is an inventory of field-names and place-names in Jersey in which the words hougue, houquette and houguillon are preserved, including some mounds to which these words might be applied. It is a preliminary list, subject to revision by anyone interested in the subject.

The first point to notice is its length. Subtracting any repetitions not yet detected, and adding prehistoric mounds which survive but do not happen to be called hougues, we have here one gross, 12 dozen areas where mounds exist or are remembered, an average of a dozen to a parish; a dense distribution, bearing in mind the size of the Island. The total may in fact be much larger than 144. Some of the nuclei represent a cluster of burial mounds.

A tolerant reduction may be made for mounds called hougues which were not burial mounds at all; one or two may be the ruins of coastal towers; others the emplacements of forgotten post-mills or tower mills, though these were usually called "masse". Several hougues have been lately shown to be natural outcrop (v. BSJ. 1969), but land-owners were not to know this; resembling, as they did, prehistoric burial mounds, they were rated as hougues.

The distribution by parishes is of interest, but here it must be remembered that our collection of names is not yet complete. There are 2½ dozen hougue nuclei in (B) and (O), 1 dozen each in (G), (J), (Mt), (P) and (S); half a dozen each in (H), (L), (My) and (T); in (C) one solitary hougue nucleus has been recorded.

To Jerseymen, the hougue was to some degree an asset, as a known landmark, to which feudal assemblies could be summoned; on which a windmill could be built, or a signal-post erected. But for the most part it was a liability. In the Dark Ages it was a magnet to sea-borne brigands in search of buried treasure. In later times, even to the present day, the hougue is a bugbear to the ploughman, whose work it interrupts. For this reason he has ploughed it level, as he could with Bronze Age tumuli, which contained little but earth. But Neolithic passage-graves concealed enormous boulders, at which he had nibbled, and kept on postponing the day for their removal, swerving around them to the great inconvenience of himself and his horses. He also fought shy of them from superstition, for they were the acknowledged abodes of fairies, goblins and departed spirits who, if molested, might damage his crop.

That a man lived near a hougue was a useful label in medieval times, becoming a nickname, cognomen or surname. A family de la Hougue (we do not know if their mound was in Jersey or France) is recorded here from 1172 to 1668, as de Houga, de Hoga, de Hogua, de l'Hogh, del Hogh, de la Hougue, de la Hougue. Another family, Houguez, held the Fief es Hougueis in 1331. But there is evidence of a Spanish mariner who was wrecked on the Alderney coast 200 years ago. He married an Alderney woman and settled there. The Houguez in (Mt) and (O) are descended from him.

His son became a lighthouse keeper at Les Casquets and was known as Le Vièr Castechets. Not therefore the family who held the fief in 1331. We meet le Clos d'ung La Hougue, auprès son ostel, in RS. 1461–78; and Thomas Le Roux, sous La Hougue; and in PLF. 1479 there is Johan Lenormant de Soubz La Hougue.

A list of hougues with special names, showing the parish in which they are found, may be useful:

Les Houquettes des Afnières, (O).  
Beaupt Dolmen, (B).  
La Belle Hougue, (G), (Mt), (T).  
La Hougue Bènarde, Besnarde, (O).  
La Hougue Benest Robert, (O).  
La Hougue Le Bèqui, de Besquie, (O).  
La Hougue Bie, (G).  
Blue Hougue, (Mt).  
Les Hougues Boes, (O).

La Hougue Boète, (J).  
 La Hougue Brune, (J).  
 La Hougue Cosnard, (O).  
 La Hougue Couvet, (B).  
 La Hougue Canut, MHau. 1527. v. Quemu.  
 La Hougue Dirvault, (P).  
 La Hougue de Forêt, (B).  
 La Hougue des Géonnais, or La Hougue à L'Or, (O).  
 La Hougue Pierre Le Gresley, (O).  
 La Hougue de Grosnez, (O).  
 La Hougue Pierre Hacquoil, (O).  
 Les Houguettes de l'Hermiterie, (My).  
 La Hougue Huclin, (P).  
 La Hougue Janvrin, (B).  
 La Hougue Marais, (B).  
 La Hougue Mauger, (My).  
 Les Hougues de Millais, (O).  
 La Houguette de Morel, (L).  
 La Moye dolmen, (B).  
 Noirmont Warren Hougue, (B).  
 La Hougue des Platons, (T).  
 La Hougue de Plémont, (O).  
 Les Houguettes Romeril, (B).  
 La Houguette de l'enfant de Jean de Ste. Croix, (L).  
 La Verte Hougue, (O).  
 La Hougue de Vinde, des Vindes, (B).

Hougues listed by Parishes, with references to the 12½" Ordnance Survey map sheets:

in B:

8A2: a mound, prob. ruins of a tower, shown at La Carrière; Rich. 1795.  
 8A2: 8B1-2: many mounds and groups of stones shown at Blanchés Banques; Rich. 1795.  
 8A4: a mound in field La Hougue (421) overlooking Petit Port, shown as a heap of stones in Rich. 1795, with two groups of stones W of it; near by are fields La Hougue (448-450), Champ de la Hougue (443) and Lande de la Hougue (443A), a mound shown E of L'Oeillère in Admiralty charts.  
 a mound and stone shown S of Petit Port in Rich. 1795.  
 8B1: a large mound shown in Rich. 1795 on the W edge of Les Prê Sec (267).  
 8B2: La, Les Houguette,s (137C); mounds shown here in Rich. 1795.  
 mounds and earthworks shown in fields (225, 228) in Rich. 1795; ment. as La Mielle des Houguettes, or Feuquerel de sur les Houguettes in MRoz. 1812 and PRB; nr. Pont Marquet, W of La Mielle Dumaresq. bord. by Route Orange and La Marquanderie.  
 La Hougue Marais, a mound in (365); (v. Bull. Ass. Jerr. 1964, p. 694).  
 La Hougue Couvet, a mound in (509); found to be an outcrop, (v. BSJ. 1969); four small champs de la Hougue Couvet ment. in AB. 1786 for Grossier, Carrel and Bisson.  
 La Hougue de Forêt, or La Moye Dolmen, a mound in Le Teurd Champ and le Champ Fremis (550, 551A); fragments found in fields La Hougue de Forêt (551A) and La Rocque Pointue (552A); un petit champ à la Hougue de Forêt ment. for Ph. Benet in AB. 1786, now built over hougue known as Beauport Dolmen, megalithic cist, on Mont Fiquet, (574).  
 9A1: le Clos de Pipon ou la Petite Hougue. (V234), ?(862), at Le Coin, for Rich. Pipon, AB. 1786; cf. le Clos de la Hougue (V434), for Rich. Pipon, from Amice Horman; and le Clos de la Hougue en St. Brelade (V434), partage Poingdestre, MHau. 1753.  
 9A2: le Clos de la Hougue at La Haulle Manor, ment. as (V5) in will of Guillaume du Marest 1450, and by R. R. Marett in "A Jerseyman in Oxford"; prob. up Mont au Roux; (v. BSJ. 1939, p. 372); note "V3 à la Houguette sur La Maison de la Haulle", PRPT, 1598, but this is prob. field (P. 169); note: reference to La Haulle not understood, this being in (P).  
 9A3: Les Houguettes Romeril (698C), and le Champ de la Houguette (698); the latter is ment. in a MSS. 1848 as combined with le Clos du Signal, tog. (V314).  
 9C1-2: La Houguette du Manoir, (?Noirmont).  
 9C2: La Hougue de, des Vindes, or Noirmont Warren Hougue; Bronze Age burial chamber with encircling wall; Vinde (no article), qv, is the name of this area of coast; the mound is shown in Rich. 1795; there was a signal-post on it in 1799; excavated 1881; wrongly positioned in (688) in OS; it is NE of that; an assize was held "apud Hogam" by the Gardien des Iles in 1269, re the St. Clement-Noirmont dispute, in the presence of Jordanus de Hoga and others; if this mound is meant, it is possible that some of the de la Hougues took their name from it; (v. Cart. 130, and cf. Hougue Bie).  
 unlocated: la Hougue de Janvrin, Fief Luce de Carteret; ment. 1613.  
 La Hougue, fm., La Moye, with fields La Hougue. (V1), (V2).  
 field La Hougue, nr. Belmont, La Moye.  
 le Clos de la Hougue, for Jean Le Manquais; AB. 1786.  
 field, la Pièce de la Hougue, Quennevais.  
 la Campagne des Houguettes, le champ des Houguettes, fields Les Houguettes; Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1806, 1927; poss. the same as Les Houguettes on 8B2; champ des Houguettes, Travers Farm, MJdr. 1813.

in C:

10D2: La Houguette (C. 197).  
 10D4: La Houguette fm. and hilltop, and Rue de la Houguette or Hougue; near the coast, S of La Rue au Prince, VRqr, on vingtaine boundary; field La Hougue (150), may be the same as La Houguette (V4) shown in VSam. in PRC; AdE. 1794 gives "les terres de la Houguette" needed for fortifications; and "le Fort érigé sur le mont de ladite Houguette"; sites shown here in Rich. 1795.

in G:

11A1: La Hougue Bie, in (832); megalithic passage grave. The legend, in an MS. temp. Henry VIII, tells of "serpens... in palude Sancti Laurentii... nunc Hogam Hambeyam, Hogam Byam vocitant". This may signify the conquest of a pagan chief in Jersey by a Paisnel from Hambye, (BSJ. 1925, p. 180); or the word Bie may be ON. byr, ODan. bye (abode, village), found in many Eng. place-names ending in -by. In 1269 an assize was held by the Gardien des Iles "apud Hogam", (Cart. 130), which may mean La Hougue Bie or La Hougue de Vinde, v. under (B). La Hougue Bie is ment. in la terre de la Hougue in (S) in RMT. c1510; as Le Hugu (Pop. 1563); The Hogg (Norden 1595); in la vingtaine Souzb la

- hougoue in (S), (AdE. 1597); The Hogge (Mercator 1606); Houtbie (1689). Le Fieu de La Hougoue, in (G) and (S), ment. 1638–68; le Clos de la Hougoue, VRue, for Ph. Mourant, in TG. 1851 may refer. Near by are farms La Hougoue and Hougoue Bie Grange, and la Route de la Hougoue Bie, 7D4; D'auvergne's tower, built on the mound, gave its name to Prince's Tower and Prince's Tower Road.
- 11A2: a conspicuous mound is shown SW of Fort William in Rich. 1795.
- 11A3–4: fields La, Les Hougouette,s and Jardin de la Hougouette, Les Mars, Marais (259. 259A); TG. 1601 gives Jean Poingdestre pour sa terre de Hodson à la Hougouette, VMr; and Jean Regnaud, son clos vers l'hostel Hodson; AG. 1804 gives la Hougouette (V2½), for Jean Le Feuvre, le Clos Hougouette (V1½), for Amice Le Feuvre, and La Hougouette for Ph. Roissier; note La Hougouette, Nora Cottage, Les Marais.
- le Clos et Courtils de la Hougoue, Les Prés, MHau. 1588.
- 11C2: Belle Hougoue Avenue, S of Grouville Golf Course.
- 11C4: La Rogodaine or Belle Hougoue Rock, in (576), giving its name to Belle Hougoue House, and la mielle dite La Belle Hougoue, ment. in AG. 1804 for the Bertram family. It was a natural outcrop, and was demolished by explosive, v. Rogodaine.
- unlocated: le Clos de la Hougoue, ment. in lands of Labey; 1610.
- field La Hougoue (V15), farmed from Welton Fm. (S).
- La Hougouette d'après la Maison Philippe Le Gendre, MRS. 1646.
- La Mielle appelé Lolte Hougoue, AG. 1708.
- in **H**:
- 7C1: La Hougoue fm. and field (1172), and La Hougoue Villa, Mont à l'Abbé, near site of brickworks.
- field La Hougouette (1188), S of Mont à l'Abbé Fm.
- 7C3–4: Camp de la Hougouette, and half le Clos de la Pouquelés, ment. in partage Moysse de Ste. Croix 1649; prob. refers to La Petite Pouquelaye in (1226A).
- unlocated: Le Fieu de la Hougouette, sub-fief of Méléches; but v. in (J) AMel. 1700 gives (V2) in La Hougouette de bas, avec Matthieu Le Geyt; and la pièce des six camps de la Hougouette, avec Elie Hooper.
- le Clos de Hougouillon, Fief de Bellozanne, 1814.
- le Clos de la Hougoue, fief de Bellozanne for Jean Poingdestre, 1813.
- Le Champ dans la Hougouette, fief de Bellozanne, for Moysse Alexandre, 1813.
- La Hougouette, fief de Bellozanne (V4¼) for Ph. Pinel, 1815 and 1821.
- in **J**:
- 2A2: a group of five fields named La Hougouette (33. 34. 37. 55. 56) at Sorel; (33) has been a quarry; (55) is on Fief des Poingdestres, and was sold by Jean Le Maignan to André Le Marinel, with right of passage across Meunelouqui (57), MLeC. 1673. This group may be referred to in TJ. 1747 in the entries, dans La Hougouette, VD, for Querrée, Coutanche, Sarre; dans la Hougouette, les champs du nord et sud, for Le Sœur; La Hougouette, for Jean Hamon. PRJ. 1904–15 gives, in VD, La Hougouette (V4) and La Hougouette (V2¼) for J. J. Renouf, Sorel.
- 2A2–4: in the same area: le Clos de la Hougouette, Les Mouriers; PRJ. 1904–15, in VD, gives le petit clos de la Hougouette et le Rondi, (V14), for J. Le Moignan, Le Mourier.
- 2B1: le Clos de la Hougoue, at La Fosse; prob. the same as le Clos de la Hougoue ment. in VD.
- 2B3: le Clos de la Hougouette, nr. the Rectory; prob. the same as le Clos de la Hougouette (V3), on road to la Perruque, for N. J. Bisson.
- 2D1: Le Manoir de St. Jean La Hougoue Boîte, with the mound La Motte or La Tête du Fief de La Hougoue Boîte, a megalithic cist; and fields La Tête du Fief (410), le Clos de la Hougoue (411–2), le Clos de la Pierre (427); VD; named after the fam. spelt Boste 1274, Boiste 1309–c1340, (v. OJH. 166); un clos pres la Hougoue Boete ment. in 1400, (Cart. 265); La Cloche 1636 mentions La Hougoue boitte, (BSJ. 1890, p. 471); PRJ. 1904 gives, dans le Clos de la Hougoue, prob. La Tête du Fief, for Ph. Manger, and in 1911 le Clos de la Hougoue (V2½), near Greenfields, for Mary Le Quesne.
- 7A1–3: le Clos de la Hougoue en Hérupe, Fief de Hérupe, ouest de la maison de Jean Romeril; PRJ. 1904–15, in VHé, gives le Clos de la Hougoue et des Pelles (V4¼), Hérupe main road, for P. M. Luce, (J. 1010).
- La, Les Hougouette,s fms. and hamlet, Hérupe, nr. Sion; with lane La Hougouette or Rue des Hougouettes; and fields La, Les Hougouette,s (1077–8. 1080); La Petite Hougouette (1076), with 1795 "sites" E and W of it; TJ. 1747 gives le Clos de devant dans La Hougouette, VHé, for Josué Grandin. Stead's map 1799 shows the Hoague-Brune near here; cf. le Clos Brun (H. 1116) near by. This area may be Le Fieu de la Hougouette, once held by Payn; but v. in (H).
- unlocated: le Clos des Hougouettes, fief de Surville for Jean Le Gallais 1712.
- le Clos de la Hougouette, (V5), VN, A. J. Bouillier, Mont Mado.
- le Clos de la Hougouette, (V4), VD, P. J. Gavey; PRJ. 1904–11.
- La Hougouette, (V4), and Hougouette du sud (V3¼), Les Grès House; VD; PRJ. 1904–15.
- field La Hougouette, (V3½), Homeland Farm.
- La Hougouette, The Lindens.
- field Les Hougouettes, Le Vesconte, Les Chasses.
- in **L**:
- 6B2: La Hougouette fm. and field (248), with le Clos Hougouette (255), Coin Hâtain, S of Mont Gavey; note Clos de la Hougouette, (V3¼), Jean Gavey, AL. 1718.
- 6B3: field La Hougouette, Ville au Veslet, (386); note in AL. 1718 that Ph. Le Sœur ca. ux. has La Hougouette de Morel (Morel Fm. is close by), (V3), and (V1¼) dans La Hougouette de bas.
- 6B4: le Clos du Hougouillon (502), at Bu de la Rue, VCH, PRL.
- 6D1–4: La Hougoue, fm., with le Clos de la Hougoue (V4), (652), and Prê de la Fosse (748), at Salem, on Rue de Bas and La Verte Rue.
- unlocated: le Clos Hougouette, haut et bas, (V9), VCM, PRL. part of la pieche des Hougouettes, joig. land of Louys Gibaut and Raulin Benest, bought by Benest from Ed. Hamptonne 1580.
- field La Hougouette, (V14); MGib. 1570.
- La Hougouette de l'enfant de Jean de Ste. Croix, Fief du Roi; adjoining the prayries of Michel Bertault and Jean Scelle; MEsn. 1609.
- le Clos de la Hougouette, Fief du Roi; MGib. 1616.
- La Hougouette, (V4½), Noë Le Sœur; AL. 1718.
- le Clos de la Hougouette, (V3½).
- in **M**:
- 4A3: field la Hougouette, Clos Hougouette (146), at Ville ès Nouveaux.
- 4A4: field Belle or Blue Hougoue (172A), at La Poudretterie.
- 4C2: la, Les Hougouette,s, (V7½), (298A), Rozel Manor; note La Hougouette (V14), VRoz, Rev. W. Lemprière, PRMT. 1861; also Les Hougouettes, Rozel, and le Clos Hougouettes, towards Rozel Bay; and Les Hougoues fm., Rozel.

4D2: Le Houguillon Point, between Belval and Gibraltar; le Boulevard du Houguillon, AdE. 1742; fortifications under repair 1745; la Garde de Houguillon, (BSJ. 1936, p. 83); le Corps de Garde et Magasin du Houguillon, AdE. 1786; boulevard 1795; Houguillon Guard House 1833, wrongly shown by Rapkin in Anne Port; field Le Houguillon, Fief de la Reine.

7B2: field Le Houguillon (255), at Les Fiefs.

11A2: Houguemont, (OJH. 168).

11B1: la grande route de la Hougue (Faldouet dolmen) au Vieux Château, at Faldouet; PRMt. 1861.

unlocated: Feodum es Hougueis, named after fam. Hougueis, qv. AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos des Houguettes, (V2½. 1½), and dans le Clos des Houguettes par l'est (V1½), Beaugié fam; la demi verge de la Houguette (V½ or 6½), Thos. de Quetteville; dans la pièce des Houguettes (V2¼), Pierre Laurens ca. ux. La Houguette (V3½), Cottage Fm, near la Poudretterie.

in My:

1B4: fields on the coast at Vaù Rouogi, between Crabbé butts and Le Câtel, La Grande Houguette (113 ment. MHau. 1546), and La, Les Houguette,s (116), in which a mound is visible near the figures 116 on the map.

2A3. 2C1: La Hougue Mauger, in (299A); Bronze Age burial mound containing 22 querns; surrounded by fields le Clos de la Hougue (296–7. 231. 233. 244–8); ment. 1538 in ouye à Ste. Marie, lieu de Gannoire, au nord de la bougue Maugier; le Clos de la Hougue Maugier, Fief au Vesque, ment. in 1610 and Mart. 1802–06; le Clos de bas de la Hougue, Fief Granoire (297), ment. 1830; unlocated fields La Hougue, Le Haut de la Hougue, VN, are prob. here; Le Mont des Hougues is the lane fr. Les Marais à La Hougue; in PRMy. 1883 Jn. Le Gresley, Le Pont, has le Clos de la Hougue Mauger (V5), and le grand Clos de la Hougue (V9¾).

There must have been ancillary tumuli here; note fields La Houguette, La Grande et Petite Houguette (308. 133), in PRMy. 1883 Jn. Le Marquand has les deux Clos de la Hougue (V4), and la grande et petite Houguette. Jean Marquand, a Guernseyman, came to Jersey in 1805. Was the ancestor of the family of Le Marchand of St. Mary. PRMy. 1835 shows (My. 338) for Jean Marquand.

2A4: Les Hougues, in (190), above Les Mouriers reservoir, VN, with le Clos des Hougues (197. 206), Les Petites Hougues (204), and a mound between (204) and (206); note le Clos de la Fosse (192–3).

2C4: La Houguette, in le Clos de la Houguette (863), where half the mound has been excised by the road; poss. connected with Les Houguettes de L'Hermiterie, ment. with a Clos de St. Jean 1624; (v. unlocated list at end).

unlocated: Les Courtes Pièces de la Hougue, (V2), approx. (My. 123–33. 303–306), MHau. 1546. Also La Houguette in the same area.

PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Clos de la Hougue, (V5¾) for Geo. Huclin; (V3¾) for Jn. Lesbirel; (V3¼) for Jn. Arthur, La Pompe; (V3) for Chs. Coutanche and Ph. Gabeldu.

PRMy. 1883 also gives, in VN, le Clos des Hougues, for Jn. Le Moignan, (V4); for Jos. Barette (V3), (note La Hougue, Broughton Lodge); and cf. le Clos des Hougues du West, de l'est (V4½. 2), in advt. 1961; also Les Petites Hougues (V4¾), for Ph. Dumaresq Vibert, and (V2½) for J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms; and finally, La Houguette (V5) for Ph. Vaudin. VS. La Hougue ès Jourdans, nr. (P) parish boundary 1590.

Note: Part of Le Fief de La Hougue Boete is in St. Mary. MHau. 1533; part also in St. Lawrence, its Commune in Trinity.

in O: The concentration of hougues in the NW corner of this parish, and of the Island, is very striking.

1A1: site of La Hougue de Grosnez, megalithic grave.

1A2: La Houguette des Grandes Ainières, in (12); La Houguette des Petites Ainières, in the SW corner of (15), found to be an outcrop, (BSJ. 1969); the mound to the W of this awaits examination.

fields La Hougue Bénarde, Besnarde, on Les Landes, W of Val Bachelier, (9–12. 17); un Clos de la Hougue (V3), and in le Clos de la Hougue (V2), in MChv. 1561, may refer to (17).

hougue named Le Béqu (beacon), megalithic passage grave, at Plémont; ment. as la Hougue de Besquie in TO. 1721; the mound is shown in (25) in Rich. 1795.

La Hougue, on cliff land nr. Plémont; MChv. 1561 gives, à la Hougue de Playnmont (V1), above Le Creux de la Hougue.

1A3: field Les Hougues Boes, wrongly written Hougues Bies, the S part of (938), bel. to Les Landes; PRO. 1904–11, in VM1, gives, le champ de la Hougue Bis, (4 strips of V1½), and le Desert des Hougues Bis (V1½), for P. Le Gresley, Les Landes; and la partie défrichée des Houguesbis (V1½) for E. Le Masurier.

1A4: La Hougue Cosnard. 1 cabot of wheat rente due on it, to be carried to the Manoir de Vinchelez de Bas. c. 1660. MO.

field La Houguette, in le Clos de la Croute (80), nr. Portinfer.

1A-: 1B3: field La Hougue (239), with a mound in (238), on main road W of Vinchelez; prob. the same as field La Hougue (V2) at Vinchelez Fm., and la terre de la Hougue, VdB, in PLF. 1479; in the same area are le Clos et Courtils de la Hougue (228–9. 237. 232); the NW hedge of (237) contains large stones. This hougue may be the source of the legend that Vinchelez Lane is haunted by ghostly soldiers with copper faces, near La Hougue à L'Or which is mentioned in partage Rachel Dauvergne, MVdH. 1701, (L'Amy, p. 118); but that kind of story was sometimes put about to scare people off the road while smuggling was in progress.

an advt. 1963 shows three fields at La Hougue, Vinchelez; La Petite Hougue (V1); La Hougue Pierre Le Gresley (V3¼); and La Hougue Pierre Hacquoil (V4¼); PRO. 1904–11 gives, le Clos de la Hougue, nord et sud (V9¾), in VVz, in St. Ouen's Manor lands; and also in VVz, La Hougue Pierre Le Gresley, joig. sud à la Hougue Pierre Hacquoil; all bel. to Eliz. Le Ruez, La Hougue. La Hougue au Gresley is ment. in 1610, and a strip lying at the bottom of La Hougue au Gresley is ment. in MAdC. 1610; le camp à l'est des courtils de la Hougue occurs in partage Robin, MHag. 1663.

in the VdB. area was a scrap of land named La Hougue Cosnard, ment. as sold by the late Amice de Carteret in MO. 1681. V. above.

1B1: field La Houguette, or La Pièce de l'Amiral (83), with a mound on its hedge with (82);

field La Petite Hougue (112), in La Pièce des Longs Champs above Petit Becquet.

1B3: La Hougue à L'Or or Le Dolmen des Geonnais, in (139), megalithic passage grave; (140) similarly named; terre de la Hougue ment. in PLF. 1479; in TO. 1721, Ph. Vibert has Les Hougues et jardins ès Jonais; fields la Grande, Petite et Longue Hougue, Vinchelez, may be here; as was La Verte Hougue, ment. 1611 as W of le Fond du Val, near a stream running beside Les Coupes.

1B3-4: a group of fields in VLéo. named La, Les Houguette,s, in gorse land, Ville Bagot area, above Grève de Lecq, containing two mounds, the larger being in (307); one mound partly blown up by Jurat Max Lucas' father; the other fields are numbered (304–5. 321–2); ment. in SRVdH. 1614; note in PRO. 1904–11, VLéo, Les Houguettes (V4½), J. Lucas, and Le Fond de la Hougue (V4½), (310. 318), Frs. Lucas; v. under 1D1 below.

1C2: Les Hougues de Millais, a cluster of Bronze Age burial mounds nr. La Robeline; the name Hougue occurs passim, in fields La Hougue (1120D), Les Hougues (1121. 1127. 1132), le Clos des Hougues (1120), La Petite Hougue (1123); and in La Rue, Route des Hougues, fr. Rue de La Robeline to Mont Vibert. PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VM1, Grandes Hougues (V2), (1124), for F. Le Cornu, La Robeline; dans les Grandes Hougues (V½), for J. Le Brocq; Les Hougues (V2¼), for F.

Hacquoil; le Clos des Hougues (V6), for J. J. Le Gresley; le Clos des Hougues, for Ed. Duheume, Robeline area; and le petit Clos des Hougues (V2½), for F. Le Feuvre, of (754–5). There are large stones in the hedge of (1121); flints were found in (1127).

at Le Maréquet there is a mound in (1013), with le Clos de la Grande Pouquelaye (1011–12); at La Villaise, near by, are fields La Hougue (1032), and La Petite Hougue (1030).

1C4. 1D3: Le Dolmen des Monts, Grantez, a megalithic passage grave.

Les Grandes Houges, Grantez, VGt.

In TO. 1721 it is shown in VGt, as bel. to Ed. D'Auvergne, and adjoining land of Jean Sprague; this sounds like a Bronze Age tumulus, known to have contained shining metal (cf. the Vinchelez Lane legend); it may have been one of the ploughed-out tumuli in (1397. 1408).

1D1–2: a group at Ville Bagot, including La Hougue, waste land and two fields; and (310), which coincides with the 300' contour line; also La Grande et Petite Hougue (318. 316), La Hougue à Geon, and La Houguette; all in VLéo; contiguous to the group recorded above on 1B3–4; note also Les Houguettes (V2), for E. Briard, Ville Bagot, ?nr. (341).

5B1: site of La Houguette, occupied by the house La Rocque Onvoy (1623); between it and St. Ouen's Mill are fields, La Houguette (1719), La Houguette or Clos du Moulin (1722), and perhaps other fields named Les Houguettes in TO. 1721; le champ de la Houguette, for J. du Feu, may be (1722); note le petit champ de la Houguette, (V¾), VGC, for T. Avril, in PRO. 1904–11.

unlocated: Les Houguettes, Fief Haubert; MLeR.

La Hougue (V1¾), and La Hougue, (V4¾), for Mary de Carteret.

La Hougue Campagne dans la mesure des terres Jean Salmon. MSal. 1755.

in P: La Hougue de Thomas Robert and Les Houguettes nr. La Vallette ès Filles. (O. 324 approx). MLB. 1800.

La Pièce des Hougue, fief haubert. Sold by Eliz. Hilgrove to Ph. d'Auvergne. MLB. 1806.

5B2: La Maison de La Hougue, house and fm., N of Les Nièmes, (OJH. 166) birthplace of Ph. de Carteret, Governor of New Jersey; Maj. Frs. Peiron stationed here 1780; ment. in rental of Frs. Maret, MHau. c1749; ment. in MCol. 1793 as on Fief la Hougue and Vingt Livres; in the Le Feuvre partage 1840 it has étangs, lavoir and a town house on le fief de Collette des Augrès; prob. on site of la maison et ménage de La Hougue, bought fr. his bro. Jean by Geo. de Carteret (b. 1712), (v. Payne, p. 94); surrounding fields include le Clos de la Hougue (137. 137A), and le Clos de la Petite Hougue (112).

5B3: le Clos de la Hougue (16), E of St. Ouen's Pond; a mistake for Hague, qv.

5B4: La Houguette, with fields La Houguette (169), ment. in bornement Fief des Vingt Livres 1774, and Le Daurian (87), containing a 1795 "site"; PRPT. 1598 gives (V3) à la Houguette sur la Maison de La Haulle, in VG, prob. (169) prob. for de la Haulle family.

La Hougue Huelin, Fief ès Vingt Livres, 1610; field (91), W of La Houguette above, is Le Mont Huelin.

6A1: le Clos de la Hougue (393) at La Hougue fm., Augerez; with le Petit Clos de la Hougue (406A) near by; le Clos de la Hougue shown in PRP. 1880, VAuzg, for F. Le Brocq, Homestead.

6A4: fields La Hougue (592. 594), with dolmen stones at Parklands near by; ment. 1614; PRP. 1880, in VCV, gives le Clos de la Hougue (V5¾) for Ph. Le Moignan, ?of (605).

6C3. 5D4: Le Fieu de La Hougue Dirvaud, Dirvaud, Dirvaux, d'Irvaux, Dyrvaud; VD; known to DLX. as Fief de la Hougue; ment. in RMT. c1510, and in MCol. 1793; the land of this fief is now largely submerged under the Airport, but the hougue giving it its name was prob. at Saut Falluet, nr. the Mermaid Hotel, its position being indicated by le Clos de la Hougue (296), shown in PRP. 1880, in VD, as (V3½), for P. Le Dain; note also in this region of VD, le champ de la Hougue (V3¾), for J. Payn; and le champ de la Hougue (V1), for P. Priaulx.

unlocated: le Clos des Hougues (V4), for C. D. Godfray; VCV; PRP. 1880.

Le Houguillon (V2), for D. King; VG; PRP. 1880.

field La Hougue, in VD.

the little hougue, Fief ès Vingt Livres, adjoining land of Augustin Aubert, E of the half-vergée sold by Pierre Le Brocq to Helyre Fondan, nr. le Clos Douere (v. Douaire), MO. 1560; MO. 1595 notes le Clos Douere, sold by Helyer Fondan to Jaspas Le Feuvre, adjoined on W by the house of Jean Aubert; this little hougue may be the same as La Houguette, Fief des Vingt Livres, ment. 1633.

Le Clos de la Hougue, (V7), fieu du Roy, MHau. 1580.

Une pièce de terre appelée la Hougue des Jordans (V3½), nr. Clos de la Neuve Rué, fieu du Roy, on or very near border of My, fieu des Vingt Livres ment. in dispute over water rights, c. 1756. cf. (My).

in S:

7D3: le Clos de la Houguette, at Croix de Bois (Five Oaks), where there was formerly a mound covered with oaks.

field La Houguette (392), containing a mound excavated 1915; a windmill appeared to have been erected on it in the past; cf. Rue du Moulin, Carrefour des Moulins, le Coffin des Moulins (404) near by; perhaps an example of a post-mill built on a tumulus; prob. the same as le Clos de la Houguette (V2) in MGib. 1637.

7D3–4: La Houguette house, fm., and Fieu de la Houguette, in Pigneaux; a sub-fief of Méléches, ment. 1605; sold 1702 by John de Carteret (MCol.) with La Rue de la Houguette, field la Houguette (426), and a 1795 "site" in (430) near by; MGib. 1640–41 gives, in Fief de la Houguette, two small fields named les Courtills de la Houguette, and a small camp, La Buttière, within la Pièce de la Houguette (field (409) is named La Pièce); AS. 1671, in VPn, gives le Clos des Houguettes, for Ph. Le Caumais, joignant au jardin de Ph. Aubin; MGib. 1760 gives le Clos de la Houguette on this fief.

in this locality, PRS. 1956 gives, in VPn, La Houguette (V4½), La Ronde Portee; and Les Houguettes (V2¾), nr. Brook Hill; cf. (426).

7D4: La Hougue Bie, in (G), gives rise to hougue names in (S); eg. la Vingtaine de Sous La Hougue, and the cognomen Sous La Hougue, eg. Thos. Le Roux, sous La Hougue, RS. 1461–78, and Johan Lenormant de Soubz la Hougue, PLF. 1479; fields named from the mound dominating them include le Clos de la Hougue (440), and le Clos de la Hougue (422), (V7½), at Champ Colin, advt. 1973.

7D4. 10B2: field La Houguette (562), containing a mound on hedge extending into (606); prob. a Bronze Age tumulus, used later as emplacement for a post-mill.

unlocated: le Clos et petit Clos de la Hougue, partage Nicolle 1841.

le Clos de la Hougue, (V11), partage Amy; ERO. 21. 1706.

le Clos de la Hougue, prob. at Maufant, for Ph. Falle; AS. 1671.

field la Houguette, Longueville.

in T:

3A2–4: La Belle Hougue, promontory; shown as Le Bell Hüge by Pop. 1563, Speed 1610 et subs; prob. a promontory fort; le Clos de la Belle Hougue or Gros Rocher (V5); Les Champs is prob. the site of the principal tumulus; other poss. hougue sites are shown at F, G, H, I on map; note le camp de Belle Hougue, le petit Clos de la Houguette, la pelle de la Haye Volley, in partage Giffard 1608. v. Creux.



3A4: La Hougue des Platons, a Bronze Age mound and cist with encircling wall; it may have had ancillary tumuli, v. le grand Clos des Houguillons (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Les Platons, in VVEv, PRT. 1928–31. An entry of 1609 may refer to this area: Collette Piquot sells to Ambroze Le Breton un camp de terre, Fief de Dièllement; lying within it, the stone called Les Houguettes, to the E of Le Breton's land; on the other side, by the Platte Lande Helyr Le Ber.

3C2: a group of fields at Cambrai, La Longue Houquette (277–9), La Petite Houquette (278), La Houquette (282). PRT. 1928–31, in VRd, gives La Longue Houquette (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for J. W. Cabot, La Commune; La Grande Houquette, nr. (278–9), and le Clos de la Grande Houquette and le Clos Robert.

field La Houquette, (V<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), prob. nr. Les Croix; VVEv; PRT. 1928–31.

3C3–4: Les Houguillons, gorselands, and field Le Petit Houguillon, Ville à L'Evêque.

3C4: le petit Clos de la Houquette, (559), ?bel. to Les Vaux; ment. 1639.

3D4: La Tête des Hougues, headland cliff-top and field (629); with Les Hougues fm, le grand et petit Clos des Hougues (636), sites of tumuli in (623), and a flint-chipping area.

7A2: La Grande Houquette, (V6), between Le Hurel and La Chênée; VCr; PRT. 1928–31.

7B1: Le Houguillon, fm., and le Clos de Houguillon (1423) ment. 1571; MO. VRoz.

unlocated: le Clos du Houguillon, Fief de Dièllement; adj. le Clos des Basses Vallées, ment. as lieu de mauvellerie, for Jean Dumaresq 1511; MO (Elie Dumaresq).

Les Houguillons, (V1), J. Cabot, Les Ormes.

Les deux camps de la Hougues, MHau. 1594.

parish unknown:

Les Houguettes de l'Hermiterie, 1625; v. under (My).

Les Houguettes, sold by Luce to Gruchy, with Les Picots, Le Rondde de Sourey, and Les Fallaizes; prob. nr. Sorel in (J).

**Hougueis.** surname.

meaning of the hougue; from the same origin is the surname de la Hougue, v. Hougue.

in **Mt:** Regerus du Costil, de Feodo es Hougueis; Ext. 1331.

**Houillère.** v. Houle.

at sea: Les Grunes Houillères, rocks W of La Corbière.

**Houillée.** (swept by rough seas). FLM. has not met this name and doubts its existence.

F. houle (ground-swell, surge, billows); houleux (rough, of the sea).

in **B:** Les Houillées, more correctly written Houllisse, a cove W of Les Falaises de Fiquet; 8D1.

in Les Iles Chausey there is a feature named La Houllée.

**Houle.** (a hole, cavern, ditch), v. Haule.

esp. a hole in rocks on the shore accessible at low water, where lobster or conger can be gaffed at low tide; used in Guernsey and Jersey for the entry to a rabbit-burrow; fr. Teut. hol; OE. holh; Icel. holr (a hole, hollow); Lat. celare (to hide).

in **B:** la Haule Manor is called La Houle, prob. wrongly, in 1783 map.

in **J:** La Houle, an inlet E of Sorel Point, shown 1867, 1887; 2A2.

Le Fossé Vicq, which is the inlet W of Sorel Point, 2A2, shown c1810 as Bay de la Houle, PRT. 1910 gives, in VD, le Clos de la Houle (V<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Ronéz Quarry. Note, La Houle proper quarried away long ago.

in **T:** La Houle aux Chiens, also called La Houle au Chien, Tchian, des Chiens, and (in almanac of La Nouvelle Chronique 1878, in Bul. Ass. Jerr. 1973, p. 82) ès Tchians; this is the name of a chasm at the cliff-foot W of Tête des Hougues, E of Bouley Bay; also the name of field (T. 641A), Les Champs; and le cõil de la Houle au Chiens, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

at sea: La Houle ou La Houle Godfroy ou La Haule ès Hytres, a rock SE of La Rocque.

La Houllisse, inlet on 5D, v. Houillée.

**Houmet.** v. Homet.

**Hoummet.** v. Homet.

**Houperre, Houpsé.** (a small crest or summit).

dim. of Fr. houppes (tuft, crest); houppé (tufted, crested), cf. huppe.

in **O:** Le Houpsé, at Douet de la Mer below Les Coupes.

Le Houpsé nr. Le Havre de L'Étacq.

**Houqueux.** (covered with soft-grass).

F. houque (tufted soft-grass or meadow soft-grass), known in N. America as velvet-grass, and in JNF. as molle hêrbe or tchiâdent.

in **B:** Les Houqueux, rocks E of La Rosière; 8C2. In this context probably means islands, v. Hou for derivation preferred by FLM.

**Huard, Huart.** surname.

OF. Huard, fr. Teut. Hugiard (brave in heart), found in England in Domesday Book as Huardus, Houart.

in **B:** La Croix Huard, Huart; ment. 1612, also in Chantry Certificate 1550.

in **C:** La Rue Huart, lieu au Prieur. MHau. 1528.

**Hubaud, Hubaut.** surname; locative, La Hubauderie.

recorded 1299 to 1331 as Hobaut, Huband, Hubaut, Hubot, their home appears as Hubauderie, Hubaudière, Hubodière, Hubandière; cf. Eng. surname Huband; note also that u and n are

indistinguishable in early Mss. In the similar name Thiebaut (Theobald) the second syllable is Teut. bald (bold, audacious).

in **L**: Le Val Hubaut, Fief Hastain, ment. in MS. 1490 (Payne, p. 177), bel. to Guille de Hamptonne; ment. in RC. 1515, when Nicolas Hampton wrongly closed “ung chymyn a cheru et cheriot au valett Hubaud, portant du chymyn du Roy au long tout aval passant par devant le moulyn Michell Payn” (and thence to St. Helier).

land bought on Fief du Roi by Edouard Hamptonne in 1580, lying between le Clos de La Hubauderie, le Clos au Vreccq and Hamptonne's courtils; in 1593 Maugier buys from Hamptonne the field La Hubauderie, (V8), Fief du Roi, the S of which touches Hamptonne's house.

AL. 1718 gives Payns, Maugers and Gibauts with land “dans le, la Hubodiere, Hubauderie, Hubaudiere”. Le Clos de la Hubaudiere, fief du Roi, for W. F. Sarre, 1946.

at sea: Hubaud, Hubot, a rock off St. Aubin's Bay, ment. in SD. 1600–50, and by Dum. 1685 as Hubaut; in 1781 as Hubout.

**Huberde.** v. Hubert.

**Hubert.** pers. and surname; fem. **La Huberde.** same as Hébert. recorded from 1299.

in **G**: Le Mary (marais) Hubert; Ext. 1528.

in **Mt**: le Clos de, du Hubert, (Mt. 492), 7B4; ment. in La Maison de Hubert, Franche Queruée Dirvault. Ph. Gaudin sold to François Le Couteur. MRS. 1675. AMt. 1702 as (V4) for Jean Collas; AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Hubert (V5), part of which is in (S), and le Clos de La Huberde (V3¼), for Michel Payn; PRMt. 1861–89 shows, in VQ, le Clos de Hubert (V3½), for J. F. Badier, bord. on La Route des Bute; PRMt. 1865, 1889, in VRe, gives la Huberde (V3½), bel. to J. P. Falle, with Rue de la Forge on the N.

La Pièce Hubert, (Mt. 700); 7B4.

in **O**: le Clos Hubert, (O. 1720).

in **P**: le Clos de la Croutte Heubert; AVL. c1775; cf. Habeurt.

in **S**: AS. 1671 gives, le Jardin de Hubert, (S. 261), VMf, for Thos. Falle (who m. Marie Dumaresq, and d. 1673, v. sundial RDM. 1726 at petit Ponterrin, and BSJ. 1904, p. 220); cf. le Jardin de Hubert de l'Ouest, bel. to Thornton Hill. (G), nr. Ville ès Philippines.

La Lande Hubert, ment. in Terres du Roi, Ext. 1668 and le Clos La Lande Hubert en Maufant (V5), for Eliz. Briard, veuve Edmond Falle; La Lande Hubert en Maufant, (V5), Ext. 1749.

le Clos du Hubert de l'Ouest, (S. 567).

le Pré Estienne Hubert, (S. 261), at Ponterrin, for Ph. Falle; AS. 1671; prob. refers to Robert Hubert, 1309, v. Ponterrin. some of above recur in partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq, as le grand Clos de Hubert (V6½), and le Jardin de Hubert; ERO. 35. 1799.

in **T**: field Le Fief Hubert, (T. 1325), W of Champs Clairs; 7A1; (V4), VAugs; PRT. 1931.

le Clos de Hubert, (T. 1405–6); v. BSJ. 1935, p. 504.

la rue de Hubert, lieu de dilament for Thos. de Gruchy, 1574, MO. (Elie Dumaresq).

**Huche.** (a kneading-trough, bread-bin, hutch, trunk or chest).

**F.** OF. huche; Eng. hutch; ML. hutica (a chest); of Teut. origin; huche is sometimes used for hure, qv.

in **My**: La Huche et appartenances... auctioned to Jean Arthur; proceeds to go to Church repairs; PRMy. 1772. N.B. This is not a place-name.

in **O**: La Huche Payn, part of a cliff at Le Pulec; variously pronounced as La Huche, Huthe, Hüge, Huze Payn; for Hure, qv.

**Huchet.** modern surname of Breton origin.

poss. meaning a hunting-horn.

in **T**: le Clos Huchet, (V2½); Le Grès.

**Hucquet.** v. Huquet.

**Hue.** pers. and surname.

also spelt Huë, Hiou, Hyok, Hugh, Hyou; recorded from 1329; appearing in F. as Hue, Hugon; Eng. Hugh; Lat. Hugo; from Teut. hugi, hugu (heart, mind); forming the diminutives Huelin, recorded from 1292. cf. Huet.

in **G**: le Jardin de Hugh, (V4½), for Frs. Amy, tuteur de Jean Filleul.

deux camps de dessus la Huë om blon (sic), (V¾); partage Horman; MCol. 1634, error for La Rue au Blancq.

in **H**: La Rue de Hue, Hue Street, St. Helier; 10A3; ment. in 1699 as “the road which passes the house of M. Helier Hue”; the rental of Frs. Marett in MHa. 1751 says: “J'ay un morceau de terre par le bout du sud de La Rue de Hue, du costé de l'est, contenant 33 pieds en frond et allant vers le nord jusqu'au faux Bié, lequel j'ai pris des héritiers de Jean Le Hardy”, (the heirs could have included Charlotte Constance Le Hardy, wife of Dr. Ph. C. de Vaumorel, who lived in Hue Street). La Rue et Mielle de Hue. SRMel. 1821.

le Clos du Hugh, (V6½), bel. to St. Helier Welfare Dept; advt. 1972.

le Jardin de Hugh, (H. 1366).

le Clos et Jardin de Hue, avenue Jean Poingdestre; AMel. 1700.

le petit Clos de Hue, avenue Jean Ahier; SRMel. 1748.

le Côté de Hue, avenue Chs. de Carteret; MMel. 1822.

le petit Clos de Hue, the triangle of 35 perch, the Jews' Cemetery at Mont à l'Abbé.

in **J**: le Jardin de Hugh, Fief de la Hougue Boete; MLeC. 1613.

le petit Clos de Hugh, VD, (J. 377), for Jean Le Couteur; giving its name to a bungalow in this field; shown in VD in PRJ.

1915 as le Clos de Hugh, (V3¾), for H. Falla, Les Buttes.

in **Mt**: les Courtils de Hyok le bastard, (V8¼), Fief du Compte (sic) Grasfort area; 1582. S.J. Library.

in **My**: le Clos de Marie Hue; MCol. 1697, perhaps le Clos de Hue, (My. 988) TMy.

le Costil de Hue d'après Lescluse (of a mill in Le Mourier); VN.  
 les Jardins de Hue, VS, at Perry Fm. Le Cotil de Hue (My. 970).  
 in O: Léoville hamlet; JNF. l'ouville; earlier forms Youville, Liouville, Hiouville; (Youville has been wrongly compared with Yeovil, which was written Giflé 553–950, from the river Gifl, later called Yeo).  
 Le Mont Hue, v. Huet.  
 in P: le Clos de Hue, Fief de La Hague, avenue Dlle. Eliz. de Carteret, veuve Ph. Le Couteur; MHag. 1803.  
 in S: le Clos de Hue, VMf, for hers Michel L'Emprière; AS. 1671.  
 unlocated: le Clos de Hugh, (V7½), and le Jardin de Hugh, (V1½); formerly called L'Acre Anthoine; partage Poigdestre; MHau. 1753.

**Huë, Huë, Huée.** v. Huet, Huis.

**Huelin.** surname; locative, **La Huelinerie.**  
 recorded as Huelin 1292; Huglin, Huglyn c1340; Hullyn 1507, 1528; Huëlin 1618; a dim. of the pers. name appearing in F. as Hue, Hugon, Eng. Hugh, Lat. Hugo, and in the F. dims. Huel, Huet; meaning Little Hugh; v. Hue above, and cf. Eng. surnames Hugelin, Huglin, Hulin, Huelin, Hewling. The name was popularised by the legend of Little St. Hugh of Lincoln, c1246–55.

in L: le Clos de Huelin, les deux courtils de Huelin, Fief du Roi, partage filles Le Boutillier, MCol. 1618.  
 le Clos de Huelin, (V3½), Fief des Arbres, ?(L. 447) at Badier; MGib. 1661, 1709.  
 AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de Huelin (V2¼), Jean Tourgis; and le Clos de Huelin du nord (V2¾), du sud (V2), Jean Le Brun.  
 le Clos appelé La Huelinerie, with a house on fiefs du Roy and des Arbres, MHau. 1756; poss. the house in (L. 296).  
 le Clos de La Huelinerie, Clos Huelin, the former name of Avranches Fin., prob. (L. 298); ment. as Clos Huelin in SRarb., and in inheritance of Ph. Marett 1804.  
 in Mt: le Jardin d'Elie Huelin, (V2); AMt. 1701.  
 in O: Le Mont Huelin, hill 1C2; and le champ au Mont Huelin (V1¼), partage Baleyne, MHau. 1787; cf. La Hougue Huelin under Hougue.  
 le Clos Huelin, (O. 782); le petit Clos Huelin, (O. 788).  
 in P: fields le Clos Huelin, (P. 90), Les Monts Huelin, (P. 91–2), le côté du Mont Huelin, ment. in partage of La Hougue house, 1840.

**Huene.** meaning unknown.

in J: field La Huene, bel. to Don Fm.

**Huet.** extinct surname, but now reintroduced. The examples below show that Hue and Huet must be identical. v. Hue.

in B: le Pré Val Huet, (B. 316).  
 in Mt: le Clos Huet, (Mt. 51), VRoz; 3D4; shown in PRMt. 1861 as le Clos de Huet, (V6), for J. Messervy, Ville Brée, and in a bornement of 1905 as bel. to Jean Messervy.  
 in O: Le Mont Huet; ment. in PLF. 1479 as les vallettes et lez pastures du Mont Huet, and as Le Mont Hue in MO. 1486 and TO. 1721; the seigneurial court of VdeH sat there in 1610, (BSJ. 1931, p. 343).  
 le Clos du Mont de Hue, du Mont Huet; (O. 171); 1B3–4; shown as le Clos de Mont de Hue (V4¾), in St. Ouen's Manor lands; VVz; PRO. 1904–11; with La Charrière Huet, a track from Grève de Lecq up to La Rue du Moulin, and on to Lecq. These St. Ouen names from a family now extinct.  
 champ de terre dans le petit Clos de Huée, (V1¼), bord. par nord la Route de la Pretterrie; for R. Le Sueur; PRO. 1904–11.

**Hugh.** v. Hue.

**Hugon.** surname.

recorded as fil. Hugonis 1214; Hugon 1270–1402; Ugon, Igon 1607; intermediate forms Hogon, Hugun, Hugo, Hugone, Hugoun, Ugoun.

in Mt: La Caruée de Pierre Hugon; ment. as carucata Petri Hugon in 1274; Feodum Petri Ugon 1331; in Ext. 1331 Petrus and Guillelmus Ugon jointly hold 2 bouvées in (Mt), Fieu de Pierre Ygon, in (Mt.) MHau. 1563, and Petrus Ugon (Bailliff 1329, v. Cart. 68) holds 3 bouvées in (S); ment. as Pierigon 1649.  
 PRMt. 1861, in VF, gives a house on Fief Pierre Igon, nr. Faldouet Post Office, for J. Mourant.

**Huguenoterie.** (the place of the Huguenots), who were French Calvinists of the 16–17th cent.; CD. considers the word a political nickname, derived fr. the F. pers. name Huguenot, a dim. of Hugo, recorded 1387, however, it is now thought that it stems from the Genevan dialect eyguenot, and was influenced by a 16th century burgomaster of Geneva named Hugues.

in O: La Hugnoterie, prior to 1658, was known as Les Mielles. MO.  
 La Huguenoterie, (O. 1254. 1259); shown in PRO. 1904–07 as (V2¾), in VM1, bord. N le chemin public and bel. to P. Le Feuvre, Morville; in PRO. 1911 it appears in VGt. as La Hugh Notterrie.  
 in Les Iles Chausey there are rocks named Les Huguenaus, SE and W.

**Hue.** meaning uncertain, possibly error for ouye as in Ouye de Paroisse or scribe's error for hure, qv.

perhaps, the pursuit, fr. OF. hui, huy, huit; F. huée; Eng. hue (and cry); ML. huesium (the shouting which occurs in pursuit of a malefactor).

in O: field La Huie, (V3½), West Lynn Fm.  
 field La Huie, (V2½), Les Huriaux.

**Huis, Hué.** (a door, hence a house).

F. huis; JNF. us (pron. ue); Lat. ostium (a door); JNF. le grand us (the farmyard arch or the front door with arch), le p'tit us (the back door opposite it); F. huisserie (door-frame); JNF. l'üss'sie du grand us (the main granite surround to the front door); F. huissier (door-keeper, usher); note Radulfus Lussier 1402, (Cart. 79), and v. BSJ. 1957, p. 83. This word also owes influence to OE. Teut. Icel. hus (a house). The front door of a house was often used to fix the position of a plot of land; thus:

in G: TG. 1601 gives: devant l'huis Anthoine Durand; devant l'huis Jean Payn, etc.

in H: a piece of land de devant l'hué, Fief Labey de Belosane, in sale Le Gallais to Pipon, 1686. "Devant luts" in 1815, for Matt. Le Gallais.

in Mt: la pièce devant luis, (V4), Chs. Blampied; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

in S: RS. 1461-78 gives: le clos devant lus; devant lus son filz; devant lus du mesnage Fabian; le clos devant son us.

**Huître.** v. Hître.

**Hulle.** pers. or surname.

perhaps used as a dim. of Hugh, from the dims. Hulin, Hulot; a surname Hoel, Hole is recorded 1299 to 1402.

in G: le Clos de Hulle, VMr, ment. in GL. 1841 for Jn. Elie Falle; and in TG. 1851 for Clem. Pallot.

**Huppe.** (a crest, tuft).

F. OF. huppe, Eng. hoop (a hoopoe), fr. Lat. upupa, Gk. ἔρωψ, epops, a word coined to imitate this bird's cry, but coming to refer to its crest; F. huppe also means a peewit, lapwing, hence a crest, tuft; hence huppé (crested, smartly dressed); F. houppie also means tuft; v. houpse, and cf. coupé. FLM. doubts association with the bird's cry.

in J: dans les Landes, sur la Huppe, (V1); J. Messervy, Roscrea House; VN; PRJ. 1904. 1915. Also Les Huppés (J. 635).

in O: La Hupe, (V3½), E. Le Blancq, Le Coin; VPC; PRO. 1907.

in S: a field La Huppe, location not stated.

in Les Minquiers: rocks named Les Hupées, Les Huppées.

**Huquet, Huquette.** (a wicket-gate); the surname **Le Huquet**.

as a noun, this word means a small door in a larger one, or in the back of a cart, fr. OF. wisket, viquet; F. guichet; Walloon, wichet; Eng. wicket (a small gate in a large one, a flap, loop-hole); qv, the surname Le Hucquet, Huquet, occurs in AMt. 1701 as Whiquet, and is still current.

in L: Le Hucquet, or La Rue du Hucquet, formerly Le Mont du Hucquet, Hutchet, a lane from the Mont Cochon road running westwards, esp. the double hill at Handois; 2D4; named after the family, PRL. shows, in VCM, La Rue du Huquet, with La Solitude upon it.

in Mt: La Rue du Hucquet, fr. Les Carrières to Croix au Maître; 7B4.

AMt. gives two fields, Le Huquet (V¼), hers Clem. Mallet; and le Clos du Huquet (V3¼), Jeanne Anley. site of Le Hucquet's shipbuilding yard, 4D1.

in My: parti, Clos du Hucquet, (V1¼), J. Trachy; VS; PRMy. 1883.

in Les Ecérhous: La Huquette, a rock shown in 1894 map, or la Hutchette, said to have been named after an Abraham Le Huquet, ancestor of five generations of Abrahams, he lived to be over 100.

Le Huchet de l'ouest, Le Huchet de l'est.

**Hure, Huthe.** (high, rocky, stony, barren ground),

with dims. hurel, huret, hurette, hourette; JNF. huthé, huthet, huthette; v. also huche; and plurals, hureaulx, hureaux, huriaux, hurieaux; JNF. huthieaux. The surname Hurel is a recent introduction, it appeared c1340 as Lehurele. This is one of the commonest of field and place names in Jersey. GdeG. defines hure as a bare headland projecting into a valley, and relates it to ML. forera (headland), ON. fyrir (in front), forath (precipice).

in B: le camp du hurel bénit, fieu du Roi en la Moye for Pierre Pitton 1613. 8B3; v. La Maison Bénie, Clos du Bénit, le hurel bénit.

un camp du hurel au Corbin, partage Pithon, 1652. Prob. same as above.

Les Hureaux, Fief de Noirmont. Sale MRS. 1577.

le camp du Hurel, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1673.

le camp des Hureaux au Cras (V1¼), nr. Pont Marquet; MRoz. 1726; also le petit Clos des Hureaux, and la pièce des Hureaux (B. 866).

les champs du Hurel, Fief de Noirmont, crossed by the public road, MJdr. 1769.

AB. 1786 gives, le Clos de la Hurette (V6¼); le Clos de la Hurette, ce qui doit greverie (V8½), Thos. Pipon; dans les Hureaux (V3¼), ?(B. 825. 878), Jean Le Brocq; le camp des Hureaux (V1), Math. Alexandre ca. ux. Anne Renouf, who also has le Hurel de la Crasserie (V1¼), ?(B. 964A); le Clos des Hureaux, les Hureaux au Cras, (B. 198. 280), Jean Le Cornu; le Clos du Hurel, (V4½), Jean Hamon, and (V2½), Jeanne Martel.

Le Hurel du Grouet, fief du Roi, proche le havre du petit port, 1804.

partie de la pièce des Huriaux, Fief du Roi; MRoz. 1816.

Les Huriaux, a headland above La Rosière; 8C2.

Les Hureaux (V2), farmed from the Poplars, and (V3) at King's Fm.

in C: Haute Hurette, Fief au Prieur; Basse Hurette, Fief au Baudains, 1649; (G. 696. 279) are La Hure.

in G: Le Hurel hamlet, and slipway, and Le Hurel Tower (Martello no. 3); 11C2.

le camp du Hurel Hantonne (V¾); partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

le Clos de Hurel, among Fauvel lands; MO. 1625.

les Hureaulx hault et bas (V5) (V2), Fief du Roi; MCol. 1588 and ?1619.

Les Huriaux; Pipon property; ERO. 33. 1796.

TG. 1601 gives, Jean Laffoley, tous ses hureaux; cf. Les Hureaux à l'Affoley (V4) in AG. 1804, with le champ au bout des hureaux (V1) or (V4); ment. also in TG. 1851; prob. at Petit Câtillon; v. Courtilleries; also le grand camp des hureaux depuis la quèrière (Maison de Mallet); also Jean Vicq, en ses costils et hureaux, VLv; these relate to Les Huriaux (G. 175A. 176. 176B. 699), stony land ENE of Câtillon de Bas; 11A1.  
 le Clos des Hurettes, (G. 171); La Hurette, (G. 175); TG. 1851.  
 La Hure, (G. 279); 11A3.  
 le grand Clos de la Hure, (G. 696); cf. le Clos de la Hure (V5½), ment. in AG. 1804 for Jno. Pépin.  
 in H: Les Huriaux, (V6), (H. 1407), at Stonewall; also called le Clos des Sept Diabes; near by, Les Huriaux, (H. 1319); 7C2.  
 Le Hurel fm; 7C3.  
 dedans le jardin qui autrefois fut à Nicollas Lemprière appellé le jardin de Hurel. Meeting place of Le Fief Buisson, 1612.  
 Les Hureaux, fief de Bellozanne, for Jean Ahier 1813.  
 Le Clos des Hureaux, fief du Prieur de Mont Cochon for Marie Le Marchand, 1813.  
 in J: le Clos de la Hurette, prob. at Mont Néron, for Frs. Le Marquand; aveux MMel. 1822.  
 "pro decimis et redditibus in parochia b'te Marie, cum Hurye, Hurys in parochia Scti. Johannis"; among the perquisites of the Abbey of St. Sauveur and L'Abbesse de Caen, (BSJ. 1891, pp. 26–7).  
 field Les Hures, (V6), La Girette.  
 dans les Hureaux, VN, for Ph. Blampied, nr. (J. 879); TJ. 1747.  
 Foy Arthur dans le Hurel, (V1¼), VHé; TJ. 1747.  
 dans les Hurettes, VHé, (J. 1041), for Jean Deslandes; TJ. 1747.  
 in L: la maeson et masnage du Hurel, ceded by Ouye de Paroisse in 1463 by Le Moigne to Le Cornu.  
 le Clos des Hures, (V4), Jeanne Payn, widow of Geo. Anley; AL. 1718.  
 le Clos de Hurell, fief du Roi, for Jean Romeril, 1769.  
 le Clos de Huré, for Abraham Le Quesne, SRMel. 1798.  
 le Clos de Hurel, Fief de Mèlèches, sold by Ph. Marett to Frederic Simon; MHau. 1837.  
 les Huriaux et le còtil en desert, (V6¼), bel. to Highlands fm; advt. 1962.  
 in M: La Hurette Bertram, ment. 1620; v. Pouquelée du Chateau.  
 La Hurette, (V1), La Hannière fm., Rozel. La Hurel (ME. 270).  
 le Clos de Hure, (V6½), Les Mares, Rozel; advt. 1961.  
 in My: Les Hureaux, (My. 144. 154), ès Huriaux (My. 303) MHau. 1546.  
 in O: Les Hures en Campagne, (V10), P. Hamon; PRO. 1904–11.  
 Edouard Hacquoil holds land au nord du chemin de terre des Hures, in SROR. 1800.  
 le Clos des Hures, (O. 40), and Le Hurel, Huthé, (O. 41); near Portinfer.  
 Les Hures, (O. 406); ment. in SRVdeH. 1614 and TO. 1721.  
 Les Hures, (O. 1704. 1706. 1708).  
 Le Hurel, road fr. Route de L'Etac to Route des Prés; 1C4.  
 Le Hurel, lane fr. Route de Trodez to Les Fontenelles; 1D1.  
 field Le Hurel, (V3), Homestead.  
 le Clos de Hurel, (V5), Fief des Vingt Livres; MArt. 1832.  
 Les Hourettes, (O. 1862).  
 Les Huriaux fm., orig. La Maison Grandin, (OJH. 169).  
 Les Huriaux, (O. 153), Les Huriaux de haut et bas, (O. 146–7); east of Douet de la Mer. Le Gibet des Hures, Les Chroniques p. 87.  
 Les Huriaux, (O. 841. 893–4), near Ville la Bas.  
 in S: La Partie ouest du Clos des Hureaux (S. 370).  
 AS. 1671 gives, les deux champs des hures et le petit Clos des Hureaux, VMf, for Ph. Vivian; also, un clos joignant au clos des hures appartenant à Jean de Rue, for Marie Romeril, nr. Longueville Manor; v. Rue and Fossard.  
 field Les Hureaux, (V4), Sion Hall fm.  
 Les Grands et Petits Hureaux, (V8½), (S. 378–9), now occupied by Victoria Cottage Homes, Poingdestre fam.; ERO. 42. 1845; 7D1; shown in ERO. 24. 1749 as Les Grands (V10½) et Petits (V9) Hureaux, partage Poingdestre.  
 in T: Les Hurets, Huthets, an oval ridge near the cliffs on 3D1; spelt Les Elurets c1810; may orig. have been a promontory fort; had two boulevards, and Les Hurets Guard House at summit, ment. as Le Corps de Garde des Hurées.  
 le Clos de Hureaux, fief de Dielament, MHau. 1597, said to be connected with La Tchian de Bouôley.  
 Le Hurel fm. 3C2; Le Hurel fm. and Rue du Hurel, 7A2.  
 Le Hurel Cottage, (OJH. 169).  
 Les Hureaux, entre le terrain appartenant aux Casernes du Nez du Guet, Fief de Petit Rozel; MVau. 1848.  
 at sea: Le Hurel, a rock W of Petit Port; 8A3.

**Hureaulx, Hureaux, Huriaux, Hurieaux.** v. Hure.

**Hurel.** v. Hure.

**Huret, Hurette.** v. Hure.

**Hurté.** prob. a surname.

recorded as Le Hurteour, Hurteur, Hurtour from 1309 to 15th cent.

in C: Le Croc du Hurté, a cape opposite La Motte; 10D3, v. Godf. 1849.

**Hurvase.** (stony marsh).

derived from JNF. hure (stony ground) and F. vase (mud).

in J: The Hurvase Battery, on the falaise at La Vallette, below Mont Mado; bought by the Le Masurier fam. for £55 from John de G. Hamon; now demolished; orig. a powder magazine, built 1808, on land both stony and marshy, nr. le Clos Maugier (J. 834); shown in the 1811 map as Hurvase Battery, above Bonne Nuit (Bay); now demolished.

**Huselle.** poss. (a small door),

dim. of huis, qv; or a banging door; JNF. hüsseler, üsseler; hüssel'lie, üsel'lie (the constant opening

and shutting of a door); or more likely the fem. dim. of surname Le Hussu 1309, Hus 1528; cf. Jean Husler in (S) in MO. 1671.

in G: right to use water in le Clos de la Huselle, (V5¼); partage Norman; MCol. 1634.

**Hutchet.** v. Huquet.

**Huterel.** prob. (a small hut).

F. hutte (cottage); OE. hotte; Eng. hut; Teut. hutta, hutte.

in C: there seems to have been a landmark called Le Huterel, near La Rocque Godesne (which cannot be La Rogodaine or La Rigondaine, both of which are in (G)); it was on the Fief du Houmet, near the houses of Perrotin Boterel and John Le Nepveu; on map 10D3-4 is le Clos de Botterel, and SE of it a house called Les Hommets, suggesting that La Rocque Godesne was at or near La Blanche Pierre, (C. 106), and Le Huterel was a conspicuous hut near it.

in 1474 we find Le Huterol, on Fief du Houmet, nr. the houses of Boterel and Le Nepveu, and land is located with reference to it, (v. MCos. and BSJ. 1969); "au Huterel" occurs in partage Le Maignan in MCol. 1597; in 1613 we have Le Huteré, Huterel de la Rocque Godesne; TSam. 1754 has le camp de, du Huteré (V¾); PRC. gives la Mielle de Hutterel, opposite (C. 94), between the sea and main road, and Le Huterel (V1), in VSam, rented in 1949 by J. J. Hodge. Les Champs de Huterel, fief de Samarès.

Further references are: la petite queriere du Hutterel, Fief Crapedoit, MHau. 1593; la myelle du Hutterel, MHau. 1594; deux camps du Huterel, le camp de la Sette aultrement dit Huterel and la Rocque Godesme in partage Cabot, MHau. 1597/8.

**Huterie.** meaning doubtful.

poss. connected with hut, v. huterel.

in Mt: La Huterie fm; 4C1.

**Huthe, Huthé, Huthet, Huthette, Huthieaux.** v. Hure.

**Hutrière.** v. Hîtrière.

**Hutte.** (hut). cf. Huterel.

in B: La Hutte en Ruche (The Beehive Hut), La Sergenté; (BSJ. 1934, p. xxiv).

**Hyok.** v. Hue.

**Hytre.** v. Hître.

# I

**Ich.** (an islet of) poss. bars of iron, or a witch.  
 hou, qv, means islet; ic, ick might be related to: (1). OE. icre, used by Camden c1586, and appar. meaning ten bars of iron; there was an iron cross here: (2). OE. wicce (a witch); v. Lecq, of which the early forms are La Wik 1215–54, followed by Layc 1281–91; Laic 1309, Lahyc, Lahyk 1324; Laic c. 1327–76. Treating the La as an article, we get the forms Wik, Yc, Ik, Hyc, Hyk, Ic, corresponding closely with Ich, Ick, Hic, Hicq, Yk in the early forms of Ich. If Ich was regarded as a haunt of witches, the Church would naturally have erected a cross there.

at sea: Ich islet, in JNF. Ico. Ic'ho, off Le Hocq; it has a prehistoric habitation site, and a Martello, built 1810; an iron cross was erected upon it by the Church in the middle ages: the cutter Atlas was wrecked here on 12 Dec. 1853; the channel to the N is Les Dêlaches d'Ich.

Ich is shown, with the cross, as Le Hyge Hoge by Pop. 1563; AdE. 1603 refers to the taking of vraie "tant de Hichoc que autres places" (Messervy wrongly identifies this with Les Ecrêhous); Speed, 1610, et subs., show the cross, with no name; Dum. 1685 gives, "Ickhoe, also called Croix de fer, from an Iron Crosse formerly upon it"; Croix de Fer, 1689; Ickhoe, in Clement Chevallier's map 1728; Crus de Fer, 1739; Hic-hoc, in a notebook c.1750 in MMel; Ickhoc, 1770, Ickhot, 1783; Hicq Hoc, AdE. 1788; Ich-Ho, 1817; Croix de Fer, 1833, 1843; Ykho, 1894.  
 at Chausey Iquehou.

**Jeaux.** (the waters).

in B: Les Jeaux de Ficquet qv.

in O: Les Jeaux du Samedi.

**Ièrs.** (eyes),

hence many were gaps in the rocks at L'Étacq where vraie carts could pass; JNF. yi, pl. ièrs; F. oeil; pl. yeux; Eng. eye, pl. eyes; OE. eie, ee, pl. iyen; Dan. oie; Icel. auga; Lat. oculus (eye).

in O: Le Grand Yi, Grand-Tchi; Lê P'tit Yi, P'tit-Tchi, at Le Pulec.

Les Cômes Ièrs, Caûmes Ièrs (the gaps of the Le Caumais family?).

Les Chîntch Ièrs (five eyes).

Les Pots Ièrs, Poièrs, named from the "pots" or rock-pools.

Les Ièrs du Port, of which one is still called La Charrière du Mèr (mark). JNF. La Tchithièthe du Mèr.

**Ieu.** (a pollack whiting).

in Les Dirouilles: L'Ieu, a pollack whiting ground shown as Le Hau in some maps.

**If.** (a yew-tree).

F. if; D. ijf; Teut. iwa, iha; Bret. iven; W. yw; OIr. eo; Eng. yew; OE. u, ew, iw; Icel. yr; ML. ivus.

in T: Les Ifs fm., (OJH. 169), and La Rue des Ifs; 7A4.

**Île.** (island). v. Isle.

a name also applied to rocks; F. île; Pr. Span. isla; It. isola; Lat. insula; Eng. isle (island has a different origin).

in B: L'Île au Guerdain, Dgêrdain, an islet.

Between l'île Perchie and the cliff which bounds La Grève de Portelet is le Port d'île Perchie. The cliff itself is La Touraille. Above is Le Banchet d'île Perchie.

in M<sup>y</sup>: L'Île Agois, Agouais, an islet. 2A3.

in O: L'Île au Prêtre, a low-tide rock off L'Étacq.

**Îlière, Iliéthe.** v. Oeillère.

**Îlot.** (a small island).

F. îlot; ML. insuletum, dim. of insula (island).

in O: L'Îlot, a rock in Douet de la Mer.

**Image.** (a statue).

F. image; Lat. imago (image); before the Reformation there were many statues of saints in churches and out of doors; in 1467 Richard Le Vieillard (prob. de Carteret) gave to St. Saviour's Church "Ieymage de St. Sebastien", DLX. 2/105; in his will of 1523, Thos. Gosselin left money to repair the "ymago" of St. Michael in St. Helier's Church. Also rentes were given for the maintenance of two wax candles each to the images of St. Clement and Notre Dame, in St. Clement's Church. MHau. 16th cent.

in O: la Cour de (L')Image; VdeB. Manor, 1486.

Le Jardin de L'Image, Petite Cueillette, prob. between La Ville de Troye and St. Ouen's Manor, TO. 1721; shown in AVL. c1775 as (V1¼), prob. N and W of (O. 1917); ment. in the lands of St. Ouen's Manor c1776, and in the debts of Sir Chas. de Carteret, Bart; PRO. 1904-11 gives, "le Jardin de l'Image et de la Ville de Troyes", indicating a maze with this statue at its centre.

in T: La Croix à Limage, Fieu de Diélament. MHau. 1529.

**Industrie.**

in C: L'Industrie fm. and field (C. 105); 10D3. Thomas Blouët (?Hugenot) named this farm after "L'Industrie" the second 'navire' of this name, early nineteenth century.

**Infer.** (lower, down below). v. Enfer.

**Ingouville, d'Ingouville.** surname. c. also George.

from Ingouville, a suburb of Le Havre; recorded as Dingouville 1617; Robertus de Ingovilla was one of the burgenses of Ricardus, Marescallus de Loyre, LC. 1225. FLM. derives from Norman surname Ingouf.

in H: Ingouville Place named by George Ingouville (d. 1828) who bought part of Le Grand Prê de Rosel in 1811. Peter Street was named after his son who died 1841.

in J: Ingouville, or le petit Clos, (J. 955); 3C1.

in S: La Grande Pièce d'Ingouville, was on part of the site of Hautlieu School. Previously in 3 parts, Clos d'Aaron, Jardin des Quatre Champs and Clos de la Maison.

le Prê d'Ingouville, (S. 836); (OJH. 192).

in T: the Ingouville home may have been Les Ruettes, in (T. 494); le Clos d'Ingouville (V4½), (T. 493); 3C3; held by Ed. Rommeril in SRAV. 1661; ment. with le Jardin d'Ingouville in aveu Josuè Le Cousteur in SRAV. 1699; held by Rev. Frs. Le Couteur in SRAV. 1752; le Clos Dingouville and le Jardin de haut et Dingouville occur in aveu of Chs. Maret, SRAV. 1769; PRT. 1931, in VVEv, gives le Clos d'Ingouville (V11½), Hauteville, and le grand Jardin d'Ingouville, La Fontaine, both at or nr. (T. 493).

**Inkerman.**

the battle fought in the Crimean War on 5 November 1854.

in L: Inkerman House.

in S: Inkerman Fm., Maufant; 7B4.

**Inpôlite.** the pers. name Hippolyte.

a field would scarcely be named after a discourteous person, F. impoli, and this word must stand for the pers. name Hippolyte; there was a saint named Hippolytus, also written Ippolitus or Ypolit, and the name survives in the Eng. village of Ippollits, and perhaps in the surname Heppolette. Sire Ypolit Le Feubvre is listed as an R.C. priest in Jersey in 1548, (MCol.)

in G: 8 perch in le Clos d'Inpôlite, Fief de la Greverie, exchanged by Ahier with Mattingley for 23 perch in le Clos appellé le Fontenil, Fief du Roi; 1820, prob. same as Clos de L'Impolite (G. 725).

**Iouville.** v. Léoville, and Hue.

**Iron.**

Peter Meadow's map of 1737 hints at points named "Highlands" and "Iron Coast" between St. Brelade and La Corbière. AEM. comments that there is iron ore in St. Brelade, but it was probably never mined.

The Iron Gate, at Gorey Castle; Nicolle, Mont. Org. Cast. p. 118.

**Isaac.** pers. name.

in L: Mont Isaac, a lane; 6B1.

in T: le Clos d'Isaac et d'Anigot (T. 410), Ebenhezer House, N of chemin public, VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Isle.** island. v. Ile.

in C: le mesnage de l'Isle, (V½) referring to La Motte or Green Island. Extente du Fief de Samares, 1608.

**Isle, de L'Isle.** surname. v. Lisle.

**Islet.** (an islet).

F. îlet, îlot; OF. islet, islette, illet, illette; ML. insuletum, dim. of Lat. insula (island); cf. Hillet.

in L: le côiil de L'Islet et du Douaire, at Les Vaux, (L. 531B); this might refer to the Priory of the Islet of St. Helier, and be the origin of the legend of an abbey at this house; v. Planistrel.

in H: L'Islet de St. Héliér, with its Abbey, later Priory; ment. in Cart. as prior de lleto 1269; prior de Isleto de Insula



Gersoi 1285; prioratus de insuletta Lislet Sti. Helerii c1309; le priour de Lislet 1318; Le Prieuré de L'Islet, passim; shown as Le Illet by Pop. 1563; ye Illet, Norden 1595; ye Illet, Mercator 1606; Hillary's Iland, Speed 1610 et subs.  
 in T: L'Islet, a small island off Porteret; 3D1; shown as a "remarkable green-headed rock" in 1825 map; the 1811 map shows L'Islet Battery at Bouley, appar. in Le Jardin d'Olivet but this is an error.

**Isletel.** (a tiny island),  
 in this case, between roads; a double dim. of isle; cf. islet.

in B: "les yssuez vers le voest du ruel et l'isletel...lysetel et frotage..."; in La Haule lands 1430, 1498; (BSJ. 1939, p. 371).  
 in J: L'ileté at top of La Rue Militaire near Belle Vue.

**Issue, Issues.** (egress from farm premises on to a road),  
 including a verge between the outer wall or hedge of a property and the road; F. Eng. issue; Lat. exitus. In MHau. 1560–70 the normal spelling is yssuez echoing the Lat. original of exitus.

in B: Le Becquet d'Issues. (B. 834A). Site of Le Cappelain's first forge.  
 in J: Les Issues; and La Rue des Issues; 2D2.  
 le Pré appellé Les Issues, (J. 552).  
 in Mt: "Les Issues, vis à vis de la Trihaude", (V6¾); Abr. Horman; AMt. 1701.  
 in O: Les Issues dans Les Vinchelez.  
 Les Issues du Neu Chemin.  
 In P: Une pieche de terre appellee Lyssue, fieu du Roy, MHau. 1570.  
 field Les Issues, nr. the wind-sock, at Airport.

# J

## **Jacques.** pers. and surname; dim. **Jacquet, Jacquette.**

Eng. James; Lat. Jacobus; cf. *Jacquet*; now current as a surname.

in **B**: le Camp Jacques (prob. Mallet), (B. 512); 8B3; prob. the same as field la Pierre de Jacques (V4½), bel. to Ed. Maret of Beau Vallon, AB. 1786; and partie du Clos des Champs Jacques, La Moie, PRB.

in **C**: le Clos de Jacques, (C. 124A).

in **J**: le Clos Jacques, (J. 755); le Clos de Jacques, (J. 775).

in **L**: le Jardin de Jacques, *Jacquette*, (L. 434).

La Ville Jacques, a hamlet at Le Couvent, including la Vieille Maison, advt. 1962.

in **Mt**: le Clos Jacques, (Mt. 460A); cf. dans le Clos de Jacques, (V2), hers Lucas Machon, AMt. 1701; and dans le Clos de Jacque, Jacques, (V1), Helier Nicolle, VRe, PRMt. 1861, 1865.

in **My**: le Clos de Jacques, (My. 408); shown in AVL. c1775 as le Clos de Jacques ou Champ Fremis; and in PRMy. 1883 as (V3¼), ment. MAdC. 1781.

in **O**: le Clos de Jacques, (O. 920); ment. 1726.

le Clos Jacques, (O. 1018).

in **P**: le Clos Jacques, (P. 128); cf. le Clos de Jacques et le Prê de haut, tog. (V8), Maison de La Hougue, Fiefs de La Hougue et des Vingt Livres, MCol. 1793; and le Prê de Jacques, (V3), (P. 128A), in partage La Hougue House, 1840.

in **S**: le Clos de Jacques, (S. 665); ment. for Ph. Le Fauvre in AS. 1671.

in **T**: La Rue Jacques; 7A2.

## **Jacquet, Jacquot, Jaquet.** (little Jacques); fem. **Jacquette**; pers. and surname.

dim. of Jacques; *jaquet* can also mean a squirrel; recorded as surname 1461–1749; Thos. *Jacquet* was Seigneur of La Haule between 1461 and 1478; Guiffre *Jaquet* is ment. in RMt. c1510; Osanna, dau. of La Neire Gigette (?for *Jacquette*) ment. in AR. 1299.

in **B**: le Clos *Jacquet*, (B. 863); cf. le Clos de *Jacquet*, (V4), for Frs. Bailhache jr; AB. 1786.

in **C**: le Clos de *Jacquot*; MO. 1486; cf. Le Brocq.

in **G**: le Clos de *Jacquet*, (V3), for Josué Mourant, AG. 1804; and for Josué Mourant, in VRue, GL. 1840; poss. nr. Oakborne, la Rue, N of the Church; v. Godf. 1849.

in **H**: au petit camp de la Croix *Jacquet*, ERO. 10. 1590; La Croix *Jacquet*, ?près la Rue de Hault, 1613.

le Clos de *Jacquette*, bel. to Sara Le Sueur, 1696.

le Clos de *Jacquet* et le Clos de Guillaume *Jacquet*, for Jean Gihommar, AMel. 1700; cf. le Clos de *Jacquet*, prob. nr. Oaklands, partage Messervy 1742; cf. Clos de *Jacquette*, (V4¼), partage Messervy 1723 and 1776.

in **L**: le Clos de Jean *Jacquet*, Mont Suzanne, Fief de St. Germain, ?at Clifton House, MGib. 18th cent. and 1805; note Ville *Jacquet* at (L. 345).

le Jardin de Jacques, *Jacquette*, (L. 434).

in **Mt**: le Clos de *Jacquet*, (V2¼), Edouard Lastel; AMt. 1701.

?in **O**: le Clos de *Jacquet*, ment. in PLF. 1479 and MAdC. 1708.

in **P**: la Pièce *Jacquette*, Fief du Roi, bounded by the perquage 1645.

le Clos de *Jacquet*, (P. 31); AVL. c1775.

in **S**: le Clos de *Jacquet*, VMf, Ph. Vivian; AS. 1671; le Clos Vivian is (S. 417). Le Costil dessous la *Jacquette* at La Davisonnerie.

unlocated: le Clos de *Jacquet*, partage Frs. de Carteret; MHau. 1678.

## **Jacquette.** v. Jacques, *Jacquet*.

## **Jacquot.** v. *Jacquet*.

## **Jacrère.** meaning unsure, FLM. says for La (Rocque) Jacques Réc.

in Les Dirouilles. La *Jacrère*, a rock off Le Sond, Fa.

## **Jadrie.** v. *Jardrey*.

## **Jambard, Jambart.** surname.

recorded 1468 to 1749 as *Jambard*, *Jambart*, Le Pipet dit, or alias, *Jambart*; Mathieu *Jambart* of (C) was a Parliamentarian, MO. 1645; F. *jambart* means a greave.

in C: La Rue de Jambart and Jambart Farm, at Pontac; 10D2-4.

le Clos de Helier Jambard, partage Dumaresq of Samarès, MO. 1608. cf. le Clos Jambart in TSam. 1608.

in G: le Pré et le Jardin de Jambard (G. 202).

in S: le Jambard de Haut (S. 38). le Clos de Jambart for Augustin Horman, AS. 1671.

unlocated: le Grand Clos de Jambard, (V10½), partage de Ste. Croix, MGib. 1784. le Clos de Jambard, Fief du Prieur de l'Islet, for Ph. de la Haye, 1813.

at sea: le rocher de Jambard, at la Rocque; (BSJ. 1893, p. 216).

**James, Jamin.** pers. or surname; locative Jamerie.  
recorded as a surname 1528, 1607.

in H: James Street, St. Helier, 10A4.

in J: le Clos de James et le Parc de Grossier, fief de la hougue bouette, for Richard Dolbel, 1599. Same as le Clos de Jammes, partage Dolbel, 1635, also le Jardin de Jamin et le Jardin de Haut, or Lè Gardin Dgémim. (J. 949, 950).

in Mt: Le Clos de James, VQ, MRS. 1650, 1683. le Clos du Côtil et le côtel de bas appellé Jamerie (V3½) for Marie Nicolle, VQ. PRMt. 1865.

**Janne.** v. Jeanne.

**Jannée, Jannet.** v. Jehannet.

**Jannequin.** pers. and surname.

v. Jenkins; for le Clos de Janquin de St. Martin

v. St. Martin.

**Jannière, Janniéthe.** v. Geonnière.

**Jannin, Jannyn, Jennin, Johnnin.** (little John).  
dims. of Jéhan, Jean, John.

in G: son camp de Jannyn, VLV, Thos. Alexandre; TG. 1601.

in M: le Clos Johnnin (Jean Le Hardy), fief du Roi, ment. 1662; prob. nr. the Church; v. Ferme.

in S: le Champ de Jannin, for Geo. La Cloche, gent; AS. 1671.

in T: le Clos de Jennin; ment. 1550 as owing rentes to the Chapel de St. Maur, v. Chantry Certificate 1550.  
le champ de Jannin, (V9½), Summerfield; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Janny.** (meaning undetermined).

in T: le petit Clos de Janny de Haut et le Clos de Janny de Bas. fief de la Trinité, Chs. Hocquard, 1847.

**Janvrin.** surname.

recorded as Jenvryn c1510; Jenvrin 1607; Janvrin 1668, 1749; surviving today in the United States and England, last Jersey Janvrin died 1981.

in B: Janvrin's Tomb, on L'Île au Guerdain in Portelet Bay; 9C3; the name dates from 1721, when Philippe Janvrin, master of the ship Esther, who was detained on the islet in quarantine for plague, died and was buried there.

La Tour Janvrin en La Moye, Fief du Roi, ment. 1638, and shown in St. Brelade's Bay by Dum. 1685.

La Hougue Janvrin, Fief Luce de Carteret, ment. 1613; this might be the hougue above Petit Port; v. hougue.

Le Cheval Janvrin, a rock or cape, ment. in SD. 1600-50.

le Clos Janvrin, and le Jardin Janvrin, (B. 114-5).

La Lande Janvrin, (B. 430A), Fief du Roi, ment. 1613 as à l'est ou NE de la Rosière; 8A4; bought by Thos. Bailhache 1661; ment. in MRoz. 1726.

La Rue Janvrin, a footpath, running N and S between (B. 440) and (B. 453) to Rond Pignon.

le Clos de Janvrin, (B. 344); cf. le Clos de Janvrin, (V3¼), for Jeanne Martel; AB. 1786. le Clos de Janvrin, sud de la Commune du Petit Marès, Jeanne Martel sold to Thos. Piton 1784.

in H: Janvrin Road, St. Helier; 10A2.

le Clos de Janvrin, Fief de Méléches, prob. in Rouge Bouillon, ment. in partage Le Moigne, MMel. 1687; recurring in aveu Michel Le Moigne, AMel. 1700; and as le Clos (V3¼) et Pray (V4) de Janvrin, in partage Ph. Le Moigne and Marie Payn, MHau. 1734.

le Clos de Noé Janvrin, aveu Nicolle Hamon sr.; AMel. 1700 and 1776.

in P: le Pré de Janvrin, (P. 34); shown as le Pré Janvrin, (V5¾), for A. Alexandre, VG; PRP. 1880.

unlocated: La Pièce de Janvrin. (V. 4¼); MADc. 1629.

**Jaquet.** v. Jacquet.

**Jardin.** (a garden or orchard).

including a flower, fruit and vegetable garden; a lawn; an orchard; jardin à potage (kitchen garden); F. jardin; OF. gardin; JNF. gardé, gardin; Pr. gardi; Teut. garte, garten (garden); Gothic. garda (a fold); cf. Eng. garth, yard. Most farms have a jardin, sometimes quite a large field. A warning is given in AdE. 1673, which may with advantage be repeated three centuries later, that the large number of new houses being built, and the "quantité de jardins" cultivated near them, are reducing the area of Island cereals, and it may cease to be self-supporting. The word gave rise to the surname du Jardin, du Gardin, du Gardyn 1309-1381; note a masura du Gardin in (C) in 1363, 1381; and the surname Le Gardynier 1540. A few examples must suffice:

in C: a message "cum gardino" of the Royal Manor of St. Clement, 1309, ie. fief du Roi not a manor house.

in J: le grand jardin, jardin de derrière, de devant, jardin à potage, Fief ès Hammonets; MNee. 1752.

in Mt: les grands Jardins de la Maison de St. Martin, (V12½), for E. J. F. Collas; VE; PRMt. 1889.

in M: le jardin de bas, le grand jardin, le jardin de la chasse, Fief de la Hougue Boete; MJdr. 1806.

le petit jardin, le neuf jardin; Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832.  
 in **P**: le jardin ou champ à genest (V1); MPay. 1784.  
 le long jardin, le grand jardin, le jardin du Douet; Fief des Vingt Livres; MArt. 1847.  
 in **T**: Le Jardin d'Olivet; gorse land with short grass. v. Gruchetterie.  
 unlocated: le grand Jardin, (V6), held by Ph. Pinel; SRAv. 1751.

**Jardinée, Jardinel, Jardiniet.** (a small garden).

dims. of jardin, qv.

in **Mt**: Les Jardinaus, (V4), Chs. Blampied; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.  
 in **My**: Les Jardinées, (V7), Ph. Luce, Appledale; VS: PRMy. 1883.

**Jardon.** (variant of chardon, a thistle).

F. jardon (a tumour on a horse's leg) is irrelevant, and this must be a variant for chardon (thistle), qv.

in **L**: le Clos à Jardons, (V7¼), Raulin Gibaut; AL. 1718.

**Jardrey, Le Jardrey.** surname.

recorded as Jargerey, Jarderes, Le Jardroy c1340; Le Jardrey 1461; Le Jardery 1607; Le Jadrie 1749.

in **S**: l'Ostel au Jardrey, la terre de Jardney; RS. 1461–78.  
 for the Tenement of Jadrie, by lease of Queen Eliziths. Comissary's; Ext. 1749.

**Jarret.** surname.

in **T**: le Clos Jarret, (T. 1007); 3C3.

**Jauel.** meaning uncertain.

poss. from JNF. jaeu (cheek) or F. eau de javel (blanching fluid) or Javel, a district of Paris.  
 in **G**: la pièce de Jauel. Mourant partage 1620.

**Jaulis.** v. Joli.

**Jaunace.** (a place of yellowness, or gorse).

two words are confused here: Lat. galbinus (yellow), giving F. jaune (yellow), jaunâtre (yellowish), jauneau (buttercup), jaunisse (saffron): and ML. jaunum (gorse), Norm. jaon, jan; OE. jaun; v. geon.

in **J**: field La Jaunace, (J. 1009).

**Jaune.** (yellow) v. Jeune.

in **T**: la Jaune Tête, south of Bouley Bay, prob. from gorse growing there.

**Jaunnière.** (a place of yellowness, or gorse).

cf. Jaunace, Geon.

in **O**: La Jaunnière, ?(O. 1939).

**Javières, Jarrières.** meaning unknown.

in **H**: le Clos des Javières, fief de Bellozanne at Mont à l'Abbé, for Clement Bailhache, 1813.

**Jean, Joan, Johan, Johannis, John.** (John); pers. and surname.

recorded as Jean from 1274; Johannis 1270–1309; Joan, John 1299; Johan 1309–1528. This word sometimes stands for geon (gorse), qv. see also St. Jean.

in **H**: le Clos de Jean, (H. 1539); 10A1.

in **L**: land N and S of le Clos de Jean, held by the de Ste. Croix fam.; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le Clos à Jean, (Mt. 720A), W of the Church.

le Clos de Jean, for Ed. Payn, Le Taillis; VQ; PRMt. 1861.

le Jardin à Jean, (V3¼), for J. D. de Quetteville; VF; PRMt. 1861.

in **My**: le Clos Jean, (My. 681).

le Clos de Jean Jean, (My. 549); cf. "sur Jean Jean, deux poules", partage Robin, MHau. 1658; shown as (V4¼), in VN, for Jas. Manning, PRMy. 1883. Jean Jean was alive in 1722, MAdeC, another Jean Jehan living early 20th cent.

le Jardin de Jean Jean, (V2¼), ?(My. 601), shown on La Rue du Moquet in PRMy. 1805; and on Fief de l'Aumône in MArt. 1832.

(a Jean Jean was a ratepayer in the parish in 1770).

in **O**: La Maison Jean, now called L'Abri.

**Jeandron, Jandron.** surname.

in **Mt**: le Clos Jeandron, (Mt. 267); 4C1.

**Jeanne, Janne, Johanne, Joanne.** pers. name, fem.; and surname; with dim. **Jeanneton** fem. forms of Jehan, Jean, John; recorded as the heirs of Johanne 1309; Janne 1461–78; Johanne, Joanne 1566–7; this word sometimes stands for geon (gorse), qv; current as surname Jeanne, recent introduction.

in **C**: le Clos Jeanne, (C. 172A).

in **H**: le Clos de Joanne, (H. 1185); 7C1.

in **J**: le Clos Jeanne, (J. 141–2).

le Clos Jeanne, Johanné, Gehanet, (J. 253); ment. for Hellier Arthur in TJ. 1747.

in **Mt**: PRMt. 1861–65 gives, in VF, dans le, les Jeanne, Jennes du Mond, Mont, small holdings of five children of Gallichan (du Parco); and les Jeanne du Mond, (V2½), for Marie Renouf, in this case for geon.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives La Fosse Jeanne, for de la Court.

in **T**: le Clos de Jeanne, MRS. 1763.

le Champ de Jeanne, Etaquerelle, Ville Machon, (T. 642. 638); VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Jeanneton.** (little Jane).

dim. of Jeanne, Jehanne, qvv.

in **T**: le Clos de Jeanneton, (T. 559), ?bel. to Les Vaux; ment. 1639.

**Jeanno, Jeannot.** cf. Jeanne.

**Jeannot.**

The Jeanots, later known as Magots, were Liberal Democrats and followers of (Sir) Jean Dumaresq, as opposed to Charlots, or Conservative anti-democrats in the party political strife of about 1770–1790.

in **O**: le Clos Jeannot (O. 428); ment. as le Clos de Jeanno, avec Jean Perrier, SROr. 1800.

**Jaune,** (yellow). v. Jaune.

F. JNF. jaune; Lat. galbinus (yellow); cf. Jaunace, and Jaune.

in **O**: Le Jaune Creux, a crevasse; 1A3.

**Jeffrey.** v. Geoffroi.

**Jegenette.** form and meaning uncertain.

poss. a corruption of Jehanette.

in **T**: field named Jegenette, (T. 353); 3C1.

**Jéhan, Géhan, Gehenne.** pers. and surname; locative, La Jehannerie, Jehannièrre, Gehennerie, Jehandoire.

medieval forms of Jean, Jeanne, John, qvv; as a surname, Jehan 1331; Jehan alias Gultus 1461–78; still current.

in **B**: le Clos Jehan, (B. 556–7); 8B3; ment. in AB. 1786 as le Clos des Champs Gehan, (V4¼), adjoining La Ville Guilbert; nr. La Moie Villa.

pièce de terre appelée La Gehennerie; MHau. 1664; ment. in AB. 1786 as la maison et terre appellés La Jehannerie, (V1¼), Frs. Luce; and as La Gehennerie, an old house S of Pont Marquet bel. to Col. Vatcher, (BSJ. 1947, p. 320); and in PRB. as Les Jehanneries house, prêt et pendant des Jehanneries (V2½), le Clos de Jehanne (V1½), and le cõtil des Jehanneries, SE corner of (B. 786) burnt down and replaced by cottage to north nr. stream. La Jehannièrre, on Fief du Roi, occurs in the 17th cent.

la Pièce de l'Autelle Philpote et le hurel de la Jehan, Le Pissot house; PRB; also given as le hurel de la Jehandoire.

in **J**: le Clos de Jehan; Fief de l'Abesse; 1620.

in **L**: le Clos Jéhan, (L. 436).

in **Mt**: Le Mont Géhan, the high ground above St. Catherine's Chapel; ment. in MSS. 1582 as les courtils de Johanne du Mont, (V28¼), Fief du compte (sic) and as Le Mont Jehan, Fief du Roi, MRS. 1662; AMt. 1701 records a number of holdings here, eg. le camp qui fut à Abr. Gallichan au Mont Jehan (V½), le petit Clos du Mont Jehan (V4¼), per dedans la pièce du grand Mont Jehan (V5½) cf. Jeanne, and les cõtils au dessous du dit Mont Jehan (V2), all for Ed. Brée; and le Clos de Jehan (V5¼), for Geo. Bandinel; and quatre champs dans la pièce du Mont Jehan, au nord du Clos du Ménage (V13), for Martin Messervy ca. ux. PRMt. 1889, in VRé, gives le Clos du Petit Mont Jehan (V5½), for Eliz. Renouf, and la Vallette du Mont Jehan, (V3½), (Mt. 455), for T. W. Messervy, Les Alpes. Today there are also le Clos de Géhan and le Grand Clos du Mont Géhan (Mt. 452. 455). Fields au Mont Jehan, Jehain are ment. in MPer. 1559. 1593.

in **O**: le Clos Jehan, (O. 653), nr. the Parish Hall.

le Clos de Gehenne, Fief Haubert; ment. 17th cent.

le Clos de Geanne, Jeanne, (V5), P. Le Gresley, Les Landes; VM1; PRO. 1904–11.

in **P**: le Clos Jehan, (P. 190). le Clos de Jehan, autrefois Jardin de Laffoley, proche La Croix au Lion, A. Hall, 1920.

in **T**: le Clos de Jehan, (V3½), adjoining the cemetery; shown in PRT. 1928, VRd, as (V5½), for Maison Maret.

**Jehanne, Gehanne.** medieval form of pers. name Jeanne, (Joan),

but in what follows it is inextricably confused with the names Jean, Jeanne, Jehan, qvv; and with the surname recorded as Janne 1461–78, Johanne, Joanne 1566–7; and with the surname Jeune, qv.

in **J**: le Clos de Jehanne de l'est, (J. 563).

le Clos de Géheanne, (V3¼), John Le Quesne, Nine Elms, VN; PRJ. 1904.

in **B**: le Clos de Jehanne, ment. in partage of Elie Pipon and wife Eliz. Le Gros, MHau. 1823; prob. the same as dans le Clos de Gehanne, (V1), for Jas. Pipon of Blanc Pignon, ca. ux. Eliz. Le Gros.

in **O**: le Jardin de Jehanne, (V5½), Rue de la Devisé, for Mrs. Benest; VVz; PRO. 1911.

La Jehanne, Jehenne, Jeheune, aux Landes, (V2¼), J. Hamon, VM1; PRO. 1911.

in **P**: le Clos de Jehanne, at the foot of Mont des Vignes, (P. 1023); ment. in PRPT. 1598 for des Petits; shown in plan by R. P. Marett in MHau. c1850 with the (P)–(B) boundary running through it.

**Jehannet, Johanné, Jannée, Jannet.** (little John); with the fem. form Jehanette.

dim. of Jéhan.

in **G**: la pièce de Jannet, for Jean Renouf; AG. 1804.

in **H**: le Clos de Jannée, or Jourdain, (H. 1139A. B), for Jean de Veulle. 1813.

in **J**: le Jardin Johanné, (J. 253).

in **Mt**: La Croix Jehannet, Fief du Roi, prob. at Croix au Maître (OJH. 117. 217); scene of a murder c1365; ment. at La Croix Kannef, 1463, (BSJ. 1924, p. 135); le Clos de La Croix Jehannet ment. 1614 as au sud du champ du Trésor de ladite paroisse; v. also Alicette; La Croix de Jehannet also ment. as on Fief du Roi 1637. 1662.

in **T**: le Clos Jehannet, (T. 121), at La Mauve.  
field La Jehanette, Broadfields, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Jehen.** v. Jenne.

**Jenistel.** v. Genestel.

**Jenkins, Genkins, Ginking, Jannequin, Jennequin, Jinkins.** Eng. surname.

a Thomas ap Janequin appears in 1504, v. below; a William Ginking in AL. 1718; a William Genkins, anglais, in 1660.

in **J**: in St. John's Church Register 1660 a William Genkins, anglais, married Jeanne Romeril, and had land on the Fief de Méléches, (v. Vermeleu); in TJ. 1747 William Ginking has le Clos Anne Esnouf (V4¼), in VN.

in **L**: a William Ginking had le Clos à genest (V4¼), (L. 209), at Le Carrefour Jenkins, Jinkins, Jannequin, pronounced Jennechin in JNF, a cross-roads, 6B1, and a field (L. 232) so named, which in MO. 1783 bel. to Pierre Jinkins; adjoining the carrefour are le Clos Jenkins (L. 210), and le Clos à genest (L. 209) above.

A cottage at Carrefour Jenkins, now demolished, had a gable stone inscribed WGQ 1664, for William Gennequin, or Jenkins, whose son William was baptised in 1663. (OJH. II).

in **T**: an orchard named Le Janequin, prob. named after Thomas ap Janequin, ment. in a contrat of 1504, bel. to the Pinels of Ville à L'Evêque, (BSJ. 1892, p. 150); cf. le Jardin de Jannequin, Meadow House; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Jenne, Jennes.** surname.

recorded as Jehen 1331; Le Jenne 1528–1668; Jennes 1607–1668; still current as Jenne, Jeune.

in **J**: le Clos de Jenne et le Clos du Rondi, réunis, (V2¼); VD; advt. 1962.

in **Mt**: La Vallée Jenne (Mt. 379). Le Clos de Jenne, Franche Queruée, MRS. 1626.

AMT. 1701 gives, La Maison des Jennes (VI), hers Jean Messervy; le Clos des Jennes (V3¼), Damian Poingdestre, and le cōtil des Jennes (V¼), Edmond Beaugié; a Clement Jennes is ment. in a perage sale of 1663. Les Jennes du Mont, part of Le Parc farm, fief d'Anneville 1870, (Mt. 605) also called Clos à Geon ie. les gennais qv.

in **T**: le Clos de Collette Jennes, (V1¼), ?(T. 452), La Hocquarderie; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Jennin.** v. Jannin.

**Jeoffray, Jeoffroy.** v. Geoffroi.

**JERSEY.** (the island of Geirr or Gaera).

from ON. pers. name Geirr, Gaera, and oy (island); Geirr being, it is supposed, a Norse or Viking invader, whose name may also survive in Gargate, qv, and Gerfleur in Normandy. The JNF. form Jèrri indicates that the -s- is not integral, but possessive, and that the name is Jer's oy (the island of Jer) similar in form to the Norse genitive ending of -s as in Ivens saga, Parcevals saga, Tristrams saga; also Jarlsberg in Norway; in Lacey (Leif's village) and other English placenames, the possessive -s has been replaced by the sound of a soft -c. (An introduction to Old Norse, E. V. Gordon: The Viking Legacy, John Geipel). However FLM. says the -s in Jersey is not possessive and quotes Prof. F. Le Chanteur as saying that we have one of the best "témoins d'une survivance Nordique en Jèrri" (Geirr-y). Various derivations of the Jer are discussed in BSJ. 1973, p. 178, including the suggestion that Jersey may stand for Geroaldi, Gerwaldi insula (the island of St. Gervold), who visited it between 800 and 805.

Jersey was prob. called ANDIUM in Roman times. Poingdestre and Falle both believed Angia was its native name and that the Romans gave it their own name of Caesarea. This name being slurred to ANGIA in the early Dark Ages, its rulers including Loyescon (c565–570), and Boso (c600), in whose time it was full of heathen temples, and may have been called ANDESAGINA. In c803, at the time of St. Gervold's visit, its ruler was Anouvarith (?the Warden of Andium). A little later, the name ANGIE FANAFF (the fana falsa or false temples of Angia), seems to have been used, to demonstrate the large number of megalithic structures which still attracted devotees. Thereafter the name was garbled by copyists into AUGIA, AGNUS and AGNA. In the later Dark Age the name changed to GEIRR'S OY or JERSEY, and has been called this, or some variation of it, ever since. Note that the G of Geirr, and of names of Jersey derived from Geirr, is soft, like a J.

The earliest recorded forms of the name Jersey read as follows; (the page of the Cartulaire is given in brackets):

1025: Jersoi. (6).

1053–66: Giriacensis insula. (417).

c1140: insula de Gersuz. (296).

c1160: Wace de l'isle de Gersui, (Roman de Rou).

c1170: insula Gersoi. (296).

1172: Gerse. (322).

c1179: Gerscii. (308).

1180: Gereseium. (312).

1186: Geresi. (314).

1199: Jersoiium. (357).

1200: Gersia.

1205: Gersorium. (324).  
 1221: Geresuil. (411).  
 1274: (Thomas Le Gerses, Geresyes). LC.  
 1318: Gersl. (414).  
 1331: Gersie.  
 1424: Gerzy. (352).

15th cent.: Gierresy. (420).

other medieval forms: Geresé, Geresy, Gersui, Jarzay.

The pers. name Geresine, occurring in Philippes fils Geresine Alexandre in a Hamptonne contrat of 1570, is prob. formed back to a Dark Age chapel on this mound, (v. BSJ. 1970, p. 159); the hospice attached to it is ment. in the Jambard will of 1495, "hospitalibus Ihérôſ (mis-read for leprosorum) et de alto passu" (BSJ. 1893, p. 225); and in the du Côiul will of 1496, "hospitalibus Jerusalem et de Alto Passu" (BSJ. 1970, p. 159).

### Jerusalem.

in G: The Jerusalem Chapel, on La Hougue Bie; hitherto regarded as a creation of Dean Mabon, but prob. a name going back to a Dark Age chapel on this mound, (v. BSJ. 1970, p. 159); the hospice attached to it is ment. in the Jambard will of 1495, "hospitalibus Ihérôſ (mis-read for leprosorum) et de alto passu" (BSJ. 1893, p. 225); and in the du Côiul will of 1496, "hospitalibus Jerusalem et de Alto Passu" (BSJ. 1970, p. 159).

**Jervais, Jervaise.** v. Gervais.

**Jetée.** (a jetty or rocks projecting into the sea).

F. jetée; fr. jeter (to throw); cf. Eng. jet; Lat. jactus (a throw); la nouvelle Jetée, AdE. 1800.

in Les Minquiers: la Jetée des Fontaines, and la Jetée de Bas.

**Jeture, Cheture, Jeteusse, Juteur.** (rocks over which the sea spills).

prov. Eng. jet (a declivity); F. jeter (to throw down); lat. jactare (to hurl).

in B: Les Jetures, Cheteures, Juteurs, or la Jeteusse; rocks between Bouilly and Beau Ports.

**Jeu.** (game, play, sport, pastime, amusement, frolic).

A name such as this, possibly dating back to 1635, is unexpected. v. B.J. on the influence of Calvinism.

in L: ...un certain morceau de terrain à l'ouvert appelé la place du jeu, fief des Arbres. In 1809 it bel. to François Hamon, in 1815 to Amice Ollivier, in 1831 to Edouard de la Perrelle, in 1855 to Pierre Hamon. South east part of (L. 401).

**Jeujeu.** (the wild yellow iris, or flag).

also spelt jajeu, gliajeu, bliajeu; fr. F. glaïeul (sword-lily); OF. glaive (lance); OE. gladden (sword-lily); Lat. gladiolus, dim. of gladius (sword).

in O: le Prê Jeujeu, (V2¼), or Prê à Jeujeu; P. Hamon, VM1; PRO. 1911, (O. 1274) given as Le Prê à Guegen, Guegeu for P. F. Hamon, 1919 and as Le Prê à Geugeu for Jean Hamon, 1862.

**Jeune, Le Jeune.** surname.

recorded from 1299, with variants in 1309 of Le Joeine, Le Jouene, and Le Joevene, the last showing its origin in Lat. juvenis (the young man).

in M: la Vallée Jeune (or Jenne) et côiils, (V12½), Geo. Noël, Ville Brée; VRoz; PRMt. 1861-65. le Clos de Thomas Jeunes, Jennes, (V2½), Thos. Slater; VQ; PRMt. 1861; shown in VF. 1865.

**Jinkins.** v. Jenkins.

**Jinquet, Jinquette.** (rock lashed by the sea at a certain state of the tide) FLM.

or F. ginguer (to frolic); Sc. jink (to dodge), jinker (a dodger); or Ir. ginkin (a young salmon); or OE. jink (to jingle).

at sea: Jinquet rock, S of Le Hocq.

**Joan.** v. Jean.

**Joanne.** v. Jeanne.

**Johan.** v. Jean.

**Johanne.** v. Jeanne.

**Johanné.** v. Jehannet.

**Johannis.** v. Jean.

**John.** v. Jean.

**Johnnin.** v. Jannin.

**Joli, Jolie, Joly.** (pretty) or family name in St. Ouen. There was a cent. 15 priest Jean le Jolis in Herm, Guernsey Society, No. 3, 1982.

OF. OE. *jolif*, *joly*; Eng. *jolly*; It. *giulivo* (pretty, pleasing, merry, sprightly, gallant, festive); la mer était *jollie* occurs in 17th cent.; poss. fr. *Icel. jol*, Eng. *yule* (merry-making at Christmas); becoming a surname *Jolly*, *Jolliffe* in England; in Jersey, *Jolys* 1528; *Jollis* 1607; and currently *Jolly* in (O). Unconnected with Dan. *jolle*, D. *jol*, Eng. *yawl*, *jolly-boat* (a clinker-built ship's boat).<sup>•</sup>

in **My**: field La Jolie, (V2¼), (My. 319, 320); PRMy. 1883 gives, La Jolie de haut, (V1½), Pierre Syvret, VN; and partie de la Jolie (V1¼) Frs. Syvret, VS.  
Le Carrefour de La Jolie, VN.

La Ruelle de la Jolie, at (My. 320), PRMy. 1819; repeated 1831, jusqu'au Clos du Courtil (My. 393).

in **O**: le Clos Joli, Jolie, (O. 802); ment. as le Clos de Jaulis in SRVdeH. 1610; and in PRO. 1904–11, in VVz, as le Clos de Joli or, Joly (V5½), E. Mauger; in a recent advt. le Clos Jollie, (V3¼).

in Les Dirouilles: Le Rocher Joli, a rock shown 1867, 1894; Joli, in Fa; with les Bancs du Joli 1843, Bancs Joli 1894, also given as Joie in 1904.

**Jollie.** v. *Joli*.

**Jon, Jonet.** v. *Geon*, *Geonnais*.

**Jonan.** surname.

recorded 1309.

in **My**: Feodum Baudoeni (Baldwin) Jonan; AR. 1309.

**Jonas.** surname.

recorded as Jonas, Joenas 1329 to c1340.

in **J**: le Clos de Jonas, for Dolebel, Greenwood, (J. 229).

**Jonc.** (a rush, but in the example below an error for *geon*).

F. *jonc*; JNF. *jonc*, *jontchet*; Lat. *juncus* (rush); JNF. *jontchiêthe* (a place where rushes grow; there is sometimes confusion here with F. *ajonc* (gorse), a word of Celtic origin, and appearing in JNF. *jon*, *geon*,

in **O**: Les Jones Rauline, VVz, for Ph. Vibert and Thos. Le Gresley, TO. 1721; (O. 134A): now called Les Geons, Jones Raulins.

**Joné, Jonet, Jonnées.** v. *Geonnais*.

**Jordain, Jourdain.** surname.

recorded as Jordani 1306; Jordan 1309; Jourdan 1331.

in **H**: le Clos de Jourdain, (or Jannée, qv); (H. 1139A. B).

in **J**: le Jardin de Jordain, VHé, for Nicolas Bisson; TJ. 1747.

Clos d'Amos et Jourdain (part of J. 1088).

in **T**: le Clos ou Jardin de Jourdain, VAugs; PRT. 1931.

see also La Hougue es Jourdans.

**Josué.** pers. name; Joshua.

in **My**: le Clos de Josué, (My. 794. 798).

unlocated: les butières de Josué, partage Horman; MHau. 1662.

**Jouachin.** surname.

for Joachim, an old surname.

?in **P**: le Clos de Jouachin, partage Le Brun; MPer. 1727.

**Jouais.** an alternative for *Ouaies* qv. •

**Jouan, Jouanne.** pers. and surnames,

forms and dims. of John; Jouan, or Jouan d'Angleterre was what the French called John Hareford, Carbonnel's agent provocateur at the time of the Lemprière trial in 1463, and entries below in (L) and (Mt) might refer to this man. Above surnames are distinct from *Jeune*, *Le Jeune*, which appear in 1309 as *Le Joeine*, *Le Jouene* and *Le Jovevne*, pointing to derivation from Lat. *juvenis* (young).

in **H**: le pré de Jouanné, Fief du Buisson; MHau. 1670.

in **J**: Jardin de Don Jouan, fief Labaise de Caen, for Elie Romeril, 1696.

in **L**: le Clos à Jouan, at Handois; ment. 1619 as le Clos de Jean; in MFon. 1666 as le Clos de Jouan, and in 1674 as le Clos de Jean 1699, 1763.

le Clos de Jouan, fief de le Hougueboeste for Thos. Le Cras, 1715. As le Clos de Geon 1921, (BSJ. 1962, p. 189); this Jouan might have been Hareford, and le Clos du Hardi near by might refer to Thos. Le Hardy, loyalist priest in 1463; if so, Handois may have been a Yorkist rendezvous at that time.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Jouan, SE of Wrentham Hall, (Mt. 384); 4C1; an area frequented by Hareford; shown as le Clos de Ereaud et Juan, (V21), for G. J. Le Huquet, Bandinel, VE; PRMt. 1889.

le Clos de Jouannes, (V3), for Chs. Blampied, VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

in **My**: le Jardin de Jouanne; MArt. 1661.

in **S**: Le Jardin de Don Jouan, fief de Debenaires, sold by Benjamin La Cloche to Thos. Romerill, 1620, and sold back to La Cloche, 1630. nr. Le Moulin de la Ville.



in T: le Clos de Jouanne, (V5), (T. 1206), La Grange, VAugs; PRT. 1931. Purchased in 1968 for the Don Cantell – Larbaestier.  
unlocated: le Pray de Jouane, partage Suzanne Dumaresq 1692.

**Jouanne.** v. Jouan.

**Joue.** (cheek; prow of a ship).

F. *joue* (cheek), fr. Lat. *gabata* (a bowl); JNF. *joue* (cheek, chap of a pig, outer face of the bows of a ship).

at sea: la Joue de La Rocque Ho, Rocco; the N breastwork or rocks below La Rocco Islet.

**Joug.** (yoke).

F. OF. *joug*, Lat. *jugum* (yoke, bondage, burden) JNF. *joug* (yoke).

in C: le Joug (C. 19) at Le Squez.

**Jougue.** (jug, jar).

JNF. *jougue* (an earthenware jar for taking cider to labourers in the fields).

in C: field La Jougue, so named from its shape. Brée family, 1940.

**Jouhars.** (gambols, frolics).

JNF. *jouarder*, *jouarôler* (to gambol); cf. F. *jouir* (to enjoy).

in P: PRPT. 1714, in VSN, gives le pray de Jouhars, entered in 1598 as le pré Jan. (prob. for Jean) ?at Hamptonne.

**Joupier, Joupier.** (surname, whose origin was poss. a maker of undercoats).

the word seems to indicate an occupation of some sort; poss. a maker of jupes, F. *jupe*; OF. *juppe*; OE. *jupe*; Arab. *jubbah* (a soft undergarment); in diminutive, F. Eng. *jupon*; OF. *juppon*; It. *giubbone* (a long woollen undercoat or surcoat used by men in armour); cf. Eng. *jumper*.

in O: la pièce du Joupier et la terre du Joupier, au Franc Fieu de Portinfer, 1607; le camp du Joupier, VdeH; MRos. 1615.

in O: Jean Joupier, a rock in Le Creux Gros.

at sea: La Joupîéthe, s small rock in Les Pierres de Lecq, also called La Bonnette.

unlocated: la pyche Joupiers, (V3), Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1584.

**Jourdain.** v. Jordain.

**Journeaux.** surname.

recorded as Jornyaulx 1515; Journeaulx 1528–1607; Journeaux from 1515.

in G: le Jardin de Journeaux, (V5), VMr, for Richard Cook, later Ph. Le Vesconte (“l’ancienne maison demolie en 1859”), AG. 1804; ment. in GL. 1841 for Jn. de Caux; and in TG. 1851 for Josué Godfray jr., who is shown in Godf. 1849 on the cross-roads N of Martello 5.

in H: Journeaux Street, St. Helier; 10A1.

in Mt: le Clos Journeaux, (Mt. 388); note also le Clos Journeaux, (V9½), Ph. Horman, AMt. 1701; le Clos de Journeaux, (V2½), partage Nicolle, MdeC. 1712; and le Clos de Journeaux etc. (V13), W. A. Sohler, VE, PRMt. 1889, 1899.

in My: TMy. gives, au Clos de Clement Journeaux sur le neuf perage, VS; and le Jardin John Journeaux, who appears in VN in Ext. 1607.

in O: le Clos de Journeaux, VdeB; PLF. 1479.

in T: le Clos de Journeaux, (T. 866–7); 3C4.

**Jobsline.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a form of Jocelyn, a surname of Teut. origin, appearing in its older forms as Joscelin, Joscelyne, Goscelin; recorded in Jersey as Jocelin 1299, and currently as Jocelyn, Joslin; Gosselin is another form of it.

in O: La Jobsline, (V1½), prob. N of Vinchelez de Bas, VVz, PRO. 1911.

**Juan.** v. Jouan.

**Jubilé, Jubilee, Jubilee.** (jubilee).

F. *jubilé*, *jubilée* (the celebration of 50 years of continuity, with attendant rejoicing, indulgence and immunities; a golden wedding; and, par excellence, Queen Victoria’s Jubilee 1887); ML. *jubilaeus annus*, fr. Hebrew *yobel* (the blast of a trumpet announcing the 50th year).

in J: Le Chemin Jubilee, VHé; PRJ. 1911.

in O: les Champs du Jubilé, VGC; PRO. 1907.

in P: Le Mont du Jubilé, Jubilee Hill; with le Pré de Jubilee ou Pré de Bas for Le Brocq (P. 31); SD1; prob. so named in 1887.

**Juge.** (judge).

F. fr. Lat. *judex* (judge).

in Les Dirouilles: Le Juge, a rock 3ft. high of granite dissimilar to that around it, resembling a judge in a wig, on La Frouquie; Fa.

**Julian, Julien, Gelian, Gellian.** pers. and surname.

recorded between 1309 and 1405 as Jeliane, Jeullein, Julian, Juliane, Juliene, and currently as Julien; v. also St. Julien.

in **B**: le Clos et Jardin de Julien, (V3¼), nr. (B. 850), for Eliz. Ballaine; AB. 1786.

in **L**: le Clos de haut et de Julien, (L. 268).

le Clos de Gellian, N of (L. 656), Elmdale.

le Clos de Julian, Fief du Roi; bought 1726 by Frs. Marett and his wife Sara Le Gallais; bought 1761 by Frs. Marett fr. Jean Sorsoleil (v. also Clos de La Bouée); inherited 1804 by Philip, nephew of Frs. Marett, as le Clos de la Mare ou de Julian.

le Clos de Julian, (V2¾), Ph. Luce, ca. ux. Rondel; AL. 1718.

le Clos de Gelian, (V5¼), Jacques Gibaut; AL. 1718.

in **O**: le Clos Julien, (O. 731).

in **S**: le Clos Julien, Julienne, adjoining the Longueville colombier on the S; it contained an ancient hearth, (BSJ. 1933, p. 96). (S. 7 46).

**Julienne.** a girl's name.

fem. of Julian, Julien.

in **G**: le Clos de Julienne, Fieu Fosse Astelle; ment. in sale Godfray-Nicolle in MHau. 1804.

**Jumelle.** (a twin).

F. jumeau, jumelle; OF. gemel; Eng. gemel; OE. gimbal; Lat. gemellus, dim. of geminus (a twin); jumelle could mean a pair of clamps to hold a mast erect, an old type of double-barrelled cannon, or almost any object made in pairs, eg. binoculars.

in **H**: Les Jumelles, or Les Maries, a pair of rocks off the Albert Pier; "the beacon is beat down lately", says Peter Meadow, 1737.

in Les Dirouilles: Les Jumelles, rocks, shown 1894; Les Jumèles, Fa.

**Jument.** (a mare).

F. jument (mare); OF. jument (beast of burden); Span. jumento (ass); Lat. jumentum, contr. for jugmentum (a yoked animal, a beast of burden).

at sea: La Jument, a rock S of la Corbière; named from a fancied resemblance to a mare. There are other examples in the Islands and Normandy.

**Junée.** meaning and derivation unknown.

at sea: Les Junée (sic), rocks E of Noirmont, 1867, 1887.

**Jureth.** meaning unknown.

in **B**: la piece des feugeureaux entre le chemin Jureth... et le chemin du roy, for Jean Pyton, 1646.

**Justin.** pers. name; locative, **La Justinerie.**

in **G**: le Clos de Justin, (V1½); MCol. 1634.

in **Mt**: le Jardin et Prè Justin, (V8), on road to La Justinerie, Jean Fauvel, VQ; PRMt. 1889.

le Clos Justin, (V3½), Brookvale, VQ.

in **O**: le Clos de Justin; SRVdeH. 1617.

**Jutize.** the surname Justice.

used as a cognomen, meaning a judicial officer; or as a pers. or surname, poss. inspired by Justitia, a character in mystery plays; F. OF. Eng. OE. justice, Lat. justitia; early forms in Jersey suggest it was added to a man's name to describe his function, eg. Le Fevere dictus Justice 1309, and Justice al Trypie c1340; it is recorded as Justice 1309–1607; Jutize 1381–1528; Jutize 1668–1749.

in **C**: le Jardin de Jutize et Clos des Tours, réunis, (C. 230); 11C1.

in **G**: La Rue Jutize; 10B4. 11A3.

La Sergenté de la Ville ès Jutizes et du Câtillon, 1546, (BSJ. 1908, p. 266); also listed are, le Parc Jutize, Fief du Roi, ment. in ERO. 10. 1590 as Le Parcq Jutize; and in MRS. 1625; le Clos et la Pièce Jutize; le côiil de Martin Jutize; and les Buttières Jutize; Les Butières Jutize, (G. 704).

AG. 1804 gives, le Clos de Jutize (V5½), for Jean Pepin, later Chs. Hemery, at Carteret Fm.; le côiil de Martin Jutize (V1), for Dlle. Rachel Hooper; le Clos de Martin, for Jean Payn, later Jean Ereaud; poss. nr. La Croix Câtelain. Martin Jutize was Constable of (G), 1550–52, 1558–71; (BSJ. 1908).

in **P**: le Côiil de Jutize, Fieu ès Vingt Livres, ment. in sale Le Feuvre-Bechervaise, MHau. 1715; shown as le Côiil Jutize, 1609.

in **S**: Le Jardin de Jutize (S. 446).

# K

**Kahuelle.** v. Cahuelle.

**Kannet.** v. Jehannet.

**Karamé.** v. Caramé.

**Keinage.** poss. (links in a chain), or erroneous spelling for caïnage.

FLM. equates caïnage fr. JNF. caïne (chain), surviving in Les Caïnes, a chain of rocks off St. Brelade. F. chaîne (chain) gives chaînage (the clamping of walls with tie-irons), and chaîne de liaison (a pier of masonry).

in Les Écréhous: Le Grand et Petit Keinage, rocks shown 1843, 1894.

**Kellet.** poss. confusion with Quele qv., but note a Geo. Kellet buys a house in town, 1616.

in Mt: le Clos ou Jardin de Kellet, aveu of fief d'Anneville, 1775, and for David Le Seilleur fs. David, 1918.

**Kempt.** surname.

Sir James Kempt, who served in Egypt, the Peninsula and at Waterloo, became Governor of Nova Scotia and Master General of the Ordnance 1830. There is a Kempt Lake in Ontario.

in O: Kempt Tower, also called Grosse Tour or Martello No. 2; built 1834 on the site of new North Battery 1817; 5A2; six cannon balls of about 1830 were found near the Tower in February 1971.

**Kensington.**

in H: Kensington Place, formerly George Street qv, name officially changed 1892 (Assemblée Paroissiale). It has been suggested that casualties in the Battle of Jersey 1781 were buried here. v. also George.

**Kent.** named after John Kent who farmed here, late 19th cent.

in O: le Clos Kent, (V3), Mi-Marais farm. Previous name of field was La Fosse.

**Keppel.** family name of Earl of Albemarle.

either Geo. Keppel, 3rd Earl of Albemarle, who took Havana in 1762; or Augustus, Viscount Keppel, son of the Earl of Albemarle, who served in the Navy 1725–1786, captured the island of Goree off the W coast of Africa, and became Admiral and First Lord of the Admiralty, or indeed for George, Earl of Albemarle, Governor 1761–1772.

in G: Keppel Tower, also called Martello No. 2, or La Tour de la Rocque, Vingtaine de la Rocque, 11C2.

**Kerby.** v. William.

**Key.** for Quai (quay).

in B: ung flaman tué... par un naigre sur le Key Aubert à St. Aubin, 1645.

**King.**

in B: King's Farm or La Ferme du Roi.

in H: King Street or la Rue de Derrière.

in S: King's Farm, Crown property, at St. Saviour's Hospital. (or Queen's Farm, according to the Monarch at the time).

# L

## **Labey.** surname.

recorded in 1309 and as Labey Englois 1400; Labey from 1461; Labbey 1528; Laby 1607: the family's motto is sine labe (without blemish).

in **G**: in 1610 a Labey owned land (mostly in G) including Croix Câtelain, Val Pouchin, à l'Ametot, de la Hougue, à l'Ormel, à la Francheville; on Fief de la Carrière, Rue à la Torte, Rue de Crèvecoeur, Rue à la Dame au fief Petran. Deux champs de labée, re voyage de Guernesey, qv. AG. 1708.

le Clos de Tom Labey, (G. 571).

le Clos de Labey, (V3½), for Richard Roissier, AG. 1804, and for Jean Roissier, (V1), in TG. 1851; prob. at Val Poucin.

in **S**: La Lande Labey, Fief de L'Abbesse de Caen, Longueville; ment. 1663.

## **Labyrinthe.** (a maze).

F. labyrinthe; Eng. labyrinth; Gk. λαβύρινθος laburinthos; cf. Troye.

in **C**: Le Labyrinthe de Pontac; a maze of ornamental paths which existed at Pontac to c1914.

in **L**: Jardin appelé le Labyrinthe ou Jardin aux Herbes, fief de la Reine, at Le Grove, Ph. de Gruchy, 1865.

## **Lacheur.** (a net-maker and possible subsidiary meaning of knitter); and surname **Le Lacheur.**

F. laceur (a maker of nets for fishing and hunting); lacier (a Mediterranean fish-net); F. OF. lacer; Pr. lachar; Lat. laquicare (to catch in a net), lacere (to entice), laqueus (noose, net). The surname Le Lacheur is current in Guernsey.

in **H**: le Clos de Lacheur, (H. 1497).

## **Ladgi.** v. Lague.

## **Lael.** surname.

recorded 1299 to 1749, with variants Leael, Laeel, Laell, Leal; prob. fr. OF. leial, OE. leal, Lat. legalis (lawful, hence loyal).

in **L**: le Côtill du Lael, (V¾), Le Coin fm.

in **My**: la Route Jean Lail, L'Ail, Leil; shown in PRMy. 1802 as la Rue de Lael, fr. Carrefour du Potiron to La Tenue.

Le Verp de Jean Lael, now called le Clos de Verp, (My. 537), Valley Fm. (OJH. 224), has a Lael-Remon stone 1707; ment.

in TMy. 1602. There were Laels at Gigoulonde in late 17th cent.

le costil près la maison Jean Laell, prob. Valley Fm., ment. in partage Robin, MHau. 1658.

le Jardin et Clos Lael, (My. 589. 590); cf. le jardin Lael, (V1½), MArt. 1832, prob. same as PRMy. 1883 gives, in VN, le

Clos de Lael, (V5), Jane Eliz. Vibert; and in VS, le Clos de Lail, (V3), N. Arthur, of près de l'Eglise; le Clos de Lael, (V2),

J. Le Brocq, Les Potirons; and le Clos de Jean Lail, (V5¼), F. Le Gresley, same as Clos de Lael (My. 894).

in **S**: le Clos de Lael, VPn, for Hue, Estur and Machon; AS. 1671.

le Clos de Lael, (V8½), ?at Maison Pelgué; PRS.

## **Laffoley.** surname.

recorded as Le Affole 1274; La Foley 1331; Lafolly 1528; Laffoley c1340 to present day.

in **Mt**: la terre d'Elizabeth Laffoley, (V6¾), hers Marie Nicolle; AMt. 1701.

le Clos de Laffoley, (V4), on the road fr. Le Rué to La Bachauderie, P. G. Gaudin, Haut du Rué; VQ; PRMt. 1865.

in **P**: le Jardin de Laffoley (later le Clos de Jehan) proche La Croix au Lion, for Albert Hall, 1920.

## **Laggié.** v. Lague.

## **Lague, Ladgi, Laggié.** (an area of black mud exposed in the sand at low tide).

Norm. lague (a flat area of this nature in the sands); prob. connected with Eng. lugworm, a creature which operates in such territory.

in **Mt**: La Lague, an inlet between rocks S of Fliquet. 4B.

in **O**: La Lague, and Lè Ladgi (a part of it); areas of black sand or mud among the rocks at L'Étaq at low tide; recorded as Le Laggié in BSJ. 1883, p. 391.

**Laict.** (milk).

F. lait; OF. Laict; Lat. lac (milk). FLM. believes the following entries are more likely to refer to the de Lecq family, qv.

in B: le Clos à Laict, sud à la Moye. In 1703 Dlle de la Hauil was accusing Anne Seale of failing to plough it.

in C: Le Fieu du Prieur du Mont à Laict, ment. 1642.

unlocated: le Clos de Horman appellé Clos à Laict sud, inherited in 1731 by Dlle Rivière de Carteret in partage with her sisters.

**Lainée.** meaning uncertain.

prob. connected with laine, (wool), either literally as this was sheep rearing country, and it is likely that tufts of wool littered the vegetation, particularly the gorse, or, as FLS. suggests it could refer to hare's foot clover, F. barbes de Lièvre, Lat. Trifolium arvense, which may well have grown there and given the area the appearance of being scattered with wool; connected with F. lainier (to dress or tease cloth), laine (wool).

in B: La Lainée, Noirmont area; MGib, 1616. This was sheep-rearing country (v. Moutonnée).

**Lambelle.** (a strip, verge).

F. lambeau; OF. label, lambel; Eng. label; OE. labelle; ML. lambellus (a strip, shred, border, verge). However, FLM. says it should be Le Long Bel, qv.

in J: la Lambelle, a row of cottages in (My. 179); 2A4, on new maps (J. 101).

**Lametot, Lameto.** v. Ametot.

**Lampto, Lamptot.** v. Ametot.

**Lanchon, Lançon.** (a sand-eel).

F. lançon, lançonon (sand-eel), known in Britain as the lance, and in America as lant, lance or sand-lance; fr. F. OF. lance (spear); Eng. lance; OE. launcea; Lat. lancea; Gk. λάρχη loncher. In 1682 Poingdestre writes, "Lançon, as if one should say a little Lance".

in O: la Grève au Lançon, Lanchon, a small sandy bay W of Plémont. There was much nocturnal sand-eeling up to 1939; sometimes too much, in the view of authority; in 1589 women and girls were ordered "de non aller de nuit au Lançon", (Nicolle, TSH. p. 52); and "aller de cheval de nuit... poicher du lançon" occurs in AdE. 1651. Shown in Wagenhauer's map 1588 as Tholants Bay (pres. for The au Lancs Bay); copied in Dudley's map 1646-7 as "B. ai Tholants"; spelt Lanchon 1685, 1770; Lançon 1795; 1A2; often referred to as Plémont beach.

**Lançon.** v. Lanchon.

**Landais.** (an inhabitant of Les Landes; or a moorland-dweller) (surname).

F. landais (of Les Landes); v. Lande, Landés.

in S: le Clos du Landais, ?(S. 201), at Croix ès Mottes, for Josué Marett; AS. 1671. Clos Jean Landais recorded here 1942.

**Lande.** (waste land, moorland, heath); dim. **Landelle.**

usually high, and bare of anything except furze; much of this land has been reclaimed, and appears as fields named La Lande, La Landelle.

Soil was originally cultivated around the Parish Church and the nucleated village near it, (OJH. 28), but enterprising farmers thrust outwards and brought more and more ground under tillage, until they reached a limit, fixed either by the coast or the boundary of the parish. These marches or border-lands remained uncultivated until recent times, being known as Les Landes, or in diminutive Landelle. With very few exceptions, the entries below are of land near the coast or on or near a parish boundary.

The word lande is prob. derived from the Germanic land, laund (open country, with sparse vegetation or brushwood, including a forest clearing); laund survives in F. Norm. lande; OF. launde; OE. laund; Eng. lawn; Span. It. landa. Shakespeare knew it, "through this laund anon the deer will come", (3. Hen. VI. 3.1.2). The forms londe, londel, which Heim. derives fr. Scand. lundr (a copse), have a different origin, ON. lund (a small bush).

Lande gave rise to the surname De La Lande, and some place-names may stem from this; it appears in Willelmus de Londa in L.C. 1217-18; Ricardus de la Launde (T), 1323-4; del Lande c1340; de la Lande 1528; le Clos de Jean de la Lande, VMf, (S), in AS. 1671. Others may stem from the Fieu de la Lande in (T), with its outlier in (J).

To assist students of this word, field numbers, where known, are placed first in the catalogue which follows:

in B:

(B. 269): La Lande Rénault, W of La Marquanderie; 8B1-3; prob. in the area referred to in 1309 as Les Laundes de la Moye.

(B. 403-4. 406): La Grande Lande, nr. La Sergenté; 8A4.

(B. 430. 434): La Lande du Passage, with La Lande Janvrin (B. 430A), NE of La Rosière; 8A4.

(B. 503-4. 506. 559): La Grande Lande, N and W of Beauport Dolmen; 8B3; reflected in AB. 1786, when four champs de la Grande Lande, ail under (V2), were held by Grossier, Marett, Orange and Seloux.

(B. 568. 571): La Lande du sud, and La Lande des Signaux, at La Moye semaphore station.

- (B. 696): Les Landes, and La Lande Benoit (poss. site of Priory), NW of Noirmont Manor; 9C1; ment. as Lande de Belle Croute, MJdr. 1769; as La Lande, Fief de Noirmont, MJdr. 1769, 1813, 1830; cf. une pièce de terre en Lande, NW of Le Parcq des Mauri(e)ue, Fief de Noirmont, MPay. 1694.
- (B. 758. 773 adjacent), named La Lande, and La Lande Pipon, N of Mont Sohier; 9A1.
- (B. 921): le Clos des Landes, N of Mon Plaisir; 9A2; ment. as le camp des landes près de la terre de la Haulle, partage Robin; MHau. 1658.
- (unlocated): peciuncula terrae in landis, 1274.
- le Clos des Landes, nr. Pont Marquet, 8B2; MRoz. 1726.
- un becquet de sablon appellé La Lande Fleuruse (V3¼), Elie Pipon; AB. 1786.
- (B. 239) La Lande Bellanger, W of Le Mont de la Marquanderie for Alexandre, 1870.
- in C: La Lande du Verclut, above the former "Woodlands" hotel.
- in G:
- (G. 648. 648A): le Côtil des Landes, N of Nicolle Tower; 10D2.
- in H:
- (H. 1367): le Jardin des Landes, at "The Priory", Mont au Prêtre; 7C2.
- (H. 1509): la Vallette de la Lande et La Lande réunis, Mont Cochon, 6D4. Le Clos des Landes, fief de Bellozanne for heirs Mathieu Mauger.
- in J:
- (J. 176. 217): La Lande, and le Clos des Landes, above La Perruque; 2B3.
- (J. 490): La Lande, at L'Hermitage; 2D2.
- (J. 859): La Lande, Tête de Frémont, 2B4; ment. c1160–70 as "landa Frigidi Montis", given to the monks of Bonne Nuit for firewood, (v. Cart. 288).
- (unlocated): an exchange in 1260 of one acre of land, between the clausum Rue and landae Uslees, for the Feodum of Nicolaus dictus Pevrel, (Cart. 295).
- an outlier of the Fieu de la Lande in (T), absorbed by La Hougue Boète (de Barentin).
- in L:
- (L. 224. 273): La Grande (V8) et Petite (V4) Lande, adjacent, at Avranches; bought with Avranches fr. Ph. Anley by Marthe Maret née Lemprière 1657; ment. in MHau. 1662; left by will of Suzanne Maret née Dumaresq to her third son Philippe; inherited 1804 by Ph. Maret from his uncle Frs., then in one piece, named Le Parcq.
- Feodum de la Launde, fieu de La Lande, a grant of 12 acres, forming part of the composite fief Les Arbres, to Richard Le Franchois; ment. 1309, 1645; it had an outlier in (J).
- (unlocated): le Jardin des Landes (V3), Abr. Bertaut; AL. 1718.
- Les Landes Morel, Fief du Roi, 1610.
- in M:
- (Mt. 6. 6A): La Grande et Petite Lande, N of Ville Brée.
- (Mt. 250): La Grande Lande, at Rozel Manor, far from a parish boundary; cf. le Clos de la Lande (V9), Rev. W. Lemprière; VRoz; PRMt. 1861.
- (Mt. 470. 521) (adjacent): Les Landes, area, fields, house and la Rue des Landes, above Archironde; 4C4; La Rue des Landes is shown in VRé, in PRMt. 1899; and le Clos des Landes (V3) on La Route des Landes, for Thos. Slater, VF; PRMt. 1865; shown in VQ. 1861; the 1811 map shows Les Landes Battery, above Archironde.
- (Mt. 629): Les Landes, at Le Côtil fm; 4C3.
- (Mt. 747): La Lande, NW of La Croix au Maître; shown in PRMt. 1889, in VRoz, as La Grande (V7½), bord. on N by le Clos Fallu, and La Petite (V4) Lande, for Thos. Renouf.
- Les Courtils des Landes avec les terres de bedelage, Fief du Roi; MRS. 1678.
- La Lande Brée in partage MRS. 1763.
- La Grande et la Petite Lande, avec Nic. Richardson 1818.
- (unlocated), in AMt. 1701: le Clos des Landes (V1¼), Michel Baudains; le Clos de la Lande (V2½), and Clos de haut de la Lande (V3½), Thos. Nicolle; le petit Clos de la Lande (V1¼), Thos. de Quetteville; and la terres des Landes (V4), hrs. Marie Nicolle, and (V½), Jacques Jennes.
- in My:
- (My. 123): La Grande Lande (V7¼), at Crabbé; 2A3; ment. MHau. 1546 and in TMy. 1602; Le Clos des Landes de Crabbé acquired by Le Public from Marie Le Gresley for the Rifle Range, 1860; and shown as (V7) for J. S. Le Boutillier in VN, PRMy. 1883.
- (My. 187): La Lande, in Le Mourier; 2A4.
- (My. 704. 708. 727, adjacent): Le Carrefour ès Landes and Clos des Landes; 2C2; a decision in PRMy. 1889 to widen to 16 ft. the road from this point to Douet de Rue.
- (My. 940): le Clos de la Lande, at Hilltop; 6A2.
- (unlocated): une certaine Lande, Fief Auvesque, 1677.
- le camp de la pièce des Landes, and le Clos et camp des Landes, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1632. 1648.
- in PRMy. 1883, in VN, La Lande (V2¼), Ph. de la Cour; in VS, La Lande (V4½), H. Le M. Binet of près de l'Eglise; le Clos de la Lande (V1½), Ph. and Thos. Morel of Cardiff, and (V¾), Marie Morel of (L); and le Clos des Landes (V14¼), N. Arthur of près de l'Eglise.
- in O:
- (O. 9): Les Landes ou Le Désert, E of Grosnez fm; 1A2.
- Note that in O. Les Landes de Gros Nez, Les Landes de l'Étaqc and Les Landes de Plémont are recognised separately. The latter are at (O. 40–50).
- (O. 193): La Landelle, E of Vinchelez; 1B3; MAdEC, 1633 gives, le Clos des Camps du Quesne, nr. le Clos des Landelles, le Clos à Saulx, le Clos de Maugier; cf. La Landelle (V3) at Champ Vert fm. (O. 412. 476–80. 485–7. 490. 496. 499. 502), a group of field names Les Landes in the North Dale, Les Garennes area, above la Vallée de la Grève de Lecq; 1D2–4.
- (O. 852. 867–8. 912. 926. 934–6. 945–6. 992), a group of fields named Les Landes de St. Ouen, and ment. as such in Les Chroniques c.1585, p. 14, extending from Gros Nez to L'Étaqc; 1A3–4. 1C1; with Le Chemin des Landes, 1A3, and la Route des Landes, 1A4; and, to the E of this, (O. 862. 870. 880. 882. 932–3), a group of fields, farm and hamlet named La Landelle, with La Rue de La Landelle; Fiefs Morville et Léoville.
- The area covered by these groups is ment. 1274 as La Laundes; in 1309 the King has Les Laundes de Lestac, and in 1331 has a chacia cuniculorum in landis de Lestac; Les Landes de l'Estac ment. 1374–76; and Les Landes de Plémont 1799.
- (O. 1019): le Clos de la Lande, at Le Maréquet, 1C2, far from the coast or parish boundary; nr. le Clos de La Lande (V6) at La Villaise.
- (O. 1179): La Landelle (V4), at La Robeline; 1C2; far from the coast or parish boundary; shown as (V6¼), for J. Béchelet

in PRO. 1904–11; PRO. 1911, in VM1. gives, une maison erigée sur partie de la Landelle du sud, for J. Le Cornu. (O. 880).

(O. 1802): le champ de La Lande, at L'Abri; 5B3.

in P:

(P. 99): La Lande, at the E end of La Mare Reservoir; 5B4.

(P. 458): le Clos de La Lande (V4¼), Fief de La Hague, N of Croix au Lion; 6A3; some way from parish boundary; ment. as (V14) in aveu Elie Falle, Fief de La Hague, 1749. Ment. MHau. 1575.

(P. 596): La Lande, S of Le Pissot; 6A4.

(P. 483): La Ronde Lande, W of Greenhill, P. Norman, VCV; PRP. 1880.

(P. 793. 795. 893. 908–9. 910–912. 921): the area S of the Church, and S of the E end of the Airport, named Les Landes; ment. 1621 as The Landes of St. Peter; with La Rue des Landes, le Clos and Grand and Petit Clos des Landes, la Pièce des Landes etc; 6C1.

(unlocated): Les Landes, Fief Sotef; MPay. 1632.

le Clos de La Lande, E of les chasses de la Hougue, Josué Bauche.

le Clos des Landes (V2), M. Alexandre, The Oaks, VSN; PRP. 1880.

in S:

(S. 70): La Lande Hubert, Crown Lands 1668, 1861.

(S. 201): le Clos des Landes, S of Croix ès Mottes; 7D2.

(S. 310): le Clos de la Lande, at Highfield, 7D1. Clos de la Lande (S. 284). 7D1.

(S. 310 and 284): Les Landes Pallot, (containing a rocking-stone, DLX); La Grande et Petite Lande, Thos. Richardson; VMF: AS. 1671.

in T:

field La Lande (V2), Les Hougues fm.

le Clos de La Lande, (V6¼), Les Noyers, joined on S by Brookvale fm; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

at (T. 315): La Lande fm., Rue de La Lande, Rue de la Petite Lande, S of Les Platons; 3A3.

**Landelle.** v. Lande.

**Landés.** surname, for Landais.

for Landais (an inhabitant of Les Landes, the sandy expanses N of the Pyrenees, on the Atlantic coast); cf. JNF. landîn (inhabitant of Les Landes in (O): or for F. landier (furze); or for JNF. lândget (a strip of land).

unlocated: le Clos du Landés, (V2¾), partage Thos. Hardy and Fse. Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

**Landhatherand.** surname.

stated in BSJ. 1907, p. 220 to be abbreviated to Land.

in B: the house of Thos. Landhatherand, sur le Mont de la Rocque, AB. 1786; in Godf. 1849, T. Landhatherland is shown as occupier of a house opposite Le Clos des Tours above St. Aubin's Harbour.

**Landoine.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded; poss. a derivative of lande, qv.

in B: le cõtil de Landoine, et la buttière et champ de la Table; in the region of the former Tabor Chapel. PRB.

**Langlois.** surname from 1299. still current. v. Anglais.

**Langue.** (tongue), used of a long narrow field.

F. langue; Lat. lingua (tongue).

in O: La Langue; (O. 1626A): 5B1; several fields called La Landgette.

in P: La Langue, (P. 144B), at Les Nièmes; 8B2; ment. in MLeF. 1840.

**L'angu'sé.** (the angle).

at sea: rock on seaward side of Icho.

**Lapinière.** (a place of rabbits).

F. lapin (rabbit).

in M: La Lapinière, Florence Le Couteur, VN; PRMy. 1883.

**Larbalestier.** surname, meaning a crossbow-man.

F. arbalète, Lat. arcus ballista.

in S: le camp de larbalestier es mont esnaux, fieu de Grainville, for Jean Dumaresq; MO. 1576 (Elie Dumaresq). nr. (S. 720).

**Lard, Larde.** (fat or pig, pork) surname, m. and f. forms.

F. Eng. lard; Lat. lardum (bacon fat).

in O: PRO. 1904–11, in VGC, gives: le Clos de la Larde, (V6¼), (O. 1553–4), bordant à la Mare, for P. Le Brun; and for F. Le Brun, La Larde, et le champ de la Larde ou de Bauche, (V2½); also La Larde, (V2½), for hrs. T. Le Masurier.

in P: le Clos à Lard, nr. (P. 562), Fief ès Nobretez; land of late Elie Pipon 1760, recurring 1752 and 1774.

at sea: a rock Mathie Larde, on the land side of La Boue Fretûle, outside Le Pulecq.

**Large.** (wide); and surname **Le Large.**

F. OF. Eng. large, Lat. largus (wide); the first example below, if not an instance of the surname, may be an instance of the F. idiom être au large (to be out in the open), cf. Eng. at large; and F.

prendre le large (to stand out to sea); as a surname, note Guillaume Le Large c1557, (BSJ. 1882, p. 316).

in **O**: le Clos au Large, ?(O. 842), aveux MVdeH. 1686; shown in VVz, in PRO. 1904–11 as le Clos Large, or du Large, (V4½), for Ed. Le Feuvre, Grosnez House.

**Laridun.** surname.

recorded as Laridun 1200, Larydun 1309.

in **H**: Tenementum Humfridi Laridun, Fief de Belozanne, 1200; (Cart. 418).

**Laron.** v. Larron.

**Larron, Laron.** (thief, brigand, and the surname).

F. larron (thief); OF. laron; It. ladrone; Lat. latro (mercenary, freebooter, robber, highwayman); the Ladrones or Marianas Islands in the Pacific pres. take their name from this word.

in **B**: Les Vaux Larron, or Larons and fields (B. 435. 435A); 8A4.

at sea: la Rocque au Larron, near La Motte; Le Petit Larron, rock in La Rocque area; le Creux Babeau Larron west of La Corbière.

**Lassé.** meaning doubtful.

found only in the example below; F. lassé (tired) makes no sense, and one form of the name seems to be L'Asec. The creux, or cleft in the cliff is deep, long and narrow and only a very low tide reveals the sandy bottom. It may take its name from its shape and likeness to (1) F. lacet (a shoe or corset lace) or (2) F. lacet as in Lacet de mer, Lacet de Neptune, Lat. Chorda sp. Eng. bootlace seaweed, or (3) because it is virtually impossible to escape from it from Fr. lacet (snare or trap) hence the saying "nou n's'y fouôdre pon par un temps rude – dans L'Assé" meaning one does not enter Le Creux de Lassé in rough weather. Note the Great French Dictionary of 1687 gives lasset as an alternative spelling for lacet. FLM. believes the name means à sec (dry).

in **My**: Le Creux de Lassé, an inlet on the North coast; 1B4; in PRMy. 1914 a committee of parishioners was sent to visit the site and consider "l'exploitation de la carrière du Creux de l'Asec ou autre carrière"; in 1917 it was decided not to use the quarry of l'Asec, but that of Ph. Le Brocq de Les Chasses, then being worked by Ernest Daghorn, who was given notice. Proprietor considered closing it, but the parish was in need of stone and gravel, and applied for the use of it. le Clos du Creux de Lassey ou Clos de Nord, fief des Craquevilles, for Elizabeth Vibert 1892.

**Latemie.** (a stone-quarry).

ML. latemus (a stone-cutter); F. latomie (stone-quarry), Lat. latomia, latumiae, Gk. *λατομία*, latomie (stone-quarry), esp. the Lautumiae at Syracuse, which were abandoned quarries used as a prison; hence the place-name Lutumière in Normandy; in 1042 Duke William gave the "silva Luthumerie" to Cérisy Abbey; and c1154–62 land at St. Pierre de la Lutumière was given to St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey; there is mention of "molendinum ad Stum. Petrum de Lutumeria" near Brix, c1160, and "habituaculum cum capella Sti. Petri in haïis Lutumerie", (Cart. 374. 251–2. 292–3. 255–8).

in **My**: in AR. 1309, p. 293, the King receives 10 livres a year "de montibus Petri Hugh que vocantur Latemie"; this implies that Peter Hugh owned the Gigoulonde quarry, and this classical name for it may have been chosen by a scholar in the family, eg. Thomas Hugh, "clericus", ment. in AR. 1309 and Ext. 1331; or by an ancestor of Johan Hue of (My), father of John Hue who founded St. Mannelier School in 1477; the Hue fam. owned Gigoulonde Mill in the 16th cent. Note that the above suggestion is not proven.

**Laurel.** v. Laurier.

**Laurens.** surname.

recorded as Laurens from 1515; Laurence 1528, 1607; still current.

in **B**: le costil de Laurens, near Pont Marquet; MRoz. 1726.

in **C**: La Rue Laurens; 10D2.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Laurens (Mt. 711).

le Clos Laurens, (Mt. 420), nr. Devon Villa, Ville ès Gaudins; prob. named after an Edmond Laurens (appar. an unusually large man), referred to in "the cloce of Carteret which gret Edmond dothe occupy", 1528; this land was renounced by Edmond Laurens 1607, whence la Renonciation (Mt. 422), qv; AMt. 1701 gives, "la terre d'Edmond Laurens, en deux pièces, l'une proche la maison d'Edouard Sohier, et l'autre à la Croix Maniard", (V2¼).

AMt. 1701 also gives les Courtils de Laurens (V4), and do. du sud (V3½), for hers Abr. Journeaux; and le camp de Laurence (V1¼), for hers Jean Messervy.

PRMt. 1889 gives, in VRoz, le Pré Laurens et Jardin de Noel (V3½), Thos. Renouf; and les champs de Laurens (V2), in VQ, for Thos. Gaudin, Spring Fm., and the same in VF, in 1861, for Ph. Renouf.

in **My**: le Clos de Laurens, (V3), Jean Arthur of près de l'Église, VS, PRMy. 1883.

in **P**: Les Laurens, (P. 235. 238–9).

Les Laurens, or le Clos Laurens, (P. 496).

le Clos de Laurens, (P. 742); PRPT. 1598 gives La Montagne François Laurens, VSN, for Le Maistre and Fallu, and à la Montagne François Laurens, for Sebirek; (P. 741) is le Clos Lesbirel.

unlocated: le Clos de Lorens, MHau. 1554. Prob. meaning Laurens, and perhaps in (P).

**Laurier.** (laurel) but cf. lorié.

F. OF. laurier (laurel); JNF. louothi; Pr. Span. Eng. laurel; Lat. laurus (bay-tree, laurel); a name which became popular between 1820–1850, when the laurel was adopted as the badge of the



Conservative party, who grew hedges of it on their properties, the Progressive party preferring the rose.

in **L**: le Jardin du Laurier, land of Ph. Blampied; AMel. 1700. Le Clos du Laurier for Marie Gibaut, 1767.  
in **T**: Laurel House; 3C3.  
Les Lauriers, (OJH. 170); 7A2.

**Lausièrè.** v. Lousièrè.

**Lavanderie.** (the place of washerwomen).

this could be taken to mean a place of lavender, F. lavande; or F. lavendière (the grey wagtail), which is known in Jersey; but the sure origin is OF. lavendier, lavandier (lauderer), lavendière, lavandière (laundress); in 1646 Chevalier, p. 339, uses lavandières (washerwomen); OE. lavender, lavander, launder, (a washerwoman), found in Lavender Meads at Winchester, where laundresses from St. Swithun's Priory washed their linen; Lat. lavandarius, lavandaria, fr. lavare (to wash).

in **Mt**: le Clos de la Lavanderie, (Mt. 397), containing a lavoir, qv; 4C1; cf. le côtel de la Lavanderie (V1¼), bel. to Waverley Farm, advt. 1963.  
at sea: Les Lavendières, a rock around which the sea swirls, in St. Clement's Bay; AdE. 1797.

**Lavar.** v. Êlavé.

**Lavée.** Perhaps an error for Levée, or connected with a lavoir.

unlocated: Les Champs de Lavée. Partage MRS. 1763.

**Laver.** (to wash, launder).

F. laver; Lat. lavare; cf. laverie, laveur, lavoir.

in **B**: les Champs à laver, (B. 41); 5D4.

**Laverie.** (a place for washing or laundry, and a wash-house).

similar in meaning with lavoir qv, and cf. laveur.

in **H**: La Vieille Laverie, a pump in Sligo Lane; (BSJ. 1965, p. 74). A Laverie bel. to a house on Le Fief du Prieur S of La Planque Billot; the house sold by Michel Le Gros to Jean Cabot 1800.  
in **O**: le Jardin de la Laverie; TO. 1721. La Laverie on the N side of the main road at Vinchelez: also called La Lav'thie, shown in drawings in BSJ. 1969, after original by C. P. Le Cornu; it was fed by a stream rising at the S front of VdeH Manor and was a bone of contention between the Manors of VdeH and VdeB. (BSJ. 1931).

**Laveur, Laveux.** describing a washing place or a stone washed by strong seas).

cf. laver, laverie, lavoir; DJF. applies laveur to rocks or coasts washed by strong seas, comparing Êlavé qv.

in **B**: from the harbour of Petit Port beyond the place called Les Laveurs to Le Grouet, vraie regulations in MHau. 1715.  
in **C**: payé en boire à ceux de la Grande Vingtaine qui ont porté des pierres ès laveurs au Douet Dany; PRC. 1704.

in **Mt**: le douet laveur v. lavoir.

in **O**: Le Laveux, Le Laveur, (V1), Eastleigh Farm, L'Étaçq.

La Montée des Laveurs (slipway) and La Route des Laveurs; 1C4.

in **S**: le Clos des Laveurs, (S. 805).

at sea: Les Lavars, rocks SE of La Rocque, more correctly known as Les Êlavées.

Les Laveurs, rocky and sandy area between La Saline and La Crabière at St. Ouen. 5A2.

**Lavoir.** (a place for washing laundry).

in particular one provided with channels and basins of dressed stone, and an inscription showing the initials of those entitled to use it; similar in meaning with laverie, qv; lavoir is used both in speech and ancient documents in the above sense. FLM. disagrees and states that Dou à laver is more correct.

in **B**: a lavoir nr. the former Tabor Chapel; PRB, on the stream called Le Dou Feillâtre. AB. 1786 shows Amice Horman owning land at Les Sts. Samsons, at d'Aval la Voie, and also le chemin qui conduit à la Fontaine et lavoir (of La Maison qui fut à Charles Martel).

in **G**: there are a lavoir and an abreuvoir at Fauvic; 11C2.

in **H**: there is a lavoir in (H. 1173); 7C1.

in **J**: Fontaine, Douet et Lavoir, at St. Cyr, 1739 (BSJ. 1962, p. 221).

Le Lavoir des Dames, given this nickname by J. Piquet the botanist; orig. name Le Pits de la Tchuette, v. Puits and Chuette; a remarkable rectangular pool at the cliff base E of Sorel Point, which covers two hours after low water, and apparently natural; 2A1.

in **L**: lavoir sur le Fief des Arbres, shared in 1633 between Raulin Langlois (poss. of Morel farm), and Ph. Le Boutillier, lying half-way between their houses.

Droit au lavoir proche et aux environs de la Fontaine de St. Martin, MHau. 1797.

in **Mt**: Le Lavoir et abreuvoir at Les Grandes Rues, E of (Mt. 52) François Godfray, 1836.

Marie Dumaresq, veuve de Jean Le Hardy claims le douet laveur... François Le Mestre pretend ledit lavoir commun au voisinage. (Cour de Catel 1685) prob. at (Mt. 320) nr. Wrentham Hall.

Le Douet Fleury, a lavoir in (Mt. 397) dated 1839.

in **My**: le jardin à l'est de la maison avec Lavoir et chemin au lavoir, au sud du chemin du voisiné; Fief des Vingt Livres; ment. in sale of house and land by Rev. Ric. Le Feuvre to his daughter Elizabeth; MCol. 1785, at Les Carrières. There is also a ruined lavoir at the foot of La Barcelone.

in **O**: a lavoir in (O. 166) at Vinchelez, MHag.

Laverie, lavoir at VdeH; maintenance of lavoir at Vinchelez, in dispute MO. c1700–1730; cf. Laverie; and Le Lavoir des Coupes, (BSJ. 1969, p. 37).

in **P**: the lavoir of Jacques Vibert, fief des Vingt Livres; Helier Vibert may use the fountain which feeds it, but not put anything 'insalubre' in the water; 1704. This is quite a usual stipulation in connection with communal lavoirs. A lavoir is indicated in the sale of la Maison de la Hougue and land, including the Fief de la Hougue Dirvaut by Jean Fiott to Marguerite Le Couteur; MCol. 1793.

in **T**: there is a lavoir at La Ville Machon, 3D2.

Lavoir above Giffard Bay, (BSI. 1977, p. 250). During the 1914 war it was cleared and used by J. Le Breton for laundry for the troops at Fort Regent.

Droit au lavoir des Vaux Bênet, 1787.

Lavoir on Bouley Bay Hill, dated 1834, 3D1.

unlocated: certain lavoir et douet, built on land of Fleury Chevalier, claimed by Jean Dolbel, 1633.

**Lawn.** (a lawn).

OF. OE. launde (an open space, park); of Celtic origin.

in **Mt**: Le Lawn, at La Croix house, hers Fred. Nicolle; VE; PRM1. 1865.

**Lead.**

in **O**: Lead Ore Lodes are shown in some maps at Le Pulec; these were mined in the 1870s and are ment. in papers by AEM.

**Lecq.** (prob. from Norse meaning a creek).

note the earliest form, La Wik. Lecq takes no article, it has one already. The place-name is recorded today as Lecq. JNF. Lè, Lay, Ley; manerium, capella, prioratus de la Wik 1215–1254; portus de Lekis 1274; Layc 1281–1291; Laik 1309; Lahyc, Lahyk 1324; Laic c. 1327; Laic 1331; Laic 1337; Lay 1368; Laic, Leck 1374; Lay 1479; Leke, Lets 1563; Laicq 1602; Leke 1610; Leck 1757; Leca 1781.

The surname formed from this place-name is recorded as de Layck, Leyck 1299; de Laik, Laik 1309; de Laic 1331; de Laicq 1461–1468; Regnault de Laic occupied a house in le fief de Léoville, (O), MCol. 1494; de Ley 1528; de Laïque 1607; de Lecq 1668, 1749.

The old surname de Ley runs parallel to this, orig. meaning a lay-brother, fr. F. OF. lai; Eng. lay; Span. laico; D. leek; ML. laicus; Gk. λαϊκός, laikos (of the people, non-ecclesiastic); de Ley 1528; Deley c1510; Delay 1479; de Laye 1405; de Laye c1340.

The derivation of La Wik or Lecq is interesting; La is evidently the fem. definite article. Wik has been derived from: (1). ON. vic, vik; Icel. wik (a bay); OE. wick (a creek); (2). Icel. vik; OE. wick (a corner); (3). OE. wic, wick (homestead, village, small dairy farm); wick, wich (a salt-pit); D. wijk; Teut. wik; OE. wic; Lat. vicus (a village); Gk. οἶκος, oikos (a house). MLT. explains the word La as ON. hlada (to load a ship), giving La Wik the meaning of "ship-loading creek". This La, which persists in the early forms of Lecq, from La Wik 1215 to Laicq 1602, is reminiscent of the many fem. forms of medieval surnames in Jersey preceded by La; eg. Cornet, La Cornette; Le Caumais, La Cameyse, both in 1309. There is no surname Wik. but we have OE. wick (wicked), and Teut. wikke, Icel. vitki, from OE. wicca (a wizard) and its fem. form wicce (a witch). La Wik, La Wicce could well mean The Witch, and imply that Lecq was once a centre of sorcery. If so, early missionaries may have chosen it deliberately for a chapel and priory; cf. Hérpe, but on balance creek seems the most likely meaning.

in **B**: Le Douet de L'Eq, an inlet and ravine E of La Rosière; 8C2; shown in PRB. as le Douet de Lecq at La Moye; le Clos à Laic à La Moye, in 1703 Mle. de la Hauill accused Anne Seale of failing to plough it. MHau. v. Laic.

in **C**: La Pièce de Lecq (C. 670).

in **G**: le Clos de Lecq, (V2), for Jean Touët; AG. 1804.

in **J**: le Clos de Lecq, (J. 236).

in **My** and **O**: La Grève de Lecq, a small bay and port; 1B4; ment. as La Wik 1215–54; portus de Lek(is) 1274; portus de Laik 1309; Greue deleke, Pop. 1563; Greve le leke, Speed 1610; Grede tack, Mercator 1606; Grève de Leca 1781; it had boulevards, barracks and a Martello, the Vallette Tro(t) and Middle Batteries.

in **My**: Le Câtel de Lecq, a conical hill with earthwork; prob. a promontory fort or tribal refuge in the Dark or Middle Ages; it had a fort built 1779–89, and boulevards 1795, the fort being named La Vieille Garde; there was a flagstaff on the summit in 1867; it is shown as caute delets by Pop. 1563; Castell de leke, Speed 1610; de leecke, 17th cent. maps; Pointe de Leck, Beaurain 1757; in 1605 Jacques Journeaux owed wheat rente pour le Castel de Laic to the Lemprière fam. of Esraqueville. Les Vaux de Laicq VN; TMy. 1602; ie. all the valleys leading to Grève de Lecq.

in **O**: Le Fieu de Lecq, Fief sold by Jean de Carteret to Raulin Le Vesconte, MLB. 1749. JNF. Lè, sub-fief of Vinchelez de Bas; it may date back to the 12th cent. grant of the Chapel of Ste. Marie de Lecq by the de Carteret fam. to Mont St. Michel Abbey; or be named after the de Lecq fam.; ment. as Le Fieu de Laic 1331; Fieu de Lay 1479; le cōtî du Fief de Lecq, for C. P. Le Cornu, VVz; PRO. 1904–11.

Lecq Fm. and hamlet, with La Rue de Lecq, and fields Lecq (O. 158), and la Pièce de Lecq (O. 149); 1B3.

Le Moulin de Lecq; ment. as le molyn de Lay 1479; le moulin de Vinchelez, MO. 1539; le moulin de Lecq, MO. 1708; Fuller's Mill 1783; 1799; ment. as "dans un état de decadence" in AdE. 1779; fields le Jardin du Moulin de Lecq (V¼) (My) and (V3) (O) ment. in MArt. 1832.

The Priory of Ste. Marie de Lecq; site in Vaux de la Capelle; ment. as Prioratus de Laik 1309; de Lahyc 1324; de Laic 1337; a prior de Laic is ment. c1327, and Prieur de Laic, Leck in Ext. 1374–6; in 1671 rente was due on la maison de la Chapelle de Lecq by Paul Guille, un costil au vau de Lecq, (V2); MHag. 1754.

le Clos de Jean de Lecq, or Clos de Lecq, (O. 307); partage Malzard, MLeG. 1807. Le Clos de Jean de Lecq (V5), (O. 1088); 1C2.

at sea: Les Pierres de Lecq, Lay, Ley, or The Paternosters, rocks N of Grève de Lecq; shown as Pierre de Leke by Speed 1610; ment. as les pierres de Lay by Chevalier 1647, p. 493.

**Leda.** Name of a ship.

in **L**: Leda House, Rue de la Fontaine St. Martin; named by Thos. Morel after his ship Leda of which a picture hangs in the house. His marriage stone with his initials and those of his wife Anne Mourant, is on the house.

**Lefebvre.** v. Feuvre.

**Leicester.** the town in England, and name of an earldom.

OE. Leycester; Ligora Ceaster; the entry below is named after Robert Dudley (1532–1588), created Earl of Leicester 1564; a favourite of Queen Elizabeth, and appointed in 1588 as commander of her armies to resist the Spanish Armada.

in **T**: The Leicester Battery, above the jetty at Le Porteret; 3D1; a demi-culverin was mounted here 1596; a boulevard, platform and guard-house built 1646; a fort in building 1745; mentioned 1759; fortifications shown 1795; shown as the Leicester Battery in 1811 map, and as the Lisscester Battery 1817. Fort built on its site in 1836.

**Lemprière.** surname.

orig. a nickname, “The Emperor”; recorded as Emperor 1180; dictus Imperator, dit le Emperere 1274; Lemprière from 1461; intermediate forms: Lemperor, Lempere, Lemperere, Lemperiere, Lemperer, Lamprier.

in **H**, **Mt** and **T**: Le Fieu Lemprière, three separate units, prob. with a single original owner, Guillaume L’Empereur: (1). in (H): Feodum Willelmi Imperatoris, Emperur; orig. one carucate, divided into 2 × 30 acres named Lemprière and Godelière, both later absorbed by Méléches; recorded as Feodum es Empereurs, held by Ralph Lemperer 1309; Feodum es Empereres 1331; aux Lemprières 1524; of Lampriours 1528; the Lempriers 1607; de Lempriere, (H) and (Mt), 1668; Lempriere 1749: (2). in (Mt): ment. in (H) and (Mt) 1668 as de Lempriere; adjacent to Anneville; (3): the Fief of Guille Lemprière 1528 (prob. in T). Le Fief Lemprière in (Mt) is ment. in MHam. 1611.

in **H**: le Clos Nicollas Lemprière, nr. La Boyarde; MHau. 1590.

Lemprière Street, St. Helier; 10A3; in 1800 this street was an avenue leading to the house of the St. Helier branch of the fam.

in **Mt**: le Pré Lemprière, (Mt. 301).

le Pré ou Clos Lemprière, (Mt. 348).

in **My**: le grand Jardin Lemprière, and Jardin de bas de Lemprière, (My. 847. 858); PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives le Jardin Lemprière, (V2), for John Collas, of La Frontière.

in **S**: ERO. 15 (re MS of 1605) gives, le grand Clos Lemprière, au long du chemin du ?Cacrel, buttant le hogard Marie Amy; ERO. 24, partage Poingdestre 1729, repeated in ERO. 36. 1800, gives le grand Clos Lemprière (V16½), (S. 490), and le petit Clos (now Pré) Lemprière (V7½), (S. 488A); both at Grainville Manor.

**Lenfais.** meaning uncertain.

almost certainly a surname, but none such recorded.

in **S**: les terres connues sous le nom Des Lenfais; these seem to have been bought by St. Saviour’s Church; RS. 1461.

**Léonard.** pers. and surname.

recorded as surname, Lienard 1461–78; Lyonard 1528; Léonard 1607; Lionard 1617; Léonard from 1527. Frédéric Léonard 1881–1953 alias Frederick Lonsdale, playwright.

in **B**: le Clos Léonard (named after Léonard Le Goupil), (B. 972); cf. le Clos Leonard (V2¾), for Jean Alexandre; AB. 1786.

in **O**: le Jardin Léonard, (O. 207).

in **S**: le Clos Léonard, VSH, for Jean Messervy; AS. 1671.

unlocated: La Vallée Léonard, c1630.

**Léoville.** (Hugh’s hamlet).

recorded as Liouville 1486 and 1628, 1637; Lyoville c1510; Lyouville 1528; Liouville 1538; Leouville 1607; Youville 1658; Leoville 1668; Leoville 1749; Leouville 1787; other early forms, Liouille, louville, Youville, Hiouville, suggesting that this word means the ville of Hiou, Hugh. Yeovil in England is not relevant, having a different derivation; v. Hue.

in **O**: Le Fieu de Léoville, sub-fief of Orglandres; ment. as Le Fieu de Lyoville in RMt. c1510; Leouville occurs in partage Baleyne in MHau. 1787; this fief was sold within the de Carteret family, 1749; Le Fief et Seigneurie de Léoville was sold by Pipon to Nicolle, MHau. 1799.

La Cueillette de Léoville.

Léoville and Puits de Léoville, with Léoville fm. (OJH. 170), hamlet and cross-roads; an area with a history; note le Clos de la Capelle, (O. 437), and Rue de la Capelle.

**Lerrier.** surname, according to Payne a Lerrier was established in Jersey in 1495 after the battle of St. Aubin-du-Cormier in Brittany.

recorded as Lerrier 1617, 1796; and perhaps as Lourier 1607.

in **H** or **S**: le Clos de Lerrier, Fief ès Verrants (the La Coie area); sold by Abr. to Aaron Messervy 1617.

**Lesbirel.** v. Sebirel.

**Lescarmyseur.** v. Skirmisseur.

**Levée.** (a hedge, embankment, terrace or raised ground planted with apple or fruit trees), and free of tithes to the Rector, as being uncultivated land; F. levée (a raising, rising); levee is used in the United States for a quay, or an embankment confining a river; Lat. levare (to raise). JNF. lèvée.

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives, les champs de la Levée, for Ph. Gervaise; and Les Levées-ès-Quennevais.

in **G**: les champs de la Levée, La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

in **H**: le Clos des Levées, avenue Sara Le Sueur; AMel. 1700, D. Messervy in 1814.  
 in **J**: dans le Clos des Levées, VN, for Thos. Perrée; TJ. 1747.  
 in **Mt**: La Levée, (Mt. 185); 4A4.  
 le Clos des Grandes Levées, ?(Mt. 406); ment. as Les Grands Levez, Fief du Roi, in MCol. 1646; and as le Clos des Grandes Levées de Abr. Payn (V4¼), for Ph. Collas, in AMt. 1701 and MCol. 1785; and in PRMt. 1889, in *VR*, as *Les Levées*, (V6¼).  
 le Clos des Levées, (Mt. 586); 4C4.  
 le Clos des Levées, ?(V19), at Croix au Maître, advt. 1961; cf. le Jardin des Leves et Clos à Geon (V11¼), ?(Mt. 720A), W. A. Sohier, VE: PRMt. 1889.  
 le Clos des Sevées (Levées) et de Coignard, (V6½), (Mt. 406).  
 le Clos de la Levée (V5), Fief du ?compte, prob. Grasfort area; MSS. S.J. 1582.  
 le Clos de la Levée, Fief Anneville; sale Abr. to Jean Messervy; MBil. 1620.  
 AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos des Levées (V4½) for Clem. Stille, and (V2½) for Thos. Lemprière; and le Clos des Petites Levées (V2¾) for Geo. Hille.  
 in **My**: le Clos de la Levée, (My. 660); 2C2; cf. le Clos de la Levée, (V8½), Ph. Luce, Appledale, VS; PRMy. 1883.  
 in **S**: Laurens Falle résigne à Elie son fils... maison batie dans le Clos des Levées, Fief du Roi, Maufant, 1668; ment. in AS. 1671 for Elie Falle.  
 La Levée, (V3), Oakfield fm., Maufant, nr. (S. 93).  
 in **T**: le Clos de Levée, (V3), Beau Désert fm.  
 unlocated: la levez Blampied, (V1¼), Le Moigne; MHau. 1734.

### Lewis.

in **H**: Lewis Street, St. Helier; 10A1; where the gold torque was found; named after Louis Poignand, partner of George Ingouville.  
 in **O**: Lewis Tower, or Martello No. 1 in St. Ouen's Bay; 1C4; built 1835 under the direction of Lieut. Col. G. G. Lewis, C.E., Officer Commanding Royal Engineers in Jersey c1831–35. The Du Parcq Battery seems to have occupied this site in 1817.

### Lezardieux.

meaning obscure.  
 there is a place Lézardrieux nr. Paimpol in Brittany; and a feature Le Lézard in Les Iles Chausey; and we have F. lèzard (lizard), and lèzardé (cracked).

in **C**: PRC, in *VRqr*, has the entry: "le Clos de Guet; joins Lezardieux".

### Lhommel.

v. Homel.

**Liarderie.** (the place of the Liard family, not to be confused with the old surname Lelard 1274, probably locative of current surname Le Liard).

in **T**: La Liarderie, (V7¼), with a road on the S and E: VRD; PRT. 1928.

### Library.

in **H**: Library Place, St. Helier, where the Public Library, founded by Ph. Falle, 1736, was located until 1886.

### Lices.

v. Listes.

### Licette.

v. Alicette.

### Liée.

(a team of horses).  
 JNF. liée (a plough-team); F. lier (to tie, fasten); JNF. lier (to harness horses to a plough); Lat. ligare (to bind).

at sea: La Blanche Liée, area W of L'Etacq; 1C1. v. Blanc.

### Lienard.

prob. for Léonard, qv.

in **J**: le Clos de Lienard, de L'énard, (V3¼), Frs. Coulomb; fief Esnouf, VHé; PRJ. 1904–11.

### Liénaut.

v. Pontliétaut.

### Liennée.

a difficult word.  
 it might have been applied to fields, (1). which were a link between two other areas, fr. F. lien, Lat. ligamen (link); or (2). where artemisia or wormwood used to make tisanes for indigestion grew, fr. JNF. lianne, (FLM) or (3). which had been alienated, fr. F. aliéner, OF. aliener, Lat. alienare (to alienate): such alienations were to the Crown, either from the Alien Priors, or from owners who had defected to the French, and appear in Extt. 1528, 1607, 1668 as the Alyauntis londis, Alients Lands and Alients; but it should be noted that in these three Extt. there is no alienation of land in (B) where the sole example of Liennée is found.

in **B**: La Liennée, fields (B. 124, 126); 5D4; prob. the same as the two patches on Lalienée, ment. in partage Richard Orange MHau. 1725, as le becquet de terre appelé Le Liennée in ERO. 27. 1745; and le cõtil de Lienée, shown for Ph. Gervaise in AB. 1786.

### Lietaud, Lietaut.

v. Pontliétaut.

### Lièvre, Le Lièvre.

surname.  
 meaning the hare; fr. F. lièvre; Span. liebre; It. lepore; Lat. lepus (a hare); Eng. leveret (a young hare); recorded as Le Levere 1309; Le Lièvre from 1331.

in **G**: le Clos de Paul Le Lièvre que tient Hélier Godfray; VMr; TG. 1601. Le Jardin de Michel Le Lièvre, lieu de la Fosse Astelle. MdCT. 1668.

in **L**: le jardin du Lièvre. (V1¼), Jean Mauger; AL. 1718.

in **S**: le Carrefour au Lièvre, (S. 448), VSH; MPer. 1749, on boundary with (G), see above.

**Ligne.** v. Basse Ligne.

**Lignière.** v. Linière.

**Ligouvière.** (sandy inlet or opening in a rocky place).

JNF. l'égouvière, l'égouvièthe.

at sea: La Ligouvière at la Pulente, 8A2. (There is a place of this name in Normandy).

**Lin.** (flax).

F. OF. lin; Eng. line; Icel. lin; Lat. linum; Gk. *λίον* linon (flax); note also Eng. linen, Lat. linea (linen thread), Icel. lina, which gives Eng. line, F. ligne (a cord or line). AdE. 1646 decrees that 10 perch of lin must be grown by all owners of carts.

in **B**: La Vallette au Ling, with three fields W of it (V5¼), Jean Vibert, AB. 1786.

in **G**: le Jardin à Lin, lieu de la Hougue, partage Le Hardy, MdCT. 1668.

in **Mt**: campipars lini (a champart of flax) is owed on the carucata Dauneville in 1331. Le Jardin à Lin, (V3½), Ph. Payn. AMt. 1701; shown by PRMt. 1861, in VQ, for Ed. Payn, Le Taillis.

in **O**: le Clos à Lin, 1649.

in **P**: le Jardin au Lin, (V½), Fief des Nièmes; MHag. 1792.

**Line.** meaning unknown.

in **O**: le Clos de l'eau de line for Jean Le Ruez de Millais, aveu du Fief haubert, 1779.

**Linière, Linnière, Linnièthe, Lignière.** (place with retting pits for flax).  
cf. routeur. F. linière, JNF. linnièthe. the form lignière must be an error.

in **B**: Les Linières, (B. 348. 350); 8A4; ment. as le Clos des Lignièrès, (V3¼), Jeanne Martel; AB. 1786.

le Clos des Linières, S of Clos Seward qv. on Mont Arthur.

in **O**: le Clos de la Linière, Val de la Mare, Fief de la Reine.

Les Linières (V½), E. Le Boutillier, Portinfer; VVz; PRO. 1905.

La Linnièthe, a small field at the Portinfer cross-roads with a flax pool at the bottom of it named Les Linnièthes; in VGC in PRO. 1904–11. La Linière, E. Brideaux, L'Amiral; field La Linnièthe in the lands of L'Amiral is also noted.

Les Lignièrès, sic. (V½), E. Le Boutillier, VVz; PRO. 1907, same as the example at Portinfer.

in **S**: La Linnière de haut, for Clem. Gallichan; AS. 1671.

unlocated: le Jardin appellé Les Linières, bel. to André Le Marinel, on the SE side of which the Seigneurial Court was held; SRAv. 1663.

**Linnière, Linnièthe.** v. Linière.

**Lion.** (lion), and a surname.

F. Eng. lion; Lat. leo. The surname is recorded as Le Lyon 1292, Leo 1299, Le Lyoun 1309; Le Lion is current but recent.

in **B**: La Tête au Lion, a rock W of La Carrière; 8A1.

in **L**: le Clos sur la Vallette au Lion, (V3¼) (L. 767 and 756); Abr. Bisson; AL. 1718.

in **P**: La Croix au Lion, hamlet and cross-roads; v. Croix.

in **Mt**: La d'Geule du Lion, an abreuvoir at Archirondel.

**Lipendé, Lipendette.** (a vertical cliff-face).

ultimately fr. Lat. pendere (to hang).

in **J**: Le Lipendé, also written La Lipendé, and Le, La Lipende; a point E of Ronez; 2B1; believed to have a raised beach. les carrières de la Perruque et de la Lipendette, C. J. Le Quesne; VN; PRJ. 1904; this form an error for Le Lipendé.

**Lisière, Lizière.** (a strip or tongue of land), a common name.

F. lisière (edge, border, verge); JNF. lisièthe, lsièthe (a strip of land); cf. ASx. Eng. list (the border of a piece of material); It. Icel. lista (a strip); this root yields F. listel, listeau, liston (a rim, fillet), liséré (piping on a dress).

in **B**: La Lisière, a point on the cliff near La Fosse Vourin, shown 1844; 8C2.

in **C**: La Lizière de terre au sud du canal; TSam. 1754.

in **Mt**: La Lisière, (My. 790A).

in **O**: La Lisière en pendant, (O. 1469); bel. to Pierre d'Auvergne in TO. 1721; also le lison in l'Étaçq and La Campagne.

in **S**: Les Lizières et Banques vers le chemin, (V3 or 4), Fief de Grainville, partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729; 36. 1800.

**Lisle, de L'Isle, de Lisle.** surname.

recorded as de Insula 1309; de Lisle c1340; Lisle 1668.

in **B**: La Route de Lisle, road; 6C3; named after de Lisle family of Le Coin, 19 cent.

in **C**: Le Mesnage L'Ysle, (V½), TSam. 1608; a Guillelmus de Insula is recorded in (C), 1309.

**Listes, Lices.** (jousting-ground; lists).

F. lice; OF. lisse; Pr. lissa; Span. liza; Eng. lists; ML. liciae duelli (the rope barriers enclosing a

tournament ground, or the area enclosed thereby), fr. Lat. licium (a girdle), pl. licia, wrongly pluralised in ML. to liciae.

in **O**: Les Listes, le Clos des Listes, a field N of St. Ouen's Manor, originally a tilting-yard; recorded by DJF; cf. Quintaine; BSJ. 1886, p. 111 mentions a terrace leading W from the Manor to the Lices; and an emplacement pour des joltes (jousting-ground); and BSJ. 1922, p. 330 mentions the tilt-yard at the Manor; NE of the Manor.

**Lit.** (a channel, a bed).

F. lit; Lat. lectus (bed); cf. F. litière, Eng. litter, Lat. lectica (a portable couch). JNF. liet.

at sea: Le Lit ès Chiens et L'Enfant Béni, an area in the rocks of L'Étaqc; IC3. JNF. Le Liet ès Tchians.

La (sic) Carré des Lits, a sea area.

**Literal.** v. plain.

**Lizière.** v. Lisière.

**Locquet, Loquet.** (with a latched gate).

no such surname recorded, but Lockett, Lockitt occurs in Eng.; F. loquet; Teut. lok, loch; Eng. lock; Icel. loka (a latch); un clos loquet may be used for a field with a latched gate, as distinct from one with a hêche battante (v. hêche); or the word might be the nickname of a locksmith.

in **J**: le Clos Locquet, VHé, Jean Nicolle; TJ. 1747; shown in PRJ. 1904 as le Clos du Locquet, (V2), hrs. J. N. Le Quesne. in **L**: le Clos Locquet, (V3), Fief ès Benest; SR Arb. 1660.

in **O**: La Crête Loquet, a ridge on the N coast, E of Grosnez; DJF. says this is a mistake for La Crête Rotchette, qv.

**Loesel.** surname.

recorded as Loisel, Loysel 1299; Loesel 1381; Loysel 1617. Possible connections with F. oiselet (small bird), oiselle (hen-bird).

in **B**: La Piece à Loysel au vauhuét (B. 318) also mentioned la pierre à Loisel for Aaron Piton 1655.

?in **C**: La Ville à Loesel, 1381; (Cart. 74).

in **S**: la pièce de la Hurette Aloysel, Fief de St. Ouen; Mess. 1617.

le sillon à la Hurette à loisel, partage Hugh Lemprière 1619.

**Loge.** (a hut, woodman's cabin, park lodge, gate-house).

F. OF. loge; Eng. lodge; OE. logge (cottage); It. loggia (gallery); ML. lobia, laubia (covered way, portico); Teut. loub, loup, laubie (arbour); whence Eng. lobby.

in **G**: reparer la loge du Chateau, et voyage de Guernsey; GV. 1685, 1711.

in **Mt**: le Clos de la Loge, (V4¼), Sam. Le Four; AMt. 1701.

le Jardin de la Loge, at La Croix house, (Mt. 489), hrs. Fred. Nicolle; VE; PRMt. 1865.

le cõtil de la Loge, (V3), Chs. Blampied; VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

in **O**: le Jardin de la Petite Lodge (sic), St. Ouen's Manor, (O. 1927).

**Loignes.** v. Louane.

**Long, Longue.** (long), also surname and more recently Le Long.

F. Eng. fr. Lat. longus, occurring chiefly in the names of fields, le Long Champ, le Longchamp, Les Longs Champs, (v. Camp); and of roads, eg. La Longue Rue, 4C. 6B; La Rue au Long, 11C.

in **B**: Les Longs Champs, franc fief. ment. 1605.

La Longue Vergie, Fief de Noirmont; MGib. 1680; cf. le Long Champ, (B. 699. 703). Also ment. 1740 with Les Buttières.

in **G**: Le Prê des Longues Vergées (G. 727).

La Rue au Long 11C.

in **H**: La Longue Chiminée, adjoining le cõtil des Querpins, qv, Fief de Abbé de Bellozanne, partage Anne Aubert, wife of Jean Hamon; MHam. 1802-3. Long Champ de Haut, de Bas (H. 1175. 1177).

Le Long Bouet (Roseville Street) v. Bouet.

La Longue Caserne (Long Barracks) off Caledonia Place v. Caserne.

in **L**: Les Longs Champs, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers, ?nr. La Chesnaie; MGib. 1745.

in **My**: Les Longues Landes, fief du Castelet, for Abm. Python, 1649.

le Clos des Longs Champs, (V7), MAdeC. 1781, N. Arthur of près de l'Eglise; VS; PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: Les Longs Champs en la contrée des Jonets, Fief VdeH, (O. 104); MAdeC. 1739.

Lest Lonchant (for Les Longs Champs), (V4¼), VLéo; PRO. 1911.

Les Longs Camps, N of Les Merquais.

La Longue Rocque, nr. L'Étaqc, but out at sea; quoted in bornement of Fief VdeH, sub-fief d'Aval, 1605; it appears to be the western boundary of the fief, dating from before the inundation of La Brecquette, but still quoted as fief boundary 250 years later.

in **P**: Les Longs Champs, (V4¼), (?P. 627), Fief de La Hague; MHag. 1792.

unlocated: Le Clos des Longs Champs, land of Jean Seale. MHau. 1800.

**Longin, Longy.** (the long one), probably error for Longet.

F. Eng. long; Icel. langr; Lat. longus (long); JNF. longis (the middle finger); note also F. longer (to coast or skirt along); Longis, Longy is a long, flat area in Alderney.

at sea: Le Longin, or Le Longy, a long rock mass S of La Rocque.

**Longlouel.** meaning obscure.

among poss. affinities are: JNF. louême (an undulation in a field); F. louer (to let out), louage (a

lease); or the surname Lovell, recorded as Louvel c1150, La Loel 1309; or for Longburel, v. Bourel; or Longbouet, v. Bouet, the last mentioned seems the most likely.

in H or C: in 1510 John Le Buaf admitted having sold long before to Thos. Gossein (V2) of land "au long du Longlouel"; also le camp de Samarès (V2) and le camp de Wallich (V¼), W of the Longlouel; also a camp situated above the Chapel of Notre Dame des Pas.

**Longré.** for Longue Raie. v. Raie.

**Longueville.** poss. (the long village).

but it is not clear why this hamlet and area were considered to be long; there is a surname Le Long, which is not recorded in our medieval documents; in almost every case of place-names in Jersey ending in -ville, the prefix is the name of a person; an exception is Hauteville. The earliest recorded forms of Longueville are Louneville, Lungevill, 1309, suggesting that lounge, lunge are early forms of long, but this is not the case in any language. What, then, is the longue of Longueville? One can offer Eng. dial. lonk (a hollow, dingle); Shetland, lungie, longie (a guillemot), neither of which seems helpful. But there is OF. longis, OE. lungis, lungies (a tall, idle, drowsy fellow), a lounge in fact (though this word dates only from the 17th cent.), because such characteristics were traditionally exhibited in medieval mystery plays by the man taking the part of Longis, Longius or Longinus, the centurion presiding at the crucifixion. Longueville may be the village of a forgotten man named Longis on account of his height and demeanour, or because he took this part on the village stage. But note that there is a Longueville near Dieppe, amongst other examples in Normandy.

in G and S: Le Fieu de Longueville was part of the de Barentin holdings, with sub-fiefs du Buisson (H) and Patier (S); though now regarded as an (S) property, because the Manor and the Vingtaines de Grande et Petite Longueville are in (S), in the middle ages it was primarily in (G), where there is still a Vingtaine de Longueville. It is ment. as Lungeville in 1309; as the carucata de Longue Vile (G) in 1331; it prob. became part of the holdings of La Fille de Carteret 1468–1485; and appears as the "gravey of the Coignards, now called the Fee or Carue of Longueville" (G), 1607; (Coignards, variously spelt, appear in (Mt) and (S), 1528–1668).

in S: Longueville Manor, (OJH. 171) (The History of Longueville, 1982), bought c1480 by Nichol, Porter at Mont Orgueil Castle. There is an elaborate crocketed arch with Nicolle arms; has a tourelle and colombier; had a Chapel of St. Thomas (à Becket), with a priest's house, La Rue de St. Thomas, le Clos du Presbytère (S. 818), and le Jardin du Presby (S. 817); it also had:

A water-mill, immediately W of the manor on a stream, shown by Plees 1817 as Moulin de Longue Ville.

A windmill, noted as in disrepair 1617, (BSJ. 1909, p. 465); its site is shown as a conspicuous mound in Rich. 1795, in field La Grande Masse, (S. 761), 10B3.

A salt-pan, ment. in 15th cent. rentier of Les Écréhous (Cart. 421), viz:

"Guillaume Coquerel: j boissel de sel sus la salfine qui est assise sus (for sous) le moulin a Longueville et fut fait l'an mil. cc. xxxv";

Notices of the Fief or Manor, in chronological order:

1309: parsona Capelle de Louneville.

1331–2: pleas of the Crown held "apud Longam Villam"; the Judges Itinerant sat "apud Longevillam", (Cart. 127).

c1350: Present dining hall area built by de Barentin, v. "The History of Longueville".

1461–78: RS: La Grand' Longueville; La Petite Longueville.

1468–85: prob. part of the estates of La Fille de Carteret.

c1480: bought by Nichol.

"une messe annuelle fondoy du don de la Dame de Longueville qui fult femme de Regnault de Carteret le viel". MHau. 1522. Prob. connected with a field named la Pièce de Longueville ou à la Dame, lying between what are now David Place and Val Plaisant. Date of the obit unknown.

c1500: rebuilding by Hostes Nicolle.

1592: Mess.: the manor and fief sold by Hugh Nycolle fs. Hostes to Thos. Bertram; fields specified; soon resold to hers Hugh Nycolle, poss. by retrait lignager, with further legal proceedings in 1594–5.

1602–05: Aaron Messervy sells part of the property to Jean Le Febure; in a Falle partage, the Longueville verp is indicated in "le Clos de Verp...dessus l'escluse de Fossart", (v. Moulin).

1614: Ben. La Cloche, Seigneur de Longueville, "quitta au Seigneur de St. Ouen (Ph. de Carteret) tout droit" (ie. rights to the fief of St. Ouen in St. Saviour which Longueville might claim).

"Les dits fieux seront séparés (bornés) dans deux ans...avaient été autrefois dans les mêmes mains par mariage ou autre manière, et le prevot de St. Ouen ajournait le Seigneur de Longueville. A l'avenir. l'ajournement sera fait par le prevot de St. Sauveur". A notebook of F. G. Collas, in S.J. Library, gives full details of the purchase of the fief by La Cloche, mentioning both wind and water mills.

1617: a Patent issued, (BSJ. 1909, p. 465).

1624: La Commune de St. Sauveur en Longueville, à St. Sauveur, sur le Fief de Longueville.

1625: MO: Bailiff Jean Herault is called Seigneur de St. Sauveur; he had owned part of Longueville, which was appar. called Le Manoir de St. Sauveur at that time.

1657: Amice Norman baillé à Abr. Becquet maison et terres appellées La Maison de Longueville à (S) et (G), sur Fief de Grainville; including, Cannevière devant la maison, Jardin du Val Poussin, nr. (G. 764), and buttières du Mont ès Naux, nr. (S. 732). (Maison not to be confused with Manoir.)

1668 (1815): Ext.: "Le Grand Prê de Longueville, (V14), Le Gouverner en joint", in Terres du Roi; and several mentions in Mess.

1774: La Grande Longueville; DLX. 3/169.

**Longy.** v. Longin.

**Lookout.**

the name given to strategic points on the coast, sometimes provided with towers to give extra height, from which a watch was kept on shipping.

in **B**: Lookout Tower, NW of La Rosière; a German tower was built on its site.  
 in **C**: Look-out Field, (C. 13), PRC.  
 in **O**: Lookout Point, 1A1.  
 Lookout Tower, with a German tower adjacent; 1A3.  
 various German towers; 1A3.

**Loquet.** v. *Locquet*.

**Lorié.** meaning doubtful.

There is a surname *Lorier* in 1299, or *laurier* may be meant, *qv*.

in **L**: le jardin de Lorié. prob. at Blampied Fm. SRMel. 1773.

**Lorinel.** prob. an error for *l'ormel*, *qv*.

in **G**: le camp de Lorinel, nr. La Fontaine, partage Horman; MHau. 1662. le Camp de l'Ormel, 1947.

**Losce Le Rey.** (King *Loyescon*); becoming a surname.

a man named *Loyescon* was Dark Age monarch of Jersey c565–570, (v. *Jersey*), and St. Magloire is said to have been granted half the island of Sark by a Count *Loyesco*, c565, (v. *Ewen*, Fief of Sark, p. 17); his descendants seem to have survived in (S), where we find not only *Losce Le Rey*, but the surname *Genceraïne*, *Genere Regine* (v. *Genereïne*) in 1231–34, (Cart. 358–9), and a fam. *Le Jenère* in 1461–78, all of whom may have been descendants of *Loyescon*'s consort.

in **S**: Tenementum Roberti Losce Le Rey, held from *Johannes de Lepessa*, 1234, (Cart. 359).

**Louane, Louanne, Le Louane.** surname.

recorded as *Luane* 1309, 1331; current but recent as *Le Luan*.

in **P**: Les Louanes, area; 6A4; Le Mont des Louannes and Rue des Louannes; 6A4. 6C1; ment. as *Mont des Loignes*, in *mesure des terres*, La Hague, 1833.

**Loucherie.** from surname *de Louche*.

there is *F. loucher* (to squint), *loucherie* (squinting), fr. Lat. *luscus* (one-eyed); or the current surname *de Louche*.

in **S**: Les Loucheries et Clos de Marthe, (V10), at La Houguette; VSH; PRS.

**Louis.** pers. name.

in **L**: le Clos et costil de Louis, Fief de St. Clair, ment. in *aveux* of *Laurens* fam. in MMel. 1735, 1821, 1846; in the *aveu* of 1753 it is the Clos de Louis Paul, and Jean Godel had le Jardin et costil de Louis; le Clos de Louis (V2¾), Fief de St. Clair, MLau. 1816; (V4), MLau. 1839, 1864, 1887; this land is just above le Moulin à Sucre; Louis Paul had a mill named after him in (S); v. *Pol*.

in **O**: a 19th cent. map shows "ex-King Louis Philippe's rock, and lead ore lodes", near *L'Etaac*; IC1, but no such rock is known.

in **T**: le Clos de Louis, (V2¾); VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Loumel.** v. *Homel*.

**Loup-mathins.** (sea wolves).

*F. loup-marin*.

at sea: Les Loup-mathins, area with rocky bottom, good for lobster fishing, NW of Les Anqu'ifns.

**Lourde.** (heavy, awkward or surname v. *Lourderie*).

*F. OE. lourd* (dull): *ML. lurdus* (dirty); *Lat. luridus* (wan); cf. *Lourderie*.

in **P**: PRP. 1880, in *VCV*, gives, *La Lourde*, for *Miss Le Brun*; and *La Lourde*, for *J. Renouf, L'Alva*, nr. (P. 474 or 598).

**Lourderie.** (heaviness, clumsiness).

no surname *Lourde* is recorded, and there is no known connection with Lourdes in France; *F. lourderie* (clumsiness, blunder); *JNF. lourdéthie* (heaviness); *F. OF. lourd* (heavy, stupid); cf. *Lourde*.

in **C**: PRC. gives *La Lourderie*, (V6), at *La Bourdonnerie*, (?C. 274).

in **G**: *La Lourderie*, road from *Fauvic* to *La Rocque*, and field so named, (G. 596); 11C2–4.

**Lousière, Lausière, Louseière, Louzière, Lozière, L'Ouzière.** (a place of mud or slime).

*E. ooze*, synonymous with *JNF. vase* *qv*. from Germanic *wase*, *mud*.

in **O**: *La Lousière* (with above variations of spelling), low lying wet area and slipway, the latter removed by the Germans, opposite *La Mare au Seigneur*; now known as *Haute Tour* or *High Tower*; 5A4; with a track named *Le Chemin de L'Ouzière*, or *Lozière*, running fr. the foot of *Mont Mathieu* to the route des *Mielles* or *Five-Mile Road*, N of *La Mare au Seigneur*, and formerly to the beach; 5A2–4. *L'Ousuère*, in *St. Ouen's Bay*, is ment. in the MS. of *Ph. Pirouet* re the *Nassau* attack of 1779, (chap. 66 in *Appendix to Mourant's Chroniques*, 1858, p. 15). *PRO*. 1911, in *VGC*, gives une *mielle* située à *Louzière*, (V2), for *L. Le Montais*. *Le Canné de L'ouzière*, Dr. 76.

**Louzière.** v. *Lousière*.

**Lozière.** v. *Lousière*.



**Lucas.** pers. and surname.

recorded as surname from 1274.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Lucas, nr. L'Éroquet; MHau. 1571.

in **My**: le Jardin de Lucas, (My. 962).

in **O**: le Clos de Brocq, (or Clos Lucas), (O. 223).

Le Mont Lucas, or Mont des Routeurs, qv; nr. (O. 335).

in **T**: Les Cornes Lucas de l'ouest et de l'est, et le Jardin de la Rue, (V12), at the rear of Augrès Garage; advt. 1973.

**Luce.** surname.

a form of Lucy, Lucia, fem. of Lat. Lucius; recorded from 1515.

in **J**: le Clos de Luce, Fief de la Hougue Boête, 1612.

in **L**: Clos appelé L'Autel Luce, fief du Roi, for Jean Neel, 1767.

in **My**: le Clos de Luce de bas et de haut, at The Elms, (My. 824–5, 886–7); PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives le Clos de Luce de haut (V6¼), Ph. Perrée, The Elms. Clos de Luce (My. 824) was a Clos des Pauvres till 1820.

le Clos de Luce, (My. 875), on Rue du Motier, in PRMy. 1883, as (V4), for W. Bower, Haut des Buttes.

a Clos de Luce is documented in PRMy. 1775–1794, 1802; in 1775 Centenier Couteur offers 1600 livres for it to Jean de Carteret for the benefit of the poor; leased in 1785 for 9 years to Josué Hamptonne, who is obliged to keep it "en bonne clôture, ayant les fouille pour recompense"; assessed in 1794 at (V5¼) and let to Hamptonne for £15.9s. (cours de France) p. V. (£88.17s.); leased in 1802 for 9 years to Ph. Hubert at £24.5s. p. V. (£140).

le Clos Luce, (My. 613).

in **O**: le Clos Luce, leased in 1780 by Marie Luce and others to Nic. Vibert.

le Côté Jean Luce, (O. 133).

in **P**: Le Clos Luce fm., fields Le Clos Luce (P. 32–33A), and La Rue du Clos Luce; 5D1; note "compte pour la Maison du Clos Luce" in MHau. 1786; and "une maison... du Clos Luce... avec le Clos Luce (V15)" at Val de la Mare, in inheritance 1807 of Anne Mauger, wife of Ph. Marett of Avranches. Complaint re soldiers passing through the field MHau. 1800.

in **S**: le Clos de Luce ou de la Chapelle du nord, (S. 810).

unlocated: le Clos de Luce, et un petit bout vers le plat doit, (V16), partage Le Bailly; MHau. 1715.

le Clos de Luce, bel. to late Amice Baleyne, 1784, prob. (My. 825).

le Clos Luce, (V15¼), partage Marie Luce; MHau. 1793.

**Luce de Carteret.** v. Carteret.**Lucerne.** v. Luzerne.**Lucette.** a girl's name.

in **L**: le Pré de Lucette, bel. to Waterworks Co; ?nr. China Quarry Fm; VCTN; PRL: ment. in SRMel. 1773.

**Lulague.** surname.

recorded as Le Utlaghe, Lustlagne 1309; Lulagh c1340; Lulague, Lulage to 1478; meaning the outlaw, fr. ML. utlagatus (outlawed), utlagaria (outlawry), occurring 1279.

in **J** and **P**: Le Fieu de Lulague dit La Mourier, sub-fief of d'Ouille ou des Mouriers; named after Thomelin Lulague; le Clos et l'Ostel Thomas Lulague ment. in RS. 1461–78; Le Fieu de Loulague autrement du Marier, sold by Careye of Guernsey to Nic. de Soulemont; MHau. 1584, 1613; Thos. Lemprière ment. in 1619 as Seigneur du Fief Thomelin Lulague dit du Mourier in (J).

in **J**: le Clos de Lulague, (V7¼), ment. in partage Le Bailly, MHau. 1715; ment. as le Clos de L'Ullague, Fiefs Avranches and Lulague, in sale Luce to Le Brun, MHau. 1755; shown in PRJ. 1904, VD, as le Clos de Lulage, (V4¼), for P. Le Ruez. Clos de Lulague (J. 273).

in **My**: le Clos de Lulague, (My. 630), Fief d'Avranches; ment. in SRAb. 1648 as being E of land of Jean Blampied; land W of it ment. 1649. This field occurs in SRAV. 1666–1751 as follows: in 1666, André Le Marinel has land to the W of it; in 1689, Jean Le Marinel holds le Clos de L'Vlague, and in 1691 le grand Clos Lulague; ment. in 1699 of le petit Clos de Lulague and le Clos de haut de Lulague; in 1717 Pierre Le Bailly holds (V3) in le Clos de Lulague, (but v. under (J)); in 1751, Frs. Luce holds (V3) dans le Clos de Lulague, (but v. under (J)); and Clem. Coutanche, having bought fr. Pierre Tocque, holds le petit Clos de Lulague, ou de bas (V2¼), and (V1½) dans le Clos de haut de Lulague.

**Lumière.** (light).

F. lumière; ML. luminare; Lat. lumen (light).

in **H**: Le Pré de Bas ou de Lumière, E of David Place, on land now occupied by Jersey Gas Works Co., a particularly apt name. Was this marsh gas, a will o' the wisp?

in **Mt**: le Clos de Lumières, (V8¼), and le Pré de Lumières, (V½); Eliz. Nicolle, then J. H. Nicolle, Le Vivier; VE; PRMt. 1865. 1889.

?in **S**: le Pré de bas, ou de Lumière, which, with le Pré d'Aubin, was on the way to Les Noës de bas; partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799; prob. same example as in (H) above.

**Lune.** (moon).

Lat. luna; cf. Half-Moon.

in **H**: "entre deux demy lunes", at Elizabeth Castle, 1650–51; Chevalier, p. 875; cf. The Half-Moon Battery in St. Ouen's Bay.

in **My**: le Clos de la Lune, (V1), (My. 360).

**Lurette.** form and meaning obscure.

poss. explanations: (1). for L'Hurette; (2). a dim. of lure, which in Eng. can mean a rag in the form of a bird, used as a decoy to recall a falcon to its perch; F. leurre; Teut. luoder (a decoy); hence JNF.

lueuthes (rags, tatters): (3). Dan. lur; Icel. ludhr (a trumpet), used of a long curved horn for calling cattle in Scandinavia. The first explanation seems the most likely.

in **L**: le Pray de Lurette, land of Ph. Blampied; AMel. 1700.

**Luzerne, Lucerne.** (lucerne for grazing and hay, *Medicago sativa*).

F. luzerne; JNF. lûzèrne; Eng. lucerne; OF. lucerne can mean a lamp, or glow-worm, fr. Lat. lucerna (lamp); OE. lucern, luzerne, OF. lucervere (fem. of loup-cervier, a lynx), can mean a lynx, or hunting-dog.

in **B**: Les Luzernes, (B. 410–411). Luzerne de Haut (B. 90A).

in **C**: la pièce à Luzerne, Fief de Samarès; partage Filleul; MHau. 1864; part of this field was inherited by Anne Eliz. Marett, part sold in 1873 by Amelia Janvrin, wife of Vice-Admiral Barnett, to her sister Selina. Currently the house "Craigmore", amongst others, stands in "La Pièce à Luzerne".

in **O**: le Clos de Lucerne, (O. 1586).

**Lyeure.** meaning uncertain, but probably family name Le Lièvre.

note F. lierre, JNF. hierru, Lat. hederà (ivy); and F. lieur (one who binds sheaves); and F. OF. leurre (a lure), cf. Lurette.

?in **P**: camp de la Rue au (sic) Croix au Lyeure; ment. in Lael family inheritance, 1640.

# M

**Mabel.** a girl's name.

abbrev. for Amabel, fr. Lat. *amabilis* (amiable, lovely); common in England (Mabella 1189, Mabillia 1196, Mabilla 1303), but comparatively rare in Jersey, where it became a surname, **Mabil** 1274, **Mabille** 1309; note **Mabel Rommeril**, wife of **Benest Le Gros**, MHau. 1676; cf. **Mabotterie**.

in J: le Jardin de Mabel, (J. 383B).

in L: le Clos de Mabel, (V1½), (L. 207) for Ph. Le Cras SRMel. 1774.

in P: le Clos Mabel, in this case Mabel de Caen, (P. 905); prob. same as la Pièce Mabel aux Landes de St. Pierre, (V8½), partage Suzanne Dumaresq 1692; cf. la Pièce Mabel, (V3), T. Bosdet, VD; PRP. 1880.

in T: le Clos de Mabelle, (V8½), nr. (T. 1053), Woodlands, VCr; PRT. 1931. le Petit Clos de Mabel, Fief de Dièlement, (?T. 1053). MRS. 1686.

**Mabil, Mabille.** v. Mabel.

**Mabire.** surname.

recorded 1299, c1340; cf. Mabel.

in S: le Clos de Mabire, for Aaron Falle; VMF; AS. 1671.

**Mabon.** surname; locative, **La Mabonnerie**.

fr. *Maponos*, a youth, a deity worshipped by the ancient Celts, equated with Apollo. Mabon was the father of St. Teilo, 6th cent., and of Meilyr Brydudd, c.1100. (A book of Welsh Names, T. Davies, 1952).

recorded c1340 to 1749; v. BSJ. 1891, pp. 11 et seq; rendered famous by Richard Mabon, Dean of Jersey 1509–1543.

in H: maison appelée La Maison de Mabon, Fief du Prieur, jusqu' au plein de la mer; 1620.

in S: le Clos de Mabon, for Elie Perchard; prob. VPn; AS. 1671.

in T: La Fontaine Mabon, in (T. 559); La Mabonnerie, (T. 560–1), 3C4; shown as (V4½) for A. Le Sueur, VRd, PRT. 1928.

**Mabotterie.** (the place of the Mabots), a locative.

no surname Mabot is recorded, but in England Mabott, a corruption of the mother's name Mabel, *qv*, occurs. The sitter in the supposed portrait of Dean Mabon by Holbein turns out to be Richard Mabott, an English cleric.

in T: La Mabotterie, (T. 361), at Hautes Croix.

**Mace.** prob. for *masse* (the mound of a windmill),

in this case, poss. the old mill at Grantez; v. *masse*.

in O: La Mace, or le Clos de la Mace, ouest et est, (V9), P. Le Feuvre; VGT; PRO. 1904–11.

**Machon, Le Machon.** surname; locative, **La Machonnerie**.

recorded from 1279 as Machon; intermediate forms, Mason, Masson, Massun, Maschon; Ralph called Machen 1377–99; F. *maçon*; OF. *JNF. machon*; Eng. *mason*; Pr. *masso*; ML. *matio*, *machio*; Teut. *mezzo*, *metz*; Icel. *meita* (to hew, cut).

in J: le Clos Machon, (J. 126), (V2½), at Grand Mourier.

Le Machon, (V3), at Hérup; advt. 1962; cf. le Jardin de Machon, Jean Hamon; VHé; TJ. 1747.

le Clos de Machon, (V5), bel. to Ivy Gate fm; advt. 1972.

in M: Le Fieu Pierre le Machon, one of four fiefs on which Ph. de Quarteret paid sums in a 15th cent. *rentier* for Les Écréhous, (v. Cart. 421 and BSJ. 1892, p. 168).

AMt. 1701 gives le Pray de Machon et les terres de Dolbel, (V9½), Noé Nicolle; and le Jardin de Machon, (V1), Jeanne Anley.

le Clos Machon, (Mt. 18).

le Clos Machon, (Mt. 144A); shown for J. J. Nicolle, as (V5), La Paloterie, VRoz; PRMt. 1861; and as (V1), for T. Renouf, La Fosse, 1899.

le Clos Machon, (Mt. 167).

PRMt. in VF, gives le Clos de Machon et Jardin des Rues, (V7¾), for T. N. Renouf, Le Vivier, 1861; and le Clos de Machon, (V4), VRoz, for T. N. Renouf, 1865.

le Clos de Machon, (VI), N of (Mt. 125). Chs. Marett, VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

part of le Clos de Machon, for Dan. Amy, Vert Champ, VQ; PRMt. 1889.

La Maçonnerie house, J. Noel, VRE; PRMt. 1899.

in P: La Machonnerie, (P. 440), NE part; shown as le Clos de la Maçonnerie, (P. 417), S part, et Clos de la Montagne, F. Le Brocq; VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

in S: le Clos de Machon (S. 188a). AS. 1671 gives, le Clos de Machon, vers les chemins, for Jean Pelgué, VPn; le Clos de Machon, for Jean Ahier des champs; and le Jardin de Machon, Maufant, for Elie Falle. Clos de Machon, (North part of S. 418).

in T: La Ville Machon.

le Jardin de la Maçonnerie. (T. 673).

le Clos de la Grande Maçonnerie, et les camps de la Maçonnerie. Aveux, MRS, 1798, 1829.

La Pelle Machon, VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Maci, Macie, Macié, Macye.** surname.

recorded as Macye 1331; Mace 1515; Macié 1671, 1701.

in C: le Clos du val macié gesant au N-E du presbitaire de St. Clement, qv. Given to Parish for Trésor by Daniel Dumaresq, fief Elie. (C. 137). v. also Fortune.

in J: Feodum es Macyces, part of the Fief d'Ouville; held by Robert Macye 1331; ment. as Macie by DLX.

in Mt: le Clos de Massi, (V4), Le Rué fin, VQ; shown as le Clos de Macié, for Noé Nicolle, AMt. 1701. Le Maci (Mt. 273).

in S: le Clos Maci, or Clos Vivian, (S. 417); ment. as le Clos de Macié, for Ed. Estur, VPn, AS. 1671; le Clos Massie, Eden House; PRS; both these prob. (S. 417).

**Macpéla.**

Machpelah was the name of a cave, at the end of a field surrounded by trees, at Mamre in Hebron, belonging to Ephron the Hittite, from whom Abraham bought it to bury his dead; it became a burial ground of the patriarchs, (Genesis. 23). In both Palestine and Jersey the name signified a cemetery of exiles. Now the Independent Parish Cemetery. Land formerly le Champ de Bisson.

in J: Macpéla Cemetery; 7A1.

**Macye.** v. Maci.

**Madagascar.** named after a public house so called, recorded in 1788, La Gazette de Jersey.

in H: La Rue de Madagascar, St. Helier; old name of La Chasse, Nicolle, TSH. p. 45.

**Madame.** (my lady),

according to context means, the Virgin Mary; an important lady, eg. Madame de Carteret, or the mistress of the house; note les chives à Madame (small chives of special quality); fr. F. ma dame; It. mia donna, madonna; Lat. mea domina (my lady).

in J: le Jardin de Madame, (J. 33A).

in My: le Jardin de Madame, (My. 845).

La Mare à Madame, in this case the Virgin Mary, a pool in the rock E of Grève de Lecq.

**Madefoin.** either error for Madeleine, Magdolain qv. or for Tasdefoin (haystack).

in O: le Clos Madefoin, Magdolain, Madeleine. (O. 35).

**Madegrie, Madegris.** v. Mategris.

**Madelaine.** a word of many connotations; locative, **La Madolainerie, Madolinerie.**

also spelt Madelian, Madeleine, Madolain, Madolaine, Madoleine, Madollain, Magdaleyne, Maleliene, Maudelaine. This can represent: (1). St. Mary Magdalene, a woman of Magdala; (2). a girl's or boy's name, taken from the Saint; (3). a surname; (4). fruit which ripens on the day of the Saint, 22 July; (5). the weed feverfew, Lat. febrifugia, formerly grown in gardens as a cure for fever.

in B: Maudelaine Estate, nr. La Moye Golf Course, named after Les Maudelaines.

in C: Le Perron Madelaine, a rock near Icho.

in H: a house called La Magdolleine, nr. the Presbytery Fieu du Prieur; MHau. 1581. This is La Chapelle de la Madeleine already converted to secular use. It stood in the NW corner of St. Helier's churchyard; ment. as de la Magdaleyne 1548; Madoleine 1700; Le Chemin de la Madelaine, now Bond Street, ment. in SdE. 1762.

le Clos de Madollain, aveu Ed. de la Cloche; AMel. 1700.

le Clos de Madolain, prob. nr. Le Moulin de la Ville, aveu Ph. Poingdestre; SRMeL. 1748.

in J: le Clos de Madolain, (J. 758); prob. the same as le grand Clos de la Madolinerie, VN, for Perrée, Chevalier, Malzard in TJ. 1747, and le grand Clos de Madolaine, (V3¾), for Florence Alavoine, VN, PRJ. 1904–07; cf. La Madolainerie house, ment. in partage of Les Buttes, 1761.

in Mt: Le Havre de la Madolaine, between La Crête and Anne Port; 4D3–4. L'île de la Madeleine, a pyramidal rock behind Rozel harbour.

in My: le Clos de Madeleine, (My. 557), (V4); F. A. Perrée, La Forêt, PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos de Madeleine, Magdeleine, (V4), (O. 35), (note Madefoin), Elie Le Boutillier, VVz; PRO. 1904–11. Also MHag. 1880.

le Clos de Madolin, (O. 239), (V3), bord. N à la Petite Hougue, Eliz. Le Ruez, La Hougue House, VVz, PRO. 1904–11; also shown as le Clos Madelain, (V3½), La Hougue, Vinchelez.

le Clos de la Madeleine, (O. 57), (V2), at Plémont, also known Mathie Madeleine.

le Clos Maleliene, (V3½), Homestead fm.

in S: Jean Madolaine ment. in Vingt. Maufang in list of parishioners, MO. 1671; AS. 1671 gives La Maison de Jean Madolaine, on land of Ph. Gaudain; and les champs de Mollet, for Jean Madolaine.

in T: le Clos de la Madeleine, (T. 328–9), or de Marie Madeleine.

**Madgris.** v. Mategris.

**Mado, Madoc, Madocques.** prob. a surname.

a Welsh surname Madoch, now Maddocks, occurs from 1066, and means fortunate; there was an old Norman family Madoc; the form Magdo in 1604 suggests Magdalene.

in B: le Clos Marquet et Madocques, (B. 118), and Les Madocques, (B. 128); 5D4; ment. as la Pièce de Madocques, Fief du Roi, 1615; le champs de Madoques, franc fieu, for Nicollas Gervaise 1625; le Clos des Madoques, franc fieu for David Bandinel 1654; as Les Madock, in partage Richard Orange, MHau. 1725; and recently as Les Maddock, (V4), farmed from Salem House, (L).

in J: Mont Mado, a hill, granite quarry and windmill; 2B4; shown as Mount Mado by Pop. 1563; in MADeC. 1559 Le Bailly sells to widow of Richard Stiber or Saber (V1¼) au grand Clos de Journeaux du Mont Magdo, nr. (J. 665. 671), and other land; a house, on Fief Chesnel, E of La Commune, prob. La Vallette, is described on 8 Mar. 1604 as being sous le Mont Magdo, (BSJ. 1914, p. 382); this might be an abbreviation of Magdolaine, and be a hint of a chapel to St. Mary Magdalene on this hill; in MLeC. 1696 we have Le Mont Madoc, le petit Clos de Mont Madoc; AdE. 1720 records proposal to erect a column in la place du Marché, de pierres du Mont Mado; AdE. 1764 discusses rebuilding of the Royal Court, including de la pierre du Mont Mado; shown as Montmeddou in Rich. 1795. A stoup, c.1500, at St. Martin's House is of Mont Mado granite. Falle (p. 174) says that Mont Mado or Chausey granites were preferred to others. Mont Mado windmill, or St. John's windmill, built in the quarry enclosure before 1830; ceased work 1870–80, but remained as a seamark to 1891.

in M: Feodum Madoc; ment. in EXT. 1331.

**Madoc, Madocques.** v. Mado.

**Madolinerie.** v. Madelaine.

**Maeyn.** v. Main.

**Magazine.**

F. magasin; OF. magazin; Span. almagacen; Arabic, al (the) makhazin (store-houses). Coastal strong-points in the 17–19th cent. were equipped with boulevards (breastworks or gun emplacements), guard or watch-houses (quarters for sentry-posts), and often powder-magazines; sites of several magazines are recorded on OS. maps; occasionally the magazine itself survives.

in J: Magazine, at Sorel; 2A2; prob. the same as un petit magasin à poudre, (V¼), for Curtis & Harvey Ltd., London, PRJ. 1904.

Magazine, site of, at Ronez; 2B1.

in M: un magazin loué aux Etats, ?on (Mt. 85), for G. Noel, Ville Brée, VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

in P: Powder Magazine, La Poudrière south of La Mare au Seigneur, shown in maps of 1817, 1849; built on site of Middle Battery; now a whitewashed cottage; it has a stone roof to contain explosives; 5A4. v. Best. Now National Trust for Jersey property.

**Magdelaine.** v. Madelaine.

**Magnan.** v. Maignan.

**Mahaut.** surname.

recorded as Mahaud 1309; Maghault 1528; Mahault 1607; Mahaut 1749; other forms, Mahauld, Mauhaut; derived fr. OF. JNF. mahaud, mahaut (of heavy build), or fr. Teut. Mathild, cf. Maud; this family once held Avranches and Les Arbres. In three parishes the name Mahaut is linked with Puits, suggesting that a Mahaut of the past was a well-sinker.

in C: la mielle des Puits Mahaus, at Greystones House, VGde; PRC.

in G: Le Puits Mahaut, ment. in will of Michel Poingdestre 1596, which provided for maintaining “une corde et sillot (bucket) au Puits Mahaut”; and in report of apprécieurs on Beechwood in 1946 as le Clos des Mares et le Clos du Puits Mahaut réunis, with an 8ft. right of way to le Clos des Aumônes; this must be Puits Mahaut in the Mielle south of (G. 635) whose owners had right to the well “pour y puiser de l'eau et pour abreuver leurs bestiaux” 1885; it is in Fief de la Franche Aumône with Clos des Aumesnes nearby, probably (G. 597).

in J: TJ. 1747 gives le Clos de Mahaut, (?J. 895), for Chas. Fleury and Ed. le Sebirel; VN.

in L: le Clos de Mahaut, (L. 444), nr. Les Arbres, a Mahaut property; ment. as (V4), for Ed. Le Cras, in AL. 1718. La Vallette de Mahaut, SRMel. 1773.

in O: la Rue Mahaut, fr. Mont Pinel to Les Fontenelles; and Le Carrefour Mahaut, at the top of Mont Pinel; with le petit Clos de Mahaut, joig. S au Mont Pinel, for G. Le Boutillier, VG; PRO. 1911. 1D3.

le Clos du ménage de Mahaut et Petit Clos de Mahaut (O. 1170, 1171); there is a well there. These originally formed part of the lands of La Maison Neuve (Broadlands) which was Syvret property until the 1880s; previously a Jacques Syvret married Elizabeth Mahaut.

le Clos Mahaut, Church School site, (O. 593A).

in T: la mielle du Puits Mahaut, (V¾), Broadfields, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Mahier.** surname.

recorded as Mahi 1309; Mahie 1309–1607; Mahye 1331; Mahy 1340–41; other forms, Mahè, Maher, Mahier;

in C: Le Mahier, (C. 243); 11C1.

in G: la mielle au Reage Mahier, (V½), for Jean Bertram; and la mielle proche le Réau Mahier, (V6), for J. Mattingley; AG. 1804, v. Riaut.

in J: dans le Clos de Mons. Mahier, for Nicolas Querrée, VD; TJ. 1747.

in L: le Clos de Mahie, (V3¼), Ph. Anley; AL. 1718.

in M: le Clos de Mahier, Edouard Brée; AM. 1701.

in My: la Rue Mahier, coming up from Le Rondin; 2C3.

le Clos du Mahier, (My. 401–2); cf. le Clos de Mahier, (V8), Fief de L'Aumône, MArt. 1832; shown in PRMy. 1883 as (V¾), for Jean Arthur of près de l'église.

in O: le Clos Mahier, (O. 433). Fief de Léoville.

**Maie, Maye, Mays, Mée.** (a dungheap).

JNF. maie; Norm. mlière (dungheap); there are also the F. words maie (kneading-trough), maye (a stone trough to receive olive oil from the press).

in J: le Clos de la Maye, (V3½), land of late Ph. de Carteret at Le Câtelet; MHau. 1743.

le Jardin de la Maie, Chs. Simon; VH; PRJ. 1904.

in S: small landholders appointed pour la garde et conduite des criminels, among them Marguerite Houper, pour un petit clos sur le Val au maye; VPn; AS. 1671.

in S: les deux champs du val au mays, for Geo. La Cloche, AS. 1671. Recurring in un petit champ de terre sur le val au mays for Marguerite de Carteret, 1671. nr. Longueville Manor. v. also Criminels. Clearly same as Aumé qv.

in T: les Champs de la Maie, (T. 35).

**Maignan, Le Maignan.** surname.

recorded as Le Maynan, Maynen 1309, with fem. forms La Magnenne, Maygnane, Maynene; Le Magnan 1528; Martin dit Maignan 1461–78; other forms, Le Maignen, Maignan, Megnen.

in C: le Clos au Meignan, Megnen, 1381; Cart. 74–5.

l'hostel Colin le Magnan, l'hostel Guille le Magnan, l'hostel au Magnan; TSam. 1608: the same as La Maison du Moignan (now Old Farm 11C1) in C. 1806 for Phil. Le Maistre Gent; found in Extentes of 1668, 1607 and 1528 for Le Maignan.

**Maigre.** (lean or dry and exposed)

F. OF. maigre; Eng. meagre; Icel. magr; Lat. macer (lean, scanty, barren).

in M: Le Maigre Valet, (V6½), nr. Le Villot; advt. 1962; this name occurs in PRMt. in VRoz, as Le Maigre Valet, (V1¾), for J. Le Huquet 1861; as (V2), for Chs. Blampied 1865; and in VE, as Le Maigre Valet, (V4¼), for Geo. Le Huquet, Bel Air, 1865, but in VRoz. for the same owner, 1889. (Mt. 295), cf. Le Gras Valet.

in O: Le Maigre Valet at Les Coupes: La Maigre Vallette west of Le Bas de Lecc.

**Maillard.** surname, meaning the man with a hammer (l'homme au maillet).

current; recorded as Mallart 1368; Malars 1400; Mallard 1406; poss. meaning a man from one of several towns named Maille in France.

in B: La Cheminée Maillardy. Rock W and slightly N of Portelet House.

in G: La Sente Maillard, a road; 11C2; also la petite Sente Maillard appears as La Cente Maliard in AG. 1708.

in O: Les Maillards, rocks at La Crabière.

La Mathe au Maillard, between Les Vrègies and Les Laveurs, west of La Crabière.

Dgille (Guille) Maillard, solitary rock bet. L'Ousière and La Crabière.

Le Pré Maillard at Val de la Mare.

**Maillefer, Mayer, Malfair.** (a wearer of chain-mail, or iron mail).

appar. a Norman surname, though it may have been a nickname; the -fer could be Lat. ferrum (iron), or ferre (to bear); the maille- seems to be F. maille (a link of chain-mail); Eng. mail; Pr. malha; Lat. macula (a speck, hole); a coat of mail was called a haubert, and the name Maillefer may have some connection with Le Fief Haubert.

in O: le grand Clos de Maillefer, (O. 504. 506), and le Clos de Maillefer, (O. 511), with La Rue de Maillefer, a lane joining the top of La Rue du Creux Baillot to le Chemin de l'Église; 1D4; recurring in le Clos de Carel et de Maillefer, 1619; in 1722, les terres de Maillefer are crossed by the boundary of Fief des Vingt Livres; on which fief the E part of le grand Clos (O. 506), also called le Clos de Philippe, and le Clos de Bisson ou de Maillefer, are ment. in la contrée de la Ville au Neveu. PRO. 1904–11, in VLéo, gives le Clos de Malfair, (V4¼), for Ph. Luce, and le Clos, Champ de Mailfer or le Mont Bauche (V3¼–3½), for F. Le Brocq, Fosse au Bois.

le Clos de Mailfer, fief Haubert for Simeon Gyvet, 1741.

**Maillent.** v. Mailly.

**Mailler.** v. Mailly.

**Mailli, Maillie.** v. Mailly.

**Maillot.** (a mallet).

JNF. maillot; F. maillet (mallet); Pr. malhet; dim. of OF. maul, mal (hammer); Lat. malleus.

at sea: Les Maillots, Le Gros Maillot, Le Rond Maillot, Le Petit Maillot; rocks off the NW coast nr. Grosnez. FLM. considers it means half-tide rocks as in Normandy.

**Mailly, Maillyi, Mailli, Maillie, Mailler, Maillent, Maillier, Malier.** (the mailed man; the maker of mail).

F. mailler (to make mail, to dress a man in mail); maillé (mailed); maillon (a link of chain-mail); cf. maillefer; chain-mail was an important status symbol in the middle ages; some entries under (H)

below hint that there were makers or wearers of this armour in the parish; note surname Le Geyt dit Le Maillier 1491, also spelt Mailler; Le Mayller 1607; a skull wearing chain-mail of the 12th c. was discovered nr. the Tennis Club, in Grands Vaux, S of Le Mailli, 10A2; but note OF. maillière (a marl-pit, quagmire).

in C: Le Jardin de Mailly, S of (C. 256), J. Le Feuvre, 1835.

in H: Le Mailli, La Maillie, (H. 1308), (V4), Haut du Mont au Prêtre Fm; E of Nicolle Mill; 7C1–2; les deux camps du sud grand Clos du Mailly, and le petit Clos du Mailly ment. in aveu Jean Le Sueur, AMel. 1700. Chestnut Fm. 7C3, was the home of the Le Geyt dit Mailler fam., 16–18th c.; le Clos de Mailler occurs in aveu Jean Syvret, MMel. 1822. La Pièce du Maillier between Roseville St. and St. Clement's Rd.

Les Avoineries et Clos du Maïlet (H. 1210). 7C3.

in L: le Clos du Maillier, (V4½), at Les Vaux, W of Rue de Bas, leased by Gibaut to Luce 1780; appears in MGib. 1901; shown in VV1, PRL. 1962.

le Clos de Mailly, (V4½), VCTS; PRL. 1962.

in Mt: field Le Mailliy, (Mt. 447); 4C2.

in T: le Clos de Mailler, (T. 1308), (V2¼); VAugs; PRT. 1931.

unlocated; Le Fieu Maillent (prob. a mis-reading of Mailler), recorded by DLX.

**Main.** (in the middle).

JNF. main, fem. maïne, surviving in phrase le maïnè, la maïne, le mitan (qv) du tas (the stook placed at the centre of the base of a corn-stack, upon which the stack is built); F. moyen, médian; OF. meien; Pr. meian; Eng. mean; Lat. medianus (in the middle).

in B: Le Rondil et le Main Moucher, (V4½), PRB; (B. 265).

in G: Le Moulin Maeyn, ment. 1274; recurs as molendinum vocatum le Molyn Maeyn, or "the bottom mill of Ruequal" 1331; Mein, ?Medrus, Medrum 1349; le Moulin de Mans, wrongly leased by Vaughan to Jehan de La Rocque, RC. 1515. Note that there were two mills on the site.

in Mt: Le Main Rotchi, a rock mass in the middle of Rozel Bay.

at sea: Le Canné de la Maïne, or du Mitan, a channel on the coast E of Col de La Rocque.

**Mainguy.** v. Menguy.

**Maire.** not understood.

if the item below is correctly recorded, it cannot be the F. maire (mayor), which is masc. and forms a fem. mairesse, and is not a title used in Jersey; poss. for la mère (the mother) qv.

unlocated: dans le Clos de La Maire, (V4); partage Baleyne; MHau. 1787. Le Grand Clos de la Mère or Mair nr. La Hague prob. in P.

**Maisière.** v. Masure.

**Maison.** (a house).

F. maison; JNF. maïson; OF. Eng. mansion; lat. mansio (a tarrying-place); the F. form maison only occurs in Eng. in the OE. measondne (maison-dieu, a monastery); in old Jersey MSS maison is often spelt messon; maison covers shelter of any quality; thus "maison ou buron" occurs 1659; La Maison Modèle de Noè de la Rocque à L'Etacq is ment. 1647; examples:

in B: La Maison du Coin, Fief du Roi; sold by Thos. Pipon to Jean Le Coureur 1797, and by him to Frs. Milne 1798; it then became the property of A. Low.

in J: La Maison de St. Jean; called Manor des Prés 1779–1817; Les Prés 1781. (There is no St. John's Manor v. Hougue Boète.)

La Maison Le Vesconte Old People's Homes for parishioners named after Constable C. Le Vesconte.

in G: la neuve maison at Les Arbres, MHau. 1538. This gives an early date for a house.

in S: ... certaine messière... au nord du Temple sur le chemin appelle la maison Dieu, for Th. Poingdestre 1604.

in Les Minquiers: Les Maisons, rocks, (BSJ. 1938, p. 286; 1959, p. 218).

**Maisonnette.** (a small house).

dim. of maison, qv.

in C: ...henry dumaresq, seigneur de Samares, fist approuver vne ouye de la baille qu'il fist audit Andre boestel de certaines terres aupres de la maisonnette et au huterel. M. Sam. 1610 re ouye of 1569. Same as La Grande Camp de la Messonnette, fief de Crapedoit, MHau. 1593.

in L: la maisonnette et Vaux de St. Laurens; partage Nic. Lemprière, 1611.

**Maistre, Le Maistre, Maître, Moestre.** surname, (the master); with fem. **La Maîtresse**; locative, **La Maîtrerie**.

recorded from Le Maestre 1331 to current form Le Maistre, F. maître; OF. OE. maistre; It. maestro; D. meester; Teut. meister; Icel. meistari; Lat. magister (teacher, master); a variant, Le Maistre dit Gâtain and dit Gaillard occur. Le Meter prob. the same in 1274.

in B: la Pièce Le Maistre, (B. 536); 8B3.

La Rue au Moestre, in St. Aubin 9A4.

in Mt: La Maîtrerie fm., with La Rue de la Maîtrerie, running W from Croix au Maître; 7B2; shown for T. Gaudin, VQ; PRMt. 1865, 1889, with la Croix au Maître, cross-roads, and La Rue de la Croix au Maître. Le Cotil de la Maîtresse. Bel Val Farm (Mt. 357).

in My: le Clos et le petit Clos du Maistre, (My. 884–5. 900), VS; 2C4; ment. in TMy. 1602; (with La Rue du Maistre); shown as le Clos du Maistre, (V5½), for J. Le Brocq, Les Potirons, PRMy. 1883.

le Clos du Maistre, (My. 952–3), and le Clos Maistre, (My. 960); cf.

le Clos au Maistre, (V4¼), Fief du Roi, N of le chemin public, MArt. 1832.

le Clos de Maistre (V3¼), partage Baleyne; MHau. 1787.

in **P**: le Clos du Maître, (P. 449).

le Clos et la Vallée Phelippin Le Maistre, nr. Les Vaux de St. Pierre, MHau. 1574.

in **S**: le Clos du Maistre, Maître, (S. 383); 7D3.

unlocated: Collas Pipon de la Ville ès Mestres; MHau. 1580.

in Les Ecréhous: Le Maître Ile; shown in maps 1867, 1894.

in Les Minquiers: Le Maître or La Maîtresse Ile; do. In the two latter examples the definitive article should be La.

**Maitland.** surname.

in **C**: Maitland (Manor); 10D2; home of Jean Frs. Cabot, who in 1877 m. Mary de Veulle. Previously Le Manoir d'Elie, ment. in 1479 PLF.

in **H**: Maitland, Mont au Prêtre; 7C2.

in **J**: le Clos de Maitland, (J. 1069); 7A1.

**Maître.** v. Maistre.

**Maîtrerie.** v. Maistre.

**Maîtresse.** v. Maistre.

**Mal.** (illness).

F. fr. Lat. malus (bad).

in **B**: La Chambre du Mal des Portes, pres. a creek with a difficult entrance; an inlet shown in 1844 map W of La Rosière; 8C2. FLM. says La Chambre du Mât which records a shipwreck.

**Malade.** (sick).

F. malade; Pr. malapte; ML. male habere (to be in poor condition).

in **Mt**: La Malade, rock in St. Catherine's Bay. 4D.

in Les Ecréhous: Malade, a rock.

**Malais.**

in **G**: Feodum ès Malais, error for Malet qv. held by Guills. de la Hougue; Ext. 1331.

**Mal Appareillé.** (ill-clad, ill-matched).

F. appareiller (to match, prepare, dress); Pr. aparelhar; It. apparecchiare; F. pareil (equal), formed fr. a dim. of Lat. par (equal).

in **B**: le Clos de la Rue Carrée ou de Mal Appareillé, (V4), for Thos. Roze, AB. 1786, (B. 48).

**Malassis.** (ill-sited).

F. mal (badly) and assis, fr. Lat. assidere, (seated); in JNF. the awkward finger, that next to the little finger, was called malachis by mothers and nurses. The name occurs in a field in (L), and in Malassis Mill, unhappily sited because it had no mill-pond of its own and was always short of water; and being on the parish boundary was in chronic doubt where its loyalties lay.

in **L**: le closset de Mal assis, MGib. 1548. 1605; recurring as le Clos de Mallasis, Fief du Roi, nr. Les Aix and the parish boundary, MGib. 1702; and as le Clos de Malassis (V5), Ph. Anley, AL. 1718.

in **S**: Le Moulin Mal-Assis, or Stephens' Mill, 7C4; ment. as molendinum domini Regis de Malassis 1309; Malassis 1328, 1349; molendinum de Mal Assis, Malassis 1331; Malassis 1484; le pré de Gyon Ahier, près le moulin de Malassis, 1613, through which passed the boundary of the Fiefs Mont Néron and Grainville; ten cartloads made by the tenants of Fief du Roi in (S) for le Moulin de Malassie, bel. to de La Cloche, who in this matter submits to Ph. Vivian, Prévôt du Roi en St. Sauveur; shown as Moulin Malacie in Plee's map 1817; and as Stephens' Mill by Noury 1885.

**Malefamer.** (of bad repute).

F. malfamé (ill-famed), fr. Lat. fama (reputation).

in **G**: le chemyn de Malefamer, la frerie de Saint Nicolas; ment. in a contrat of 1395; (BSJ. 1916, p. 193; 1956, p. 395).

**Malerchie.** v. Malherchie.

**Malestroit.** (inconveniently narrow).

F. étroit (narrow); OF. estrait; OE. strait; Pr. estreit; Lat. strictus (drawn tight).

in **O**: Le Malestroit, (V1¼), F. Le Brun; PRO. 1904–11, but apparently the Le Brun family pronounced it Lé Mathaïtchet v. Maresquet.

**Malet, Mallet.** surname; locative, **La Maletière, Malletière, Mailletière, Maltière.**

recorded as Malet 1180, to Malet, Mallet, Mallett of the present day and prob. Malais qv.

in **C**: le petit Clos du Mallet, adjoining le Clos du fond du val, partage Dumaresq; MO. 1608. le Clos de Mallet (C. 116).

in **G**: Le Fieu de Malet, ès Malets, La Malletière; a grant to the fam. Malet, not of Cotentin or Bessin; with sub-fief au Sauter; ment. as feodum de terra sua quam tenuit Robertus Malet in Geresey (while his son was hostage in England), LC. 1223; ment. as Feodum Malet 1274, 1309; Malletis 1528; Maltyear 1607; Malet 1645; de la Maltière 1668; also spelt Mailletière, Mallière (DLX).

La Maltière House, or La Maison, Le Manoir des Prés or Les Prés Manor, (OJH. 178; Payne, p. 313); 11A3; home of the Malets from 1170; rebuilt 1635; when it was known as La Maltière, La Cloche recording in 1635 that Pain "bastit la neuve maison de la Maltière", and in 1650 mentioning "sa maison de Mallet des praies", (BSJ. 1890, pp. 468. 501); 1907, p. 215; known as La Maltière des Prés 1650; and as La Maison de Payn in partage of 5 Oct. 1658 of the brothers Ph. and



Frs. Payn, when fields Clos de la Fontaine, de la Porte, de la Pelote (G. 210A) are listed; une maison neuve à la Malletière is ment. 1663; it was a Payn home 17–18th cent., and is shown as “Pains” 1689, 1756.

It had a chapel; v. Presbytère.

It had a seigneurial mill, the revenue of which was granted to L'Abbesse de Caen by William the Conqueror 1080; ment. as molendinum Malet 1309; separated from the fief before 1433; called le moulin foulereis, 15th cent.; called le moulyn Malet in RMT. c1510; and Le Moulin de Malet ou des Prés 1689, 1756, ou Pains 1783.

It had fields: le Pré Malet, (G. 236); le petit Jardin de la Maltière (V2¼), ment. in partage Clem. Jean de Quetteville in MHau.; and les costils de la Malletière, ment. in ERO. 10. 1590.

La Rue des Maltières, Malletières; 11A2–3.

Le Mont Mallet, N of the estate; ment. in GP. in le pendant Godfray sur les Monts Mallet, for Jos. Graut. Les Monts Mallet at Les Prés, MHau. 1588.

Les Maltières Fm.

le Clos de Mallet, Fief du Roi, MRS. 1586.

Le Pré d'Edouard Mallet, fief de la Reine, MRS. 1706.

Les Petits Clos des Monts Mallet. Bought by Hilgrove Turner from T. Ingle, 1848. Perhaps in (G).

in **Mt**: La Chasse Mallet, road; 4C4.

le Clos de Mallet, (Mt. 137. 396. 716).

le grand Clos Malet, (Mt. 673), adjoining le petit Clos Malet, (S. 188); 7D2; shown as le Clos de Mallet, Fieu de la haute Queruée ès Diervaulx et Fieu Petran, MPer. 1638; v. under VF. below.

AMt. 1701 gives a galaxy, as yet unravelled: le Clos de Mallet (V7¼) Ph. Gaudin; le Clos de Mallet (V5¼), Catherine Maret; le Clos de Mallet (V4), de Malet du Voest (V4), Jean Collas; le Clos (V2¼) et petit Clos (V2¼) de Mallet au pourportant du Clos de Brouillard, Geo. Bandinel; le cõtil de Mallet (V1), Jean Badier; le cõtil Mallet (V¼), Edmond Beaugüé; le pré, partie du Clos de Mallet (V1½), Ph. Gaudin.

PRMt. gives, in VE: le Clos de Mallet, P. Amy, ?Rosedale, 1865, shown for Anna Amy in VRé, 1899; in VF, le grand Clos de Mallet, (Mt. 673), F. N. de Quetteville, 1861; le Clos Mallet et Les Marettes, (V9¼), T. Laffoley, 1865; in VQ, le Jardin et Clos de Mallet etc., F. C. Gruchy, Les Carrières; in VRoz, le Clos de Mallet, Ph. Pallot, 1865, sold to Wm. Lemprière, Seigneur de Rozel.

in **O**: part of Le Mallet, (O. 1626).

in **S**: le petit Clos de Mallet, (V4½), (S. 188), and le grand Clos Mallet, (V9½), part in (S), part (Mt. 673) above; at Champ Colin; advt. 1973; 7D2.

**Maletoine, Maletoisie.** v. Mal y tourne.

**Malfaverie, Malfavière.** (a place of inferior beans).

cf. favière; Lat. fabalia (dry beanstalks), which were valuable feed for horses and sheep.

in **Mt**: le Cõtil de Malfavière, (Mt. 696), (V4), nr. Beaulieu; 11A2. land E of le chemin de Malefavier sold by Thos. Bethun to Thome Saibe, Sarbe or Stube, in MHau. 1395; TG. 1601 gives, le petit desert que tient Frs. Le Ray à Malle Fabvière; le costil de Malfavière ment. as forfeited by Catherine Bertram, v. Extt. 1668, 1749. La Rue de Malfavière, chemin à pied, 1837. Ment. in AG. 1804, at Faldouet, for Jean Le Lièvre, later Chs. Le Boutillier; in sale contract for Beaulieu, La Rue de Malfaverie stated to be the road from Faldouet to the harbour, 1839, now has steps and paving, is E of Beaulieu.

in **G**: le Clos de la Rue de Malfavière, AG. 1708. This lane is the G. boundary with Mt. see above.

**Malfiliâtre.** (a bad stepson).

cf. filliâtre.

unlocated: a certain “vavassoria et tenementum” held by “certain men called Malfiastri” was restored to the Abbesse de Caen in 1221, (Cart. 411).

**Malherchie, Malherchy, Malhercy, Malerchie.** (apparently land badly harrowed).

F. herser, JNF. hërchi (to harrow); F. herse, JNF. hërche, ML. hersia (a harrow), whence Eng. hearse.

in **G**: le Clos de Malherchy, VRue; ment. as le Clos de Malherchie 1713, when it bel. to a Dumaresq, (BSJ. 1905, p. 364); shown for Jn. Amy in GL. 1841, and for Ph. Horman in TG. 1851; in Godf. 1849 J. Horman has a house in (G. 818), no longer there; le Clos de Malherchy and other fields, tog. (V16¼), nr. La Hougue Bie, advt. 1963. (G. 835).

in **H**: in 1518 Guill. Dauverne sells to Thos. Gosselin un camp de terre lying at Malhercy; le Clos de Malerchie ment. in partage, Mess. 1594; and Le Mont Millais en Malherchie, Fief du Buisson, et sur le Fief de St. Ouen en St. Sauveur plus loin, 1617.

**Malitourne.** v. Mal y tourne.

**Mallet, Malletière.** v. Malet.

**Mallièrè.** meaning uncertain, poss. from a Norman surname.

note (1). F. mallier (a shaft-horse); (2). F. OF. maillet, Pr. malhet, Eng. mallet, Lat. malleus (a hammer); (3). OF. mallière (a marl-pit or quagmire).

in **H**: le rocher appellé Les Mallières; AdE. 1777.

in **L**: le grand Clos de la Mallière, Fief du Roi; MGib. 1751.

**Mallo.** v. Malo.

**Malmarchie.** surname.

originating as a nickname (expensive), mal-marchie being the opposite of F. à bon marché, JNF. à bouõn marchi (cheap); F. marché, JNF. marchi (market, price); OF. marchet; Pr. mercat; Lat. mercatus (trade); recorded as Malmarchie 1200; Malmarchie 1309.

in **H**: tenementum Malmarchie, tenementum Willielmi Malmarchie, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200, (Cart. 418); Malmarchie, in AR. 1309.

**Malnori**, surname,

originating as a nickname (undernourished); written Mannuris in 1274; Malnori 1309; les Maus Nourris 1331; fr. F. mal (ill), nourri (nourished); cf. OF. norrice, Lat. nutrix (a nurse), fr. nutrire (to feed). The surname Nori occurs 1309; Nourri 1331; Nourry, Norry 15th. cent; cf. Eng. surname Norris, Norreys, which may be fr. OF. noreis (a northerner), or nourri (well-fed); cf. Nourri.

in **Mt**: escaeta de Feodo Ammanuris, Ext. 1274; repeated in AR. 1309 as the escheat of Malnori, who was hanged; Ext. 1331 gives, "Guillelmus Trotostney pro una boveta quam tenet de Feodo Coulissat et Feodo es Maus Nourris.

**Malo, Mallo, Mallon, Mallot, Maslot, Masloy**. pers. and surname.

recorded as surname, Manlo 1274; de Maslou 1299; Mallon, Malowe c1340; Malo 1411–1528; Mallo 1607, 1668; JNF. Mâlo; note Johannes and Guillelmus Malo, Rectors of (T), 1411, 1437, (Cart. 1331); St. Malo's name was prob. Maclovius or Maclivus; Malo or Maclivus (ob. 577) was one of three rulers contending for supremacy in Brittany; succeeded by his son Waroc, who united Armorican Britons against the Franks, (J. Morris, "The Age of Arthur", p. 254).

in **G**: La Rue Malo, 11C1; cf. la terre de Jean Cornet sur les vaulx de la Rue au Masloy, Fief du Roi, MHau. 1555; La Pièce de la Rue Mallon, sold by Jean Regnault fs. Augustin to Martin Pain fs. Thomas MRS. 1609. nr. (G. 406). La Rue Maslo, Bertram inheritance, MRS. 1646 and La Maison de la Rue Malo, sold by Marie Amy to Guill. Le Boulanger 1762; this house is evident in Rich. 1795 and Godf. 1849, in (G. 362) now called Roselands, also, le Jardin de la Rue Malo, VMr, for H. Godfray, GL. 1841.

in **H**: La Rocque Mallo, (?H. 1117), Fief de Mèlèches, ment. 1613. Les Mâlots, Les Mâlos, Surville cemetery.

le Clos du Grand et Petit Mallot for Philippe Le Cornu in 1813, and same names for Philippe Le Cour jr. Fief de Bellozanne. FLM says orally Mâlots.

in **L**: le Clos de Mallo, or St. Malo, (L. 193); 6B2; ment. as (V2¼) in MS. Le Hardy of St. Germain, 1702; and as (V4) in terres que le Roi possède in Ext. (1668) 1815; v. also Ext. 1749, p. 73.

in **T**: Philipot Galychen, pour la messon es Malos; RMt. c1510.

Le Creux Malo, Mâlo, at Rozel. MHau. 1595.

unlocated: le Clos de Maslot, (V1½), partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729.

**Malorey**. (a man of evil omen), a nickname.

OF. malorè, maloret, maleurè (of ill-omen, unlucky), fr. mal (bad) and Lat. augurium (augury, omen); cf. F. de mauvais augure (ill-starred); recorded as surname in England as Maloret, Mallorei, Mallory from 1086; in Jersey, as Mallor 1582, Malorè 1718, Maloret.

in **L**: Malorey Manor, in (L. 550); 6A4. 6B3; no fief is recorded, and the use of "manor" is odd; Les Charrières Malorey is the hill leading to and past it. It is recorded in MCol. c1387, when Thos. Brasdefer was Bailiff, Guillimyn de Garris of Guernsey sold to Sire Pierre Payn "le manoir de Malorey"; in 1567 Laurens Hamptonne was awarded by the court "La meson de Falle", Fief du Roi, which may have been another name for Malorey; the field to the S of Malorey, (L. 704), is le Clos Hamptonne; in 1579, la maison et heritages de Malorey occur; his surname is not revealed, but may have been Hamptonne; in 1582 Ed. Hamptonne sen., sells to the children of Nicollas Hamptonne all he inherited from Henry Hamptonne, except a small piece of land "from the gardens of the house which used to belong to Henry, called Mallor, called La Cannevière, ... 8ft. wide ... for climbing or descending to the said Maison de Mallor, beside the said Cannevière"; this might be (L. 576A) at Malorey Manor; maison et tènement de Maloret ment. 1599, (BSJ. 1908, p. 258); le Clos de Malorè, (V4), shown for Jean Remon ca. ux. in AL. 1718; La Maison de Maloret occupied by Ph. Caillet, 1731.

**Malpezière**. (?land which lies heavy).

F. peser (to lie heavy); Lat. pensare (to weigh); land sodden by rain is called la terre pèsante. JNF. la terre pèsante.

in **J**: le Clos de Malpezière, (J. 682), and le Clos de la Rue des Bois ou de Malpezière, (J. 776), sometimes spelt Malperière; this land often changed hands; in partage 1632 of Jean Le Sebirel, inherited by his son Jacques (note J. 755 or 775), le Clos de Jacques); in 1763 Jacques Le Sebirel sells to Pierre Le Quesne; in 1787, resigned to Jean Le Sebirel; in 1835, Eliz. Le Sebirel, née Laurens, sells to Mary Langlois, née Le Marquand; PRJ. 1904 shows it in VN, as le Clos de la Malperière (V5¼), or de la Malpezière (V6½), for Peter Falla, Les Issues.

**Maltière**. v. Malet.**Mal y tourne, Malitourne, Malitoine, Malitorne, Maletoisie, Malin Tourne**. (misshapen).

pronounced ma y touønne, mal y tourne could mean "bad luck changes there", or "bad luck there continues"; F. malitorne means deformed, misshapen, awkward, the name could have this meaning, or perhaps be an echo of some farmer's change for the better, or of the reverse of an invader.

in **J**: field Le Mal y tourne, (J. 450), (V2½–3), nr. Handois; ment. as Malitourne for Clem. Romeril and Richard Valpy in TJ. 1747; this Valpy had a Clos des Ruettes, and the field still belongs to Les Ruettes fm; PRJ. gives, in VN, Le Maletoisie, Malitoine, (V3¾) for J. S. Arthur, Les Ruettes, 1904, 1909; le Clos Maris tourne, (V4½), 1915; Le Maletoisie, (V3½), Les Ruettes, 1915. Orally le ma'y touønne. Le Malin Tourne, (J. 451).

in **L**: La Ruette de malitourne, fief de la hougueboeste, Esnouf, 1621.

This is the same as La Rue de Hèrupe dividing J. and L.

Le Malin tourne is the westernmost part of (L. 463), always so called because its boundary twists and turns, the owner explains: also called Le Clos de Moulin Tourne, qv. Tourne.

unlocated: le Clos de Malitorne, (V5), containing an abreuvement à l'eau; MRem. 1709.

**Malzard**. surname; locative **La Malzarderie, Mazalderie**.

recorded as Malesarz 1227; Malesars, Le Malesars 1255–1331; Malzard from 1668; intermediate

forms, Maleshars, Malezars, Malsars, Malzars; the early forms may suggest an origin in *essarté*, v. *essart*. The name occurs most frequently in (J). In Normandy it is believed to mean *le lépreux*. in J: field La Malzarderie, (J. 928); poss. among the lands held in TJ. 1747 by Thos. Malzard, VN, which included *les courtils d'Elie Mauger et le clos de Gehanne celui du ouest*; shown in PRJ. 1906 as La Malzarderie.

**Mance, Manche.** (sleeve, indicating a narrow strip of land) F. *manche*, JNF. *manche*, fr. Lat *manicae*.

in O: La Mance, Les Mances (O. 1040, 1041) at Millais.  
at sea: La Manche (the English Channel).

**Mancelle.** (? the chain joining the hames of a horse-collar to the shafts) F. *mancelle* (tug-chain, pole-chain) or from OF. *manicle* (hand-cuff).

in O: Le Fieu des Douze Mancelles, sub-fief of Morville and Robillard, on the Morville boundary at Trodez, ment. 1619. The name implies that twelve hame-chains or hand-cuffs were the rent of the fief.

**Manène, Manaine.** meaning unsure.  
poss. connected with F. *milieu*, JNF. *mitan* (middle).

in Les Dirouilles; La Manène, Fa. a rock in the middle of a passage called La Maine or Le Mitan.

**Manestrel.** meaning unknown.  
prob. pl. of *marêtret* for *maresquet*.

in O: camp es Feugueriaux au voest des Manestreaux, fief Haubert, nr. L'Amiral. MPer. 1654.

**Manette.** v. *Marette*.

**Mangais.** v. *Menguy*.

**Mangeuse.** (the devourer, one who engulfs).  
fem. of F. *mangeur* (eater), fr. Lat *manducare* (to chew).

in J: Les Mangeuses, nr. cliffs W of Sorel 2A.

at sea: La Grande Mangeuse, a rock S of Victoria Harbour, 10C1. in 1581 Helier Hamptonne, and in 1589 Edouard Hamptonne, were in trouble for taking *vraic* from this rock before it had been declared open for *vraicing*; in 1649 Sir Geo. de Carteret was permitted to take *vraic* here, in compensation for the loss of his *pêcherie* at La Vraquièrre rock, qv. destroyed by storms.

**Mangre, Mange.** meaning uncertain.  
poss. for F. *mangeur* (devourer) or fr. Icel. *mangari*, Eng. *monger*, (a dealer, trader).

in Les Dirouilles; Mangre ès Dards, a rock; Fa. error for Mange ès Dards.

**Maniard, Magniard.** surname.  
recorded as *Maynere* 1309; intermediate forms *Magynard*, *Maniart*, *Manner*, *Manyard*, *Mesnard*; either meaning a man from Maine, Mayenne, or fr. Teut. roots meaning strength-hardy. Priests named Nicollas and Thomas Maniard recorded 1497 and 1551.

in G: le petit Clos de Maniard, VRue, for Ed. Jutize; and Jean Amy, au cotil du clos de la Francheville. . . son jardin de Manyard . . . messières. . . le petit clos devant l'huis Jean Payn; TG. 1601; le Sillon de dessus le Champ Magniard, AG. 1708.

in Mt: AMT. 1701 gives La Croix Maniard (v. Croix and Laurens), and Le Clos de la Croix Maniard, (V2½), for Jacques Messervy. Le Petit Clos du Manyard, Fief du Roi, MHau. 1581.

unlocated: *rente due on l'heritage de Maniard*, MO. 1668.

**Mannaie.** prob. *manna*.  
F. *manne*, (manna or a two-handled basket); *mannée* (the contents of such). Of Teut. origin. In the example below this word has been corrupted to *monnaie* qv.

in O: La Ruette de la Mannaie, des Mannaies, fr. Rue Freüle to Le Mont; beside it are fields La Monnaie, (O. 1034) and field L.amanee (V4½) Uplands, Le Mont. Clos appelé La Manée for Le Gresley, 1762. PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VML, Le Clos de la Monnaie (O. 1033) (V3¾) for J. de Caen.

**Mannatte.** meaning unknown.

in P: Les Ruettes des Mannattes.

**Mano.** v. *Manot*.

**Manoeuvre.** (manoeuvre).  
an echo of *Militia* days; F. Eng. *manoeuvre*; OF. *manovre*; Lat. *manuopera* (works done by hand).

in B: le champ des Manoeuvres, S of La Mielle Simon, nr. La Moye House. PRB. Le camp des Manoeuvres, N of La Route Orange, nr. Red Houses.

**Manoir.** (a manor, originally the home of a fief holder.) In Jersey the residence of the Seigneur of a fief.

F. OF. *manoir*; JNF. *magni*; Norm. *manet*; Pr. *maner*; Eng. *manor*; ML. *manerium* fr. Lat. *manere*

(to dwell); Gk. μένειν *menein*, to remain. Not every fief had a manor house; for those which had see the relevant fief.

in **C**: in the middle ages, St. Clement's Priory was ranked as a royal manor; "manerium, manier, maner Sti. Clementis" 1305-08, (Cart. 82-4. 89); "Rex habet manerium Sti. Clementis", later called Le Fief du Prieur, AR. 1309.

Samarès Manor occurs thus: "Petrus de Sto. Elerio tenet manerium suum de (Saumareys)" 1309; "Guillelmus de St. Hyllario tenet manerium de Saumareis" 1331.

in **H**: a manor is noted in 1200, but given no name, in the phrase "bovena manerii" (translated l'étéble du manoir), or "boneta manerii (here note OF. OE. bonet, Lat. boneta (a bonnet, or a small defensive earthwork), (Cart. 418; AR. 1309, p. 236).

in **J**: le grand Clos du Manoir (de St. Jean La Hougue Boëte), (J. 430. 440).

in **L**: "manerio Regis", held by one Bertyn in Ext. 1274.

in **M**: "wreccum maris quod Ingeramus de l'urnet habere debet apud manerium suum de Rosel"; I.C. 1226.

in **My**: le Clos du Manoir (Les Colombiers), (My. 316-8); 2C1; shown for Ph. Robert in PRMy. 1834; ment. in PRMy. 1801; shown as (V4) for Ph. Le Boutillier in PRMy. 1883; there is the site of a house in (My. 330).

in **O**: maner, maneur de Saint Ocu, RC. 1515; La Rue du Manoir, fr. La Croix du Manoir to la Cache ès Fresnes, 5B2. manoir de Vincheles, RC. 1515; le manyer (de Vinchelez de Haut), ment. in PL.F. 1479.

the Priory and lands of Lecq became a royal manor after the dissolution of the Alien Priors, 1413; but even before that it was called "manerium de La Wik", 1215-54, (Cart. 60).

Le Manyi, name given to the so called Manoir de la Breccquette; a large expanse of rock off L'Étacq.

in **P**: le Clos du Manoir (La Hague), Home Fm.

Le Mont Manoir, for R. Beaumont Pipon of Beaumont House. VSN, PRP, 1880. (P. 863). House built in about 1810 by Captain P. Pipon, RN. No explanation has been found for the name of this field.

in **S**: le grand Clos du Manoir (Maufant), (S. 13).

in **T**: Les Vieux (ou Grands) Manoirs (T. 1075), also called Le Grand Manoir, on site of Old Trinity Manor, is shown as le Clos des Vieux Manoirs in the fields of Trinity Manor Fm. 1820; and Les Petits Manoirs (T. 1090), on the Trinity road, also called Le Vièrs Manniers.

**Manot, Mano.** meaning unknown.

poss. for Manon, the JNF. pet-name for Marie.

in **M**: le Clos Mano, (Ml. 739); shown in AMT. 1701 as le Clos et Jardin de Manot (V5¼), for Jean Badier, obtained from the late Abr. Le Maistre; v. Maret; shown in PRMl. in VE, as le Clos de Mano, (V4¼), with le Jardin de Mano, for E. Le Brun, Le Prè.

**Manquais, Le Manquais.** surname; locative, La Manquesserie.

recorded as Le Manques 1607; Le Manquais 1668, 1749.

in **B**: le Clos de La Manquesserie, for J. Le Petevin dit Le Roux; AB. 1670.

in **G**: le Clos du Manquais, (V5½); ment. in AG. 1804 for Clem. Renouf, later Ph. Le Sueur.

unlocated: Le Fieu Manque (sic); DLX.

**Manque.** v. Manquais.

**Manquesserie.** v. Manquais.

**Mans.** (a homestead and land belonging to a fief).

F. OF. Eng. OE. *manse* (a feudal dwelling with land attached; later used especially of the residence of a clergyman); ML. *mansa*, *mansum*, fr. Lat. *manere* (to dwell), cf. *manoir*. It has been quaintly but erroneously suggested, (BSJ. 1940, p. 36), that the following entries refer to bees-eggs.

in **B**: Les Mans seem to have been a group of homesteads belonging to the Franc Fief of St. Brelade; le Clos des Mans, nr. (B. 897) is ment. 1644; we find today a field Les Mans (V5), Franc Fief Fm; 6C3; Les Mans (B. 892), nr. Pont Marquet, with Les Mans (B. 859), le Clos des Mans, de la Rue (B. 860) at Le Coin; with La Route des Mans between them, 9A1; S of this, Les Grands Mans (V5½) et La Dominiquerie (B. 831A), Fief du Roi, W of Belle Vue, ment. in sale by Jas. Seale to Frs. Maret, Avranches, in MHau. 1752. Ment. in MHau. 1733 AG.

AB. 1786 has a group of entries relating to Les Mans in the Le Coin area; Les Mans (V5¼), Ph. Payn; le Clos des Mans, Thos. Pipon; le Clos des Mans de la Rue (V4½), Jean Le Touzel; Les Mans du milieu et le sommier (V4¼), Jean Le Touzel; le Clos des petits Mans (V4), Tho. Pipon; Les Mans, Frs. de Lecq.

**Maques.**

in **C**: Le Havre ès Maques, W of Le Hocq.

**Mâraïne, MARRAINE.** (godmother).

F. *marraine* (godmother);

in **O**: Les Mâraïnes, area of rock off L'Étacq, near smaller group named Le Mârringnon.

**Marais.** (marshy land).

F. *marais*; JNF. *mathais*; OF. *maresq*, *mareis*; Eng. marsh; *mersc* (wet ground); ML. *mariscus*, *marensis*; fr. Lat. *mare* (sea, lake); cf. *mare*; a name of wide distribution; some examples:

in **B**: Les Marais, Grands Marais; the area embracing (B. 383-9. 392-395. 356-61. 454); 8A4.

Le Marais Marquand, (B. 391); 8A4.

Le Marais du Val, meadows and fields (B. 312. 315); 8B3.

Le Marais de la Commune, area E of La Pulente, including (B. 173-7), with le petit Marais de la Commune, including (B. 166, 184-6).

in **G**: Les Marais, appearing in Ext. 1274 as "de Marisco".

La Vingtaine des Marais.

le Clos des Marais, (G. 266); ment. in TG. 1851.

field Les Marais, (G. 355).

le Maresq de Grouville, common land in dispute re the use of, MHau. 1588.

Le Prè des Marais, Fief du Roi, bought by Hilgrove Turner, 1863.

Le Marais à La Cocque; ment. in maison et terre près Marais au Cocq, 1666; John Gallichan lived there c1835.

in **L**: le Clos Maresq, du Maresq, MHau. 1587, 1589.

in **Mt**: Les Marais, appearing in Ext. 1274 in "in marisco Sti. Martini".

in **My**: Les Marais hamlet, with four farms, (OJH. 179); 201; Les Marais, now Meadow Court, has a wayside cross-head and base; it was an Arthur home in 18th cent.; now Le V. dit Durell, through de Gruchy.

in **O**: La Route du Marais; ID3.

in **P**: Le Mathais de St. Pierre or Goose Green Marsh. (P. 989).

unlocated: le Clos Marais, Marès de Haut. MHaut. 1706. 1708.

**Maraquet.** v. Maresquet.

**Maraudin.** (marauder, tramp).

JNF. maraüder (to prowl the lanes); F. maraud (rascal, pilferer); OF. marir (to stray around).

in **O**: PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VGC, Les Marauidins, Le Marauidines, Les Mourondins, (V1¼), Val de la Mare, for J. Le Brun; but note Morandins (O. 1628).

**Maraval.** meaning uncertain.

poss. meaning "that which leads down to Les Mars"; cf. aval, Mars, Ruaval; Maraval is the name of villages in Hérault, Tarn, France, FLM.

in **G**: La Rue de Maraval, a lane leading from Grouville main road to Les Mars.

in **My** and **P**: Le Costil Maraval, Fief des Vingt Livres, MHau. 1546.

**Marc.** (a mark), in one sense or another.

cf. merq. mèrque; and St. Marc.

?in **P**: le sommier de la pièce du Marc; and pièce des champs du Marc; partage Le Brun; MPer. 1727.

**Marchand, Le Marchand, Le Marquand.** surname, (the merchant); fem. une **Merquande**; locative, **La Marquanderie**, qv.

recorded as Mercator 1299; Le Marchaant, Marchaunt, Markaunt, Marcheand 14th cent.; Le Marcant, Marchant, Lemerquant 15th cent.; current as Le Marchand and Le Marquand; fr. F. marchand; OF. marchant; OE. marchand; Eng. merchant; It. mercante; Lat. mercator. fr. mercari (to trade).

in **B**: Le Marais Marquand, or Grand Marais, (B. 391).

La Marquanderie, v. Marquanderie.

in **G**: Richard Hubert, ses feugereaux du Marchand, VRq; TG. 1601.

in **H**: une vregie de terre en deux pieches...ou (au) feu Perrot le Marcheant, 1391, (BSJ. 1893, p. 220).

in **L**: le Jardin de Marquand, (L. 866. 869).

in **Mt**: le Clos Marquand, (Mt. 733); cf. le Clos de Rauline et le Clos du Marquand (V8¼), Thos. Lempière ca. ux; AMt. 1701; shown in VE, PRMt. 1889, as le Clos de Marquand (V4¼), for E. Le Brun, Le Prè.

in **O**: le Clos du Marquand, (O. 527).

le Clos Marquand, (O. 607).

le Clos du Marquand, (O. 775), au voest du Clos du Py, in aveux, MVdeH. c1692; ment. as le Clos du Marquand in TO. 1721.

Le Mont au Marquand, ment. in MO. 1780; known later as Le Mont Matthieu Le Marquand, then Le Mont Matthieu; le Chemin du Mont Merquand, Fief de St. Ouen, ment. in sale of land nr. (O. 1724–1728) to Nicollas Le Brun in 1703.

in **P**: le Clos Marquand, (P. 350). Le Costil du Marquand, E of La Commune: MHag. 1759.

le Clos de Guille Le Marquand, ment. in MO. 1619.

in **T**: le Clos du Marquand, (V1½), Fief de Dièlment; MNec. 1672.

**Marche.** (boundary, border).

F. OF. marche; Eng. march; ML. marca; OE. mearc (border); in the item below Ber, the surname Le Ber, or poss. JNF. bèr (rock).

in **My**: le Clos de Ber et de la Marche, (V7½), for G. Skelton; VN; PRMy. 1883.

**Marché.** (market).

F. marché; JNF. marchi; OF. marchet; Pr. mercat; Eng. mart; market; Lat. mercatus (trade).

in **H**: Le Vieux Marché. Le Vièr Marchi, The Old Market, now known as The Royal Square, St. Helier; it once had a market cross, La Croix du Marché, (DLX).

La Maison du Marché, ment. in aveux SRMel. 1746 as bel. to Amice Marett, with land between le chemin du pied du Mont de la Ville et Le Marché Publique, et au ouest de la maison de Abr. Aubin... et son clos ou jardin du val; a similar entry in AMel. 1700 shows that the house was held by Abr. Aubin, but bel. to Jean Le Gallais, who also had a Clos du Val. L'ancien Marché on place publique SRMel. 1821.

**Marchi.** v. Marché.

**Mare.** (marsh, pool, pond, puddle).

F. mare; JNF. mathe; Eng. mere; OE. mere (lake, sea); W. mor; Lith. marės; Icel. marr; ML. mara (marae, and other possessions of Mont St. Michel Abbey, are ment. in LC. 1236); Lat. mare (the sea). One of the commonest of place-names, with derivative forms; marais (marsh, swamp); JNF. mathais; OF. maresc, maresq, maresque, marrec, (note recently introduced surname Le Marrec),

marcisé; Eng. marsh; Of. marësh; marais; merse (wet ground); Teut. marsch; ML. mariscus, marenensis. Marc forms the dims. maret, maret, marette, marret; marais has the dims. maresquet, maréquet, maraquet; marestrait.

Surnames meaning of the marsh, living by the pool, are widespread; de la Mare, recorded as de Mara 1180–1309, de Lamara 1331; des Mares 1272–1307; Maret qv. recorded as Maret 1274, de Maret, with fem. form La Marcise 1309, Maret 1295–1528, Marret 1607, Maret 1668; Dumaresq, recorded from 1299; and these in turn create many field-names; note also JNF. Mathien (marien), (a dweller at La Mare, Ste. Catherine).

in C: masura de La Mare, 1363. 1381, (Cart. 71–77).

la pièce de la Mare. MHau. 1597.

La Platte Mare, buttant sur la Mare de Samarès; Seale property, MHau. 1733–46.

Sablon... dedans... la plate mare, between La Grande Mare de Samares and la terre du benefice (C. 88, 100), Helier Cornet, 1682.

La Grande Marre, (V38½); TSam. 1754.

La Mare au Hagüée, (C. 278).

in G: grevercia des Mares; Fxl. 1331.

La Mare Carrel, AG. 1780. La Rocque. La Mathé Carré nr. Platte Rocque.

La Mare au Feuvre, nr. Platte Rocque.

La Mare au Gros, Gras; S of La Montée de la Platte Rocque.

le Clos de bas des Mares, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1624. (G. 616).

La Mare au Prêtre, Fief de L'Aumône, VRq, (G. 598. 639), the N strip of which is Le Passage, qv; ment. in, deux camps buttant sur la Mare au prestre, MCol. 1648; GL. 1841 gives La Mare au Prêtre, for Frs. Mallet, and le champ du Prêtre for Helier Le Rougetil and Thos. Fillet, (in Godf. 1849, H. Le Rougetil is in (G. 616) and F. Mallet is S of Martello no. 2); ment. in TG. 1851 for Geo. Mallet.

le Clos des Mares et Clos du Puits Mahaut, réunis, (V2½), Beechwood, now Rock View, 1949.

in H: La Mare Badier qv.

in J: La Mare Balaam. v. Balaam. La Marbalan for Marie Hocquard 1830.

La Rue de la Mare des Prés, 3A3; TJ. 1747 gives, à la Mare des Prés, VN, nr. Highcliff, for Josué Hoton and Thos. Malzard.

La Platte Mare, ?(J. 929), VN, for Elie Perrée, TJ. 1747, with le Clos du bout de la Mare, for Clem. Hoton.

in L: le Clos de La Mare, (L. 305); cf. Clos Julian (L. 268).

Les Camps Mares, land of Ph. Lorans; AMel. 1700.

le Jardin de la Mare, Jean Le Maistre; AL. 1718.

in M: La Mathe Ste. Catherine, bay and beach; whence JNF. Mathien (a dweller in this area).

les deux courtils des Mares Perchard, (V6¼), Jean Collas; AMt. 1701.

la pièce des Mares, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1610.

La Mare, hamlet round Le Moulin de la Perrelle and Martello Tower.

le Mont de la Mare, the hill up to Chaumière de l'Orme.

AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos des Mares (V5¼), Aug. Le Boulanger; (V3¼), Jean Alexandre; (V4¼), Clem. Dolbel; (V3½), Jean Collas; (V3¼) Jean Noel; (V3), Thos. Dolbel; (V2½), Ph. Nicolle; also, le Prè de la Mare (V5), Josué Amy; le Jardin des Mares (V2¼), Sam. Le Four; le camp du milieu des Mares (V¼), Jean Coignard.

PRMt. gives, in VQ, le Clos des Mares (V2), J. Cabot 1889; le Clos des Mares, on La Rue des Reines, Ph. Payn 1865; le Jardin des Mares (V3½), F. C. Gruchy, Les Carrières; Le Côté des Mares (Mt. 297).

Other field-names include: le Clos des Mares (Mt. 270B), (Mt. 408–409); le Clos des Mares, or Poires (Mt. 276); le Jardin des Mares (Mt. 491), (marshy land here). La Montée de la Mare, slip at St. Catherine's.

in My: La Mare à Madame (the Virgin Mary); E side of Grève de Lecq.

le Clos sur le Mare, (My. 605).

le Jardin de la Mare, (V2¼), J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms; VN; PRMy. 1883. La Mare Vineyard takes its name from this field.

in O: La Mare au Seigneur, JNF. La Mathe au Seigneur, Eng. St. Ouen's Pond, giving its name to Le Port and Le Val de la Mare; Unfredus, Presbyter de Mara, ment. in Norman Exchequer Rolls 1180, (BSJ. 1919, p. 30); half of this pond is in (P); AR. 1309, pp. 56, 251 gives, "Philippus de Carteret habet unam maram... maram sua"; shown as Sentwan Ponde by Pop. 1563; Senton poole, Mercator 1606; Sentwon Poole, Speed 1610; AdE. 1703–4 gives la Mare de St. Ouen; PRO. 1904–11, in VPC, has les Retraites joig, à la Mare de St. Ouen, (V17), in lands of St. Ouen's Manor.

Le Val de la Mare, JNF. Vaù de la Mathe, with Le Moulin de la Mare; shown as Vaute Lamer by Pop. 1563; AdE. 1602 has, laultre piece au val de la Marre; shown by Speed as Vante la mer 1610; terres de Nicolas Fondan (P) près Val de la Mare, Fief de St. Ouen, 1615; Vaux de la Mare, Mariette, 1689; le grand pré du Val de la Mare (V7½), Fief Sauvaille (P), partage, Sir J. Dumaresq 1820; SB3.

Le Port de la Mare, old name for the centre of St. Ouen's Bay; AdE. 1595–6 gives, la baye du port de la Marre; shown by Dum. as Port de la Mare, 1685; and by some 17th cent. maps as Vante Lamer (ie. Val de la Mare), SC2; AdE. 1748 has, le Port de la Mare.

le Clos de la Mare, (O. 194).

le Clos de la Mare, (V7), VGr; F. Le Feuvre; PRO. 1904–11.

La Mare, (O. 636. 642).

La Mare de Caen, Fief de Morville; MVdeH. 1744.

La Rue de la Mare, fr. Route du Ouest to Ville la Bas.

La Rue de la Mare, fr. Grande Route de St. Ouen to Rue du Prieur.

La Rue de la Mare, or Route des Landes, fr. top of Mont du Vallet to Rue de la Pointe.

in P: Le Mont de la Mare, 5B3. SD1–2; fortifications shown in Rich. 1795; la pièce du Mont de la Mare, l'ief d'Orville et du Prieuré et dependances, MPay. 1729.

les prés de la Mare (au Seigneur), (P. 8).

in S: le Clos des Mares, VMf; hers Jean Le Geyt; AS. 1671.

in T: La Mare d'Angot; v. Angot.

La Mare fm; 7A2.

le champ de la Mare, (T. 21); surname; no pond here.

le Clos des Mares, (T. 1016).

at sea: La Mathe des Prés, off Les Landes de St. Ouen.

in Les Paréhou; areas of water named Grande, Petite and Ronde Mare; Mare Pallot; Tête de la Mare.

**Marêquet.** v. Maresquet.

**Marès.** meaning uncertain.

either a surname, not otherwise recorded; or a form of F. marais, OF. mareis; v. mare, or referring to low tide.

in **H** or **S**: le Clos de Marès, (V2), Fief de Grainville; ERO. 36. 1800.

in **L**: le Clos Marès, (V2¼), Pierre Le Maistre; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le Clos des Basses Marès. MRS. 1647.

**Maresc.** v. Maresq.

**Maresq, Maresc, Maresque, Marrec.** (marsh, swamp).

appearing in the surname Dumaresq, qv, recorded from 1299; fr. F. marais; OF. maresq; Eng. marsh; OE. maresh; merse (wet ground); Teut. marsch; ML. mariscus; fr. Lat. mare (sea, lake); cf. mare, marais.

in **G**: Feodum Inter mariscis (the fee between the marshes), AR. 1309, p. 288; prob. the same as "the great Meadow of the Marish", (V18), noted in 1607 as being S of the house of Nicolas Le Gendre; and as "the grete medowe in the bondis of the Captaync and not letyn", in Ext. 1528; un camp sur le Maresq du Roi is ment. in ERO. 10. 1590; and Le Grand Pray au Maresq (V28), in Ext. 1668.

in **H**: La Vallette Maresq; aveu hers Abr. Esnouf; AMel. 1700.

in **J**: le Clos Maresq, part of (J. 966), given as Clos Leonard Maresq, fief de la Hougue Boeste partage Huelin 1898.

in **L**: le Clos du Maresq, MGib. 1589; a small champ (V¾) within le Clos Maresq, Fief du Roi, prob. nr. La Qualité; MRem. 1597.

in **Mt**: field Le Marrec, VF; noted as very small, worked by a Breton called Marrec.

in **O**: Feodum du Maresc, ment. in Ext. 1331, when Feodum Guillelmi and Feodum Jordani du Maresc are also ment.; DLX gives le fieu Guille DUMaresq.

le Clos Maresq, for Thos. Vautier; SROR. 1800.

in **P**: le Clos Maresques, de Maresques, (P. 915); cf. le Clos Maresq, Fief du Roi, MRem. 1623.

unlocated: un camp sur le maresq Guivorin; ERO. 10. 1590.

le Clos de Maresq, (V3½), partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

le Clos de Maresq, (V¾) and (VI), partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729.

**Maresquet, Marêquet, Maraquet.** (a little marsh).

dim. of marais; v. marais, mare.

in **L**: Le Maresquet de l'aest (V2¼), du ouest (V3), Fief de la Reine, VV1, Dlles. Charlotte and Eliz. Collier, who bought this land in 1704, (BSJ. 1901, p. 390), now Bel. Royal Gardens.

in **O**: Le Maresquet, Marêquet, small quarry pond in (O. 1008), 1C2, S of La Rue de Maraquet; with La Ruette du Maresquet, fr. Rue Freûle to Le Marêquet; ment. in MVdch. 1749.

Le Maresquet, ?(O. 1457); 1D3.

Le Maresquet, (O. 1549), N of St. Ouen's Pond, La Mare au Seigneur; 5A4; bel. to heirs Robert Barbier in TO. 1721.

Le Maresquet, at L'Amiral, (O. 1855A); 5B2; PRO. 1904-11, in VGC, gives Le Maresquet (V2¼), N of L'Amiral for P. Hamon, 1853.

Clos du Maresquet, (V3½), East Lynn fm., Millais.

Le Maresquet de la Renonciation; TO. 1721.

PRO. 1904-11, in VGC, gives, Le Maresquet (V2) for F. Le Brun, Val de la Mare; and partie ouest du Maresquet (V2) for P. du Feu.

in **P**: in 1630 the Court of Fief de la Hougue d'hirvault sat "sur la vallette qui appartient à Jean le Febure, icelle vallette appellée les Maresquetz, pres et par le nord du doet qui separe ce fieu et le fieu du Roy", poss. nr. Les Franches Terres (P. 64); cf. la pièche au Maresquet, MChév. 1657; in 1673 the Court sat "proche la pièce du Maresquet appartenant à Jean Le Brun fs. Henry".

in **T**: Le Marequet sold in 1574 by Ph. Bisson fs. Perrin to Servais Le Breton fs. Ambroyse. Fief de Diélament. Possibly at Beechfield, v. BSJ. 1906 p. 35.

**Marestrait.** (a channelled marsh).

F. strié; JNF. maraitchait, Lat. striatus (channelled): FLM. believes this word to be an error for Maresquet qv.

in **O**: Le Marestrait; TO. 1721.

**Maret.** v. Maret.

**Marett, Maret, Marret.** surname, (the man from the marsh or pet name for a seafarer); fem. une **Marette, Mareise**; locative, **La Maretterie**.

v. marais, mare; recorded as Maret 1274; de Maret, with fem. form La Mareise 1309; Maret 1295-1528; Marret 1607; Marett from 1668.

in **B**: le Long Champ Maret, (B. 540).

le Clos Marett (of La Haule), (B. 916).

in **G**: les cõtils Maret, Maret and Le Mont Marett, VLv; TG. 1601.

le cõtîl de la maison de Maret, (V1), partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

les Costils Maret, au dessus de la Vallette Vicq, Fief du Roi, MCol. 1754.

in **H**: le Clos de Marett, (H. 1315); 7C2.

in **J**: Feodum Maret, ment. in Ext. 1331; part of Fief d'Ouville, and poss. the same as Feodum ad Ferons, held by Thos. Maret.

le Clos Marett, (J. 147), (J. 171).

le Clos du Ménage et du Marett, (V8), bel. to Century House; advt. 1962.

le Clos Maret, for Jean Le Moignan, VD; TJ. 1747.

le Clos de Jean Maret, VHé, in Les Sts. Germain's area, for Ph. Anley; TJ. 1747.  
 in **Mt**: le champ et le cõtil Maret, (Mt. 157. 157A), where Vincent Maret lived; cf. Cabarettes. v. Coignard.  
 le Clos Maret, (Mt. 714).  
 le Clos de Maret, (V2), formerly part of le Clos de Manot, for hers Clem. Mallet; AMt. 1701.  
 PRMt. 1861, in VRoz, gives: le champ de Maret (V1½), G. I.e Seelleur; les champs de Maret, J. Germain, Summerville; le champ de Catherine Maret (V1¼), Geo. Noel, Ville Brée.  
 in **O**: La Maretterie, sur les monts de Grantes; MPer. 1717. Fief de Morville.  
 in **T**: La Maison Maret, (OJH. 174); Maret home, 17–18th cent.  
 le Clos de Maret, avenue Jean Malzard; SRAb. 1648.  
 le Clos Maret, (T. 1230. 1253). Les Grandes Marettes (for Marettes) PRT. 1931 (T. 489).  
 unlocated: le pray du Vaux Maret; MRem. 1709.  
 le grand (V6½) et petit (V4½) Clos de Maret, partage Poingdestre; MHau. 1753.  
 le Clos de Maret, "la baille de Renaut Hosard"; MO. undated.

**Marette.** (small marsh or pool).  
 v. marais, mare, maret.

in **B**: le Long Champ Maret, Les Marettes, le champ des Marettes, (B. 540–543) in a group, 8B3; ment. for hers Ph. Seloux and mother Marguerite Le Bas, AB. 1786.  
 in **C**: le Clos des Marettes (V13), and les petites Marettes (V3), TSam. 1754; la Grand' Marette (V4½) and le Ruel de la Marette, TSam. 1608.  
 in **G**: le camp des Marettes, contrée de la Rocque, MPay. 1654; cf. le champ des Marettes (V1), for Thos. Dolbel, GV. 1685–1711; and Les Marettes (V3), for Ph. Godfray, VRq, AG. 1804, and for Thos. Bertram in GL. 1841.  
 in **H**: le Clos des Marettes, Le Champ des Marettes, both W of La Pouquelaye des Pas.  
 in **J**: Les Marettes, (V4), Hautes Croix Fm.  
 in **Mt**: Les Marettes fm., La Rue des Marettes, above Anne Port, 4C4. 4D3; with field Les Marettes (Mt. 650. 654), shown in VQ in PRMt. 1861 as le Clos des Marettes, (V5), for H. Payn, L'Abri.  
 le Clos de la Marette, (V6¼), Fief du compte (sic), prob. in Grasfort area; MSS. 1582.  
 le Clos des Marettes, Ph. Poingdestre, Chateaubriand, VF; PRMt. 1861.  
 La Rue des Marettes, W of Gorey Castle, 11B1; ment. in VF. in PRMt. 1865.  
 in **O**: le Pré et Clos des Marettes and Les Marettes du Bois (O. 567–568), with le Clos des Marettes (O. 571–2. 572A. 587), and La Rue des Marettes, fr. Haut de la Rue to Rue de la Forge; 1D4.  
 Les Marettes, or La Grande Buttière, (O. 1752).  
 in **P**: Les Marettes, area below Jubilee Hill, Le Mont du Jubilee, with La Rue à la Marette, and fields La Marette (P. 36–8. 47–9. 50A); 5D1. Le Feu è Maretz, Marez, Val de la Mare, dependance du Fief Haubert de St. Ouen. 1617.  
 Les Marettes de bas (V3½), nr. La Croix au Lion, ?(P. 640); advt. 1964.  
 le Clos Marette (V4) nr. La Rue de Louanne, ?(P. 746); advt. 1962.  
 in **S**: le Clos des Marettes, for Jean Busnel; AS. 1671. Jardin des Merettes (S. 419).  
 in **T**: SRAv. 1661–1752 has a group named Les Marettes, W. of Ville à l'Évêque, at or nr. (T. 489); 3C3; fully documented: in 1661, Ed. Rommeril, ?of La Fontaine, has le Clos des Marettes (V3¼); Ph. Ingouville, ?of Les Ruettes, le grand (V2½) et petit (V2¼) Clos des Marettes; in 1662, Moysse Nicole, les trois courtis des Marettes (V15); Jeanne Effard, les longues (V4¼) et petites (V2¼) Marettes and les Marettes de haut (V3¼); in 1675, Pierre Hamon acquies les petites Marettes from Jean Nicolle, and in 1708 pays le campart de son labour du Clos des Marettes; in 1751, Ph. Pimel has la longue (V4½) et petite (V2¼) Marette, la Marette de haut (V3¼) and les Marettes de la Ruette (V4); Ben. Bisson, ?of Les Ruettes, has le grand (V5½) et petit (V2¼) Clos des Marettes; Eliz. Baudains, widow of Ed. Nicolle, has le Clos des Marettes (V6½); in 1752, Ph. Le Bouillier has le Clos des Marettes du nord (V4½), du sud (V4¼); Rev. Frs. Le Couteur has les Marettes du milieu (V5¼).  
 unlocated: le Clos de la Marette etc., partage Mathieu Fondan; 16th cent.  
 le Clos de Marettes; ERO. 20. 1701.

**Marguerite.** a girl's name.

in **Mt**: le Clos Marguerite, Jas. Godfray, Les Grandes Rues; VRe; PRMt. 1861.  
 at sea: La Margueritte, recorded in Grouville in 1680, also called Margaret Rock; S of Le Hocq.

**Marguet.** meaning unknown.

poss. an unrecorded surname; or an abbrev. for Marguerite, cf. F. Margot, and Eng. Merget (occurring 1460); or related to the heraldic term marguettè (edged in a second colour), F. marge (border), Eng. margin.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Marguet, (V3¼), VQ, Surville and Le Carrefour Marguet Rue de Bazague (for Basse Acre).

**Marie.** (Mary).

the name of the Virgin Mary, v. Saint; a girl's name; and the surname Marie, recorded from 1631.

in **B**: La Pièce de Marie, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1673.

in **H**: Les Maries, a rock NE of Elizabeth Castle, noticed by Dum. 1685. Perhaps for 'La Vierge Marie' or 'Marie Madelaine'. v. Jumelles.

in **J**: le grand Clos de Marie (V3), A. Le Gallais, Les Prairies; VN; PRJ. 1904; also nearby Le Petit Clos de Marie.

in **L**: le Clos Marie, de Marie, or Clos des Pauvres, (V4¼), (L. 605), with le petit Clos Marie, (L. 604), at Les Vaux; the name can only refer to Marie Laurens (d. 1680) wife of Nicolas Gibaut of Les Vaux, no other owner of this property having married a Marie; MGib. c1635 gives le cõtil de Marie (V4¼); AMel. 1700 gives le Clos de Marie in land of Michel Poingdestre. Le Clos de Marie, fief de Méléches, (V4¼) was sold by Jean Poingdestre fs. Jean fs. Michel to Les Pauvres de St. Laurens; the money used by the parish came from the legacy of Jeanne Le Bailly, veuve de Thos. Denton, 1776; MGib. 1780 give le grand et petit Clos de Marie and cõtil de Marie, recurring 1864 in le cõtil de Marie, Fief Jourdain Payn, and in 1901 as le grand et petit Clos de Marie and le Cõtil de Marie (V5½); shown in VCM. in PRL.

unlocated: le Costil de Marie (?Fanoouillière); MGib. c1590.

in Les Minquiers: a Grune Marie is shown, this after the family.

unlocated: le Clos de Marie MHau. 1756.



**Marié.** a corruption of Marinel *qv.*

in **J**: le Clos de la Rue et le Marié, (V4¼), J. LeC. Arthur; VD; PRJ. 1904. (J. 719) and (J. 720) respectively.

**Marineaux.** v. Marinel.

**Marinel, Le Marinel.** surname. pl. **Marineaux.** (the sailor).

Chevalier 1647, p. 479 uses "ce marinel" (this sailor); recorded as Le Marinel from 1400; Le Marignel 1461; Le Marynell 1528; Le Marinell 1607; fr. F. OF. *marinier*, Eng. *mariner*, Span. *marinero*, fr. Lat. *mare* (the sea).

in **H**: le jardin et closet (or costil) du Marinel, bel. to Sara Le Sueur in 1696, AMel. 1700. Daniel Messervy in 1774. (?H. 1370).

in **J**: Le Marinel fm; (OIH. 180); so named in Ext. 1668, 1749; 2D2; home of Le Marinel fam. 17th cent.; with fields le Clos de Marinel, (J. 559–60), and le Prê du Marinel, (J. 575).

in **My**: le Clos des Marineaux, (My. 563), S of the Church; the same as Les Marineaux, bel. to Du Prê in MHau. 1715; shown as Les Marineaux in PRMy. 1802 and le Clos des Marinaux (V3¼) F. A. Perrée.

PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, le Clos du Marinel, J. LeC. Arthur, Mon Plaisir (My. 720).

in **O**: Les Grands Marineaux, (O. 473), and Les Marineaux, (O. 472); ment. in TO. 1721 as bel. to Thos. Jean. Clos des Marineaux, fief Haubert for Simon Syvret, 1681; with La Ruette des Marineaux, fr. Rue du Creux Bailloil northwards; shown for hrs. Le Brocq in PRO. 1904–11; 1D2.

le Jardin des Marineaux, (V1¼), Ann Le Ruez; VLéo; PRO. 1904–11.

unlocated: le Jardin des Marigneaux (V3¼), fieu du Roi. MADc, 1781. Prob. same as in My. above.

**Marion.** meaning prob. as in Normandy, small round ponds.

but note F. *marion* is a dim. of *Marie*, and gives a double dim. *marionette* (a puppet); the name below might be a mistake for *marrons* (chestnuts); or an adj. formed from St. Maur, whose chapel was near by; or allude to the marian, Marian's violet, Lat. *viola Mariana*, F. *mariette*, OE. *mariet* (the Canterbury bell or campanula), but the wild *campanula* is notably absent from Jersey.

in **J**: Clos de Marion, fieu de l'ulague, Jean Le Quesne, 1658.

in **My**: note Le Marionneux, west of Mourier stream.

in **T**: le Clos des Marions et le parquet, Hautlieu fm; N. of Ébenhézer; (T. 388); 3C2. Le (sic) Marrions (T. 382) Hautlieu fm. VVEv; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: le Clos des Marions.

**Market.**

in **H**: Market Street, St. Helier; 10A4.

**Marlochín.** meaning unknown.

this word is a dim., poss. of Marlois (a native of Marle); v. Meuneleuqui.

in **J**: Marlochín, the alternative name of field (J. 57), Le Meulequet or Meuneleuqui, *qv.*

**Marmotier.** v. Marmoutier.

**Marmouset.** (a small monkey).

F. OF. *marmouset* (monkey; orig. a marble figure adorning a fountain) fr. ML. *marmoretum* (marble figure), Lat. *marmor* (marble).

in Les Dirouilles: Le Marmouset, a rock resembling a crouching monkey, (BSJ. 1892, p. 85, confirmed by Fa.).

**Marmoutier, Marmotier, Marmotière.** poss. (the mutterer with monastic connotations), JNF. *Marmotchiêthe*. It has been assumed that the *-moutier* means monastery (cf. *motier*), and *-mar* could be for *mer*, the sea. There was a monastery named Marmoutier near Tours, founded by St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, c371; and BSJ. 1892, p. 168 suggests that this name may stand for Mauri or Martini monasterium, while that in Les Écréhous may stand for *Mariae* monasterium. So far as is known, there was no monastery in the Minquiers, and the priory on the Écréhous was on Maître Ile, not on Marmotier. It is possible that the name stems from F. *marmotter* (to mutter), in reference to the sound made by the sea.

in Les Écréhous: Marmotier, Marmotière; a lesser islet.

in Les Minquiers: Marmoutier, Marmotière; an islet.

**Marquais.** v. Marquet, Merquais.

**Marquanderie, Marque-Andrie.** from surname. but see Merque.

This is most probably the locative of the Le Marquand family. There were three Le Marquands in the Fief du Roi in the 1528 Extente, Philot Le Markant, John Markant, and Perin Le Marquant. There was an Edmond le Marquand fs. Edmond from 1636–1673 at le petit marais de la moye. After that the Le Marquand proprietors seem to have died out and there were none at all in the whole parish on Godfray's map 1849. The first Le Marquand to be rated *fancier* in the Vingtaine de la Moye was in right of his wife, a Le Cornu, in 1923. The form *Marque Andrie*, with variants (A.B. 1786) is probably a corrupt spelling, but if not, it could indicate the Finger Rock *qv.* or a similar object near it, v. Merque.

in **B**: La Marquanderie, farm and Le Mont de la Marquanderie on the slopes above St. Brelade's Bay, 8B 1–2. Near here the famous La Marquanderie hoard of some 12,000 Armorican coins was found in 1935 above field (B. 253). 8B 4. La

Marquanderie in *Appariement* 1673; la piece qui est en laest de la Marquanderie, Nicolas Piton 1678; les terres de la Marquanderie, partage of Susanne Dumaresq 1692; in AB. 1786 we have... sa terre au Chateau Vincent au sud de la Marque Andrie; un champ à, le clos de, le petit jardin de la Marque-Andrie; un champ à la Marque-Andrie; les champs de la, le champ de la, le grand champ de la, deux champs à la, deux champs au nord de la, et les sommiers de la Marquanderie; all small fields, for Huelin Remon, Vibert, Pipon, Piton, Le Cornu, Le Boutillier, Le Bas, Benest, Le Ray, Le Cotil de la Marquanderie, Josué Piton, 1824; le champs (sic) de la Marquanderie, Josué Piton, 1826, les Jardins de la Marquanderie, Philippe Isaac Biard 1898. (B. 265). Note that the latter was the owner of the farm on the hill in 1849.

**Marquet.** v. Mèrque.

**Marqué, Marquée.** v. Marquet, Merquais.

**Marquet.** meaning uncertain.

some entries below may refer to a fam. Marquet, recorded 1402 and 1630, cf. *Le Goupil dit Marquet*, (BSJ. 1908, p. 276); others to archery butts, cf. merquais; or the word might mean some ancient mark or boundary. Some French authorities define Marquet as a stream or river on a boundary, "rivière servant de limite". Godefroy gives "dépression du sol où s'amasse les eaux", hence a connection between mare, marécageux, marais (marsh) and marquet (limit or boundary). However some of the examples below are not associated with water. (v. Linguistic Picarde, Mars 1983). cf. merquais.

in **B**: Le Pont Marquet, hamlet, with site of railway station, and fields le Clos Marquet et Madocques (B. 118), and le Clos Pont Marquet (B. 152); 514. 8B2; shown as le Pont Marqué in MHau. 1666; AB. 1786 gives La Vallée du Pont Marquet (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ) for Geo. Benest.

in **H**: le Clos de Marquet, in avenue of Frs. Messervy, AMel. 1700; cf. le grand Clos de Marquet, for hers Nic. Martin, in avenue MMel. 1773 and 1822.

in **Mt**: field Le Marquet, (Mt. 498), 4C3; W. of La Route des Buttes and Les Etoquets.

in **O**: la pièce des Marquets, ment. in SRVdeH. 1613.

le Clos des Marquées, (O. 108, 114) for Pierre Le Cornu, MAdC. 1739.

in **S**: le Clos de Marquet, for Augustin Horman; AS. 1671.

in **T**: Le Grand Marquet, (T. 1184).

**Marraine.** (godmother).

F. JNF. marraine; ML. matrana, fr. Lat. mater (mother); cf. moraine.

in **O**: Les Mairaines, a mass of rock at L'Étaq, near another though smaller named Le Mairrington.  
at sea: La Maraine Reef, SE of Karamé 1867; shown as Les Marins in 1843.

**Marree, Marrée.** meaning undetermined.

poss. a mis-spelling of marais, marée or Maret; or fr. F. marrer (to cultivate with a hoe).

in **L**: le Clos Marree, (V2), at Eden Grove; VCTN; PRI.: given as le Clos Marex for Peter Conway in 1905.

in **Mt**: un morceau de terre appelé le Clos Marrée, (V2), T. Mallet, VF; PRMI. 1865.

**Marret.** v. Maret.

**Marronère.** (a sea-going woman).

F. OF. marinier, fem. marinière; Eng. mariner; Span. marinero; It. mariniera; Lat. marinus (a man of the sea).

at sea: Les Marronères, a rock W. of L'Étaq; ICL.

**Marronnier.** (a sweet chestnut tree).

F. marronnier (the tree producing the marron); Eng. maroon; It. marone (sweet chestnut).

in **G**: Les Marronniers fm; 11A3.

in **P**: Les Marronniers house, (OJH. 180), and field so named, (P. 175); 5B4.

**Mars.** a word of many connotations, and a surname.

F. Mars means the Roman war-god Mars; hence the month of March named after him; hence seed sown in March; F. plein de Mars means high tide, and also the beach itself; hence plein de Mars means the highest point reached by the March high-tide, below which the beach belonged to the Crown. Le Champ de Mars is the Campus Martius in Rome, or any parade ground. Mars can also be a surname; we find de la Mer 1292, Maris c1340, Jehan Amars 1400, Mars 1617 (cf. Maraval); and this may be the origin of the place-name Ville Mars (cf. Ville Bagot, Brée, Emphric, Guyon).

in **G**: Les Mars house, (OJH. 181), also called Villemars, and hamlet at the war memorial; 11A4. ment. of Simon Mars Is. Edouard, prob. living there. MRS. 1611.

in **H**: La Ville Mars fm. and hamlet, E. of Oaklands, 7C2; with field La Ville Mars (H. 1386); the farm was bought by Ph. Richardson after the partage of Hugh Richardson 1698; Ph.'s son Jean built the present house 1768; a later Jean built the house at the top of the drive 1896.

side of sand dune, Le plain de Mars, at the end of La Rue du Longboubt or Roseville Street, Fief du Prieur, by the Hussey family, heirs to Jacques Lemprière, MLeC. 1713, (v. AdÉ. 1715; BSJ. 1931, p. 424).

in **My**: Plein de Mars, adjoining (My. 127. 136) at Crabbé.

in **O**: Les Champs Mars, at Ville la Bas, E. of Les Landes Rifle Range and huts, (O. 866); 1A3. error for Les Camps de Mars.

unlocated: le Clos de bas... le Pray, a aller jusques'au plein de Mars 1756.

in **T**: Le Jardin de Mars, fief de Déclament et ès Cras, David Dorey 1791.

**Mart.** v. Mât.

**Marteaux.** v. Martel.

**Martel.** surname; pl. **Marteaux.** (the hammer).

recorded from 1229; fr. F. *marteau*, OF. *martel* (hammer), It. *martello*, Lat. *martulus*, dim. of *marcus* (hammer).

in B: La Maison de Martel in St. Aubin, AB. 1786; ment. in rental of Frs. Marett in MHau. 1751, "La Maison et jardin qui furent à Phle. Martel proche St. Aubin, à laquelle j'ai droit de M. Pierre Mauger, tenant des heritages dudit Martel...".

le petit champ de Martel, (V½), Jean Le Bas; AB. 1786.

le Prê Martel, (B. 529); 8B4.

in J: field Les Marteaux, (J. 725); shown in PRJ. 1904–11 as le Clos des Marteaux, Martiniaux (V3¼), Eugène Néel; VHé.

in Mt: le Clos Martel, (Mt. 502); cf. le Clos de Martel avec le Picachon (V8¾), Mathieu Nicolle, AMt. 1701; shown in VQ in PRMt. as (V5¾) for Elie Starck 1865, and as (V6½) in 1889.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives, la terre ès Marteaux. La Pièce Martel (P. 897).

"**Martello**". (a coastal tower or Jersey round tower).

said to be derived from: (1). It. *Martello* (a hammer), from the hammer used to strike the alarm bell on such towers, built by Charles V on Italian coasts as protection against pirates: (2). the name of a Corsican who designed them: (3). Cape Mortella in Corsica, where such a tower resisted English attack in 1794; the pattern then being adopted in the defences of England.

A chain of *martellos* was built between Eastbourne and Dover in the Napoleonic Wars, and seven of them can be seen in J. M. W. Turner's "*Martello Tower at Bex Hill*", pubd. in "*Pictorial Views of the Southern Coast of England*", 1826. The caption describes their design. They were prob. built c1800–15. The Jersey *martellos*, also built against French invasion, are a good deal earlier, c1770–80, and of quite a different pattern, closely resembling a rook or castle at chess. The original blue-print of these unique structures, and the name of their engineer-architect, still await discovery. There were originally 21, of which 16 survive. Not only have no plans or specifications been found, but there is little record of their erection. A little light is thrown by the *Actes des Etats*. On 7 Dec. 1778 the Governor asks for masons and workmen to advance fortifications already begun, and on 23 Jan. 1779 masons were forbidden to undertake any work except perfection of the fortifications. In 1794 Constables were instructed to provide biscuits and water for each tower. But a La Haule MS. of c.1770 speaks of "la tour no. 5" in Grouville Bay as though it already existed.

A list of Towers follows. Most of them were numbered or lettered, their numeration being rather confusingly changed by successive authorities for Island Defence; others had names, of the locality, of the constructing engineer, or of the Governor of the day.

on the North Coast:

Grève de Lecq Tower.

on the West Coast:

in St. Ouen's Bay; towers are numbered A to D, from south to north, in the 1817 map; and I to 6, from north to south, in the 1867 map.

Tower No. 1. Lewis Tower, formerly the Du Parcq Battery; English pattern; built 1832–35.

Tower No. 2. Grosse Tour or Kempt Tower, formerly New North Battery; English pattern; built c1832.

Tower No. 3. Tower D, or High Tower, or Haute Tour; at Lousière; 5A4.

Tower No. 4 (site of), Tower C; N of "Water Splash"; 5C2 or La Tour du Port.

Tower No. 5 (site of), Tower B, or Tour de la Pierre Butée.

Tower No. 6 (site of), Tower A, or Tour du Sud.

La Rocco Tower, formerly Gordon's Tower, built 1796–1800.

on the South Coast:

in St. Brelade's Bay; towers shown in the 1817 map:

Tower No. 1; 9A3.

Tower No. 2; 8B4.

in St. Aubin's Bay:

Tower No. 1, First Tower or La Première Tour (ie. the first out of Town), giving its name to a suburb and railway station; 9B2.

Tower No. 2, (site of), La Tour du Bel Royal, formerly St. Lawrence's Watch House, at Bel Royal; 6D3.

Tower No. 3, formerly Vaull Battery, La Tour de Beaumont; 6C4.

in St. Clement's Bay;

Le Hocq Tower. La Tour du Hocq.

La Platte Rocque Tower. La Tour de la Platte Rocque.

on the East Coast:

in Grouville Bay;

Tower No. 1, at La Rocque. La Tour du Boulevard.

Tower No. 2, Keppel Tower; 11C2. La Tour de La Rocque.

Tower No. 3, Le Hurel Tower; 11C2. La Tour du Hurel.

Tower No. 4, Fauvic Tower; 11C2. La Tour de Fauvic.

Tower No. 5, N. of Fauvic; 11C2; ment. in AG, in MHau. c1770, when Aaron Le Bourdon's property includes "la tour No. 5"; when this appartement was copied c1850, the owner is J. Norman, who is living just W of the tower in Godf. 1849; AdE. of 22 Dec. 1786 also mention "La Tour No. 5". La Tour du Marais à la Cocque.

Tower No. 6 (site of), nr. Gorey Village railway station; 11A2; some numerations, taking in Forts Henry (La Tour Carrée) and William, call it No. 8.

in St. Catherine's Bay;

Archirondel Tower.

St. Catherine's Tower, La Tour de la Mare, with "Watering Place" attached in 1833 map.  
Fliquet Tower. La Tour de Fliquet.  
v. others of English pattern under Tower.

**Marthe.** a girl's name, Martha,  
but not in the case of La Table des Marthes, where a variety of meanings has been suggested: (1). Ste. Marthe (v. Saint), but no reason is known for associating her with this monument: (2) fr. Cornish marth (a marvel), (BSJ. 1887, p. 183): (3). that children played marthes (knucklebones) upon it; but we have not found marthe used in this sense, nor is there evidence that this game was played; the idea may have come from "knuckling down" (holding the knuckles on the ground) at marbles; (4). fr. F. martyres (martyrdoms), for which the stone would have been quite convenient; (5). OF. martir, F. Eng. martyr, fr. Gk. *μάρτυς* martus, pl. *μάρτυρες* (witnesses), the suggestion being that contracts were signed on this stone; if so, the practice would have been in line with using tumuli as the venues of seigneurial courts.

v. C.I. Archaeological Guide, p. 68. FLM. believes suggestion (4) to be correct.

in **B**: La Table des Marthes; remains of a megalithic monument, lying between the rails at the new railway station at La Corbière in 1889, and still on the same spot.

in **S**: le Clos de Marthe, bel. to Thos. Durell; to be let, in Gazette le l'He de Jersey, 1791.

**Martin.** pers. and surname; fem. **Martine**; locative, **La Martinière**.

recorded as surname from 1200, with variants Martyn 1309 and Martin dit Maignan 1461–78; there is also Le Vavasseur dit Martinie prob. meaning of St. Martin's parish, 1668.

in **B**: les hureaux devant la maison de Daniel Martin, and le jardin de Daniel Martin; AB. 1786.

in **G**: La Porte d'an Martin. AG. 1708.

le Clos de la Porte Martin, avec le passage vers le jardin Timothée Mourant, (V3½), for Clem. Renouf; AG. 1804.

le Clos de Martin, for Jean Payn; poss. nr. La Croix Côtelain; AG. 1804.

le Clos de Martine, Mourant partage 1620.

la Pièce Martine, ment. in MCol. 1723–1798; also called le camp de la Martinne, le champ de la Pièce Martine, Fief du Roi, N. of la Pièce Gauvain; AG. 1804 gives fields "dans la Pièce Martine" for Jean Valpy and tuteur of Jean Dutot.

La Martinerie, prob. bet. towers 4 and 5 in the Mielle; Book of Crown Lands 1861.

in **H**: tenementum Jordani Martin, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200.

ménage près à la Bouvée Martin, Mont Cochon, 1620.

La Martinière, aveu Aaron Guerdain; AMel. 1700.

Les Martinières, aveu Chs. de Carteret; AMel. 1822, at Mont à l'Abbe Manor.

le Clos Martin, (H. 1213), perhaps same as Clos de la Martinière for Ph. Anley 1814.

le Martingney (H. 1213). Le Mont Martin v. Mont.

in **J**: Les Martineaux (V3¼), VHé. E. Néel, PRJ. 1911. (J. 725) v. Martel.

in **L**: le Clos Martin, (L. 127).

le costil de Martin, land of Ph. Blampied; AMel. 1700.

La Bois, Boye Martin; AL. 1718; v. Boie, and cf. Bouvée Martin (H).

in **Mt**: le Clos Martin, (Mt. 302).

in **My**: le Clos Martin, (My. 304–5). Refers to Martin Regnouff who bought (V50) here from Denys Vasse, MHau. 1546.

le champ Martin, (V3½), Chs. Coutanche and Ph. Gabeldu; VN; PRMy. 1883.

le Clos Martin, (V1¼), Frs. Syvret; VS; PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: La Fontaine, Les Fontaines Martin, field (O. 2); 1A2; on La Commune of Fief VdeB; la pièce de la Fontaine Martin, E of the Commune (O.2), ment. in TO. 1721 for Ph. Le Gresley; the stream also bears this name, there was a dou à laver in use near these two springs.

Les Monceaux (mounds) Martin, near the above, (O. 7–8), ment. in VdeH notebook in S.J. Library, 1649, and in TO. 1721; these fields also known as Les Mondrins.

le Clos de Martin, (O. 671).

La Cotte ès Martins, at Grosnez.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VSN, le Clos de Martin, for Bischart, at Chaumière du Chêne; and au Clos de Martin, for Hamptonne, ?at Midvale, St. Peter's Valley.

Hillside Cottage, bordant Mont Martin; VCV; PRP. 1880.

in **S**: le Clos de Martine. Passed from Norman to Richardson by marriage. Note La Martine, a part of St. Saviour's Hospital, near here. (S. 579).

in **T**: le Clos de Martine, Fief de Diélament, W of land of Langlois, S of land of Grossier, sold by Cabot to Langlois 1672; prob. the same as field Les Martines, (T. 1288), 7A2, shown in VAugs. in PRT. 1928 as les grandes et petites Martines, (V8½).

unlocated: Le Rocher Martin, shown in Rozel Bay below La Brecque du Sud 1860–70; but in Les Écréhous 1894.

**Mary.** pers. name.

in **S**: Mary Street, Georgetown, named after daughter of George Ingouville. 10A4.

**Maseline.** v. Mazeline.

**Maslot, Maslou, Masloy.** v. Malo.

**Masochin.** v. Meschin.

**Masse.** (a mound, often one on which a windmill had stood).

F. masse (heap); JNF. māsse (hillock); Lat. massa (mass, lump); Gk. *μάζα* maza, (barley cake); cf. maslin.

in **O**: La Masse du Moulin de Drouet, a patch of 8 perch on the S side of le Clos de La Masse, ment. in TO. 1721; mill and

mound have long since vanished, but the site is marked by le Clos du Moulin de Drouet (O. 439), and le Clos de Clement et de Drouet (O. 438); 1D2; cf. Moulin.

La Masse, site of the windmill of La Campagne, prob. the post-mill which preceded the present tower-mill, near the Church; ment. in TO. 1721; 5B1.

La Masse, site of the windmill of Fief de Morville, ment. in MVdeH. 1714; le Clos de la Masse, ment. in aveu of Jean Jean, SROr. 1800; the site is shown by a group of fields W of Puits de Léoville, 1D1, le Clos du Moulin (O. 281), La Masse (?O. 719) and field (O. 744) on La Rue de Masse.

La Mace (V9), for P. Le Feuvre, PRO. 1911.

in S: La Grande Masse, (S. 761), site of Longueville Manor windmill; its mound is clearly shown in Rich. 1795.

in T: La Masse, (T. 888–9), site of Trinity Manor windmill, (v. OJH. 223); La Masse du moulin à vent, Guillaume de St. Martin 1402. BSJ. 1946, p. 259. La Masse du Sud is listed in lands of the Manor Fm. in 1820.

le Clos des Masses (V6¼) and le Jardin des Masses (V1¼), at La Grange, (T. 1219); VAugs; PRT. 1931. 7A4.

**Massi.** v. Maci.

**Masure, Messière.** (an allotment of land; or a house in ruins).

cf. *missière*, *esmessière*; there seem to be two, if not three, separate words, or usages of words, here: (1). F. *mesure*, JNF. *mésuthe*, Eng. *measure*, Lat. *mensura* (measure, bounds, extent, limit); (2). F. *masure*, JNF. *mâsuthe* (a mediaeval habitation, hovel, tumbledown cottage, house in ruins), fr. Lat. *mansura* (a place to stay in); *masurage* (a kind of quit rent) has been derived from this word, and the surname *Le Masurier*, qv, (a man paying such rent); (3). *messière*, *maisière* (the ruins of a house), either fr. F. *maison*, OF. *messon*, Eng. *mansion*, Lat. *mansio* (a dwelling), or fr. Teut. *meisch*, *maisch* (mash), Eng. *mess* (confused litter). MLT. p. 15, and a note by SB, take (1) and (2) to be the same word, *masura*, *masure* (a form of tenancy or quit rent), which degenerated in meaning to a labourer's cottage with its dependencies, then a peasant's hovel, and finally a ruin, in the phrase "en *masure*" (in ruins).

examples of (1), *masure* (measure, extent, allotment of land); the *dîmes* on one *masure* in each parish, anciently payable to the "servientes de insulis" (sergents), was awarded to the monks of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey c1202, (Cart. 269).

*masurae* de Nigro Monte (les *mesures* de Noirmont), and *Priory* allotments, ment. 1269, (Cart. 133).

*masura* Estur, *masura* ez Cosnez ment. with 25 other allotments owing dues to St. Clement's *Priory* 1381, (Cart. 75).

les *mesures* du fieu d'Avranches, es Clers, de Ruess, ment. in PLF. 1479.

examples of (2), (a dilapidated building); AB. 1786 gives, une maison presentement en *mesures*: la maison ou *masure* du Val: l'assiette des *mesures* (site of ruins) near the house of Ben. Le Geyt: les *mesures* d'Edouard Payn.

une certain batterie... Nez du Guet... l'edifice en *masure*, VRoz; PRT. 1931. Also, Les *Mesures*, (T. 628); 3D4.

examples of (3), *messière* (the ruins of a house);

in B: ... certaine place communément appellés les *mesieres* du Franc Fief; item Clos du vasseur, le Clos des Madoques. les *mesyeres* de Nicollas le Pipet a la Rue Myellais. MHau. 1551.

in C: Les *Massures* de St. Clement; Ext. 1607, p. 39.

les *Messières* de La Prioré (St. Clement), DLX. 1/175.

la *mielle* des *Mizières*, bel. to Mrs. Coxhead 1947, with T. R. Blampied on the W; VSam; PRC.

in J: field Les *Mesières*, VD, for Ph. Le Moignan, TJ. 1747; prob. the same as Les *Mesières*, for F. M. Renouf, Prospect Fm; PRJ. 1915, (J. 83). Clos des *Emezières* (J. 83), l. Monins 1984.

in L: les *messières* de l'Anglois, the name used in 1649 for the old Langlois home S. of Hamptonne, (OJH. 160).

in Mt: field Les *Messières* or Clos des *Pauvres* (Don Gruchy), (Mt. 550), 4C4, containing site or remains of an old house.

in My: terrain appellé Les *Mésières*, VS, for Jn. Maret; PRMy. 1801.

in P: les *maisières* Moulin à Brez, in lands of La Hague; MHag. 1640. Les *Masures* at Maison de Bas; MHau. 1813.

in T: le Jardin des *Messières* (V2¼), nr. La Hauteur, advt. 1973; cf. field of this name and area at La Roulerie, VCr. PRT. 1931.

le Jardin *Messières*, formerly Le Jardin de la Porte, VAugs. PRT. 1931, cf. field *Missière*. (T. 1245).

unlocated: partage Robin in MHau. 1658, gives le Jardin et Clos de Maugier et la *masure* dedans.

land called Les *Mesières*, and house en *mesières*; partage Suzanne Dumaresq 1692.

le Clos et *Masures* pris de Thos. Anthoine; partage Thos. Le Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

**Masurier, Le Masurier.** surname; locative **La Masuerie.**

for meaning v. *masure*; recorded as de *Masura* 1299; Le *Masurier* alias de Abrincis (Avranches); Le *Masurier* from 1607. Le *Masurier* and Le *Mesurier* are both current.

in T: Le Clos de Haut du *masurier*, le Clos de Bas de *masurier* fief de Diélament for Mattingley, 1781. La *Masuerie*, deux jardins appellés La *Masuerie*, fief de Diélament, for Ch. Poignand, 1868. La *Masuerie*, Belwood; VCr. PRT. 1931.

le Clos *Masurier* at Les Landes, 'le berceau de la famille Le *Masurier*'. FLM.

unlocated: le Clos *Masurier*, (V7½), part of a property known as Clifton, advt. 1961.

**Mât, Mat.** (mast, signal post).

F. *Mât*, OF, OE, Eng., D., Teut., mast (a mast or flagstaff). F. *mars* is also a parade ground.

in L: le Clos du *Mat* (L. 16).

in P: Le *Mât*, Le Carrefour du *Mât*, nr. St. Peter's Mill. 2C3.

François Hubert of Oakdale, previously called Les *Channoles*, put up a tall ship's mast which he obtained from the Collas

of La Frontière (My). He sold part of le Clos Girocier/Grossier for the building of the NW Arsenal, negotiating the sale with Colonel (later Sir) John Le Couteur in 1844. The Arsenal itself has now been demolished and replaced by a housing estate.

**Mategris.** surname.

recorded as Mategris 1309; Mathegris 1537; Madegris 1700; Mattegris 1748; with variants Madegrie, Madgris, Margris.

in **H**: Le Mont Madgris; the old name of the hill NE of West Mount; 10A1; the name appears in, du costil de dessus la grivrie Mathegris (V1), in MHau. 1537; le picachon de la carrière de Madegris, aveu Richard Gorrey, and la Banque de Madegris, Ph. Noel, AMel. 1700; le chemin des Madegrie au Nord des Mielles, fief de Méléches, Jean Le Gallais, 1719; le costil de Mattegris et le petit costil de Mattegris (at Moss Nook) aveu Jean Luce, SRMel. 1748, 1821.

**Matelot.** (a sailor).

in derivation savants offer D. mattegenoot (a bunk-companion). A non-savant suggestion is that this word comes straight from F. mâst (mast), a thing with which sailors were inevitably concerned.

in **P**: le Clos de Matelot, (P. 456).

**Mathieu, Matthieu.** pers. name.

JNF. Matchi.

in **B**: le champ de Mathieu (V½), Jean Le Cornu; AB. 1786.

le Clos de Mathieu, included in Les Marettes; PRB.

in **My**: le Jardin Mathieu, (My. 355); cf. le Jardin de Mathieu (V1½), Thos. Sauvage; and (V1) Marie Sauvage; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: Le Mont Matthieu Le Marquand, Le Mont Matthieu; called Le Mont au Marquand in MO. 1780, (v. Marchand); 5B1; with les cõtils du Mont Matthieu, (O. 1625).

in **P**: le Clos Mathieu, (P. 114); shown in PRPT. 1714 as le Clos de Mathieu.

**Mathurin.** origin uncertain.

Mathurin is a surname, but not recorded in Jersey. There was a St. Mathurin. Les Mathurins were an order founded in 1198 for the rescue of Christian captives from Barbary. Mathurin is F. dialect for matelot (sailor).

in **H**: La Rue Mathurin, St. Helier; 10B2.

**Matrière.** meaning uncertain.

poss. affinities: F. matricaire (feverfew); or F. madrier (a thick plank of oak or pine), Span. madero (a beam), Pg. madeira (wood); cf. F. matière, Eng. matter, Lat. materia (material, timber).

in **B**: le petit jardin des Matrières, (V½), Geo. Benest; AB. 1786.

**Mattegris.** v. Mategris.

**Mattingley.** Eng. surname.

also spelt Mattingly, Mattingale, Mattingote, Tingley, Tinglay, Tingle; recorded 1556 to c1850; Jean Mattingly, a Parliamentarian, ment. in (C), in MO. 1645; Clément Matinguelé (BSJ. 1908, p. 317).

in **C**: La piece de Tingley, Terres de Samarès 1639. MO.

Le Pré de Tingley. S. Sam. 1734.

in **G**: le Clos de Mattingale, (G. 690), with le Clos Mattingley, (C. 170), showing a mound in Rich. 1795; 10B4; and le Clos Tinglay, (G. 776), ment. in GL. 1841; 10B2. Le Pray de Tinglay, AG. 1708.

AG. 1804 gives, partie de la pièce Tingley (V3), for Jacques Hammond, VLv; repeated in GL. 1841 for Thos. Filleul junr. who on Godf. 1849 is at a farm in field (G. 765).

note also stone at La Ferme de la Fontaine with Mattingley initials dated 1760.

in **S**: TSam. 1754 gives, La Pièce Tingle (V4¼), and deux butières proche la terre Mr. Mattingley (V1½).

**Maudit.** (ill spoken of).

at sea: Le Maudit alias Danger Rock. Also known as La Grune Valpy.

**Maufait, Masfait.** (misdeed).

F. méfait; JNF. maüfait; Lat. male factum (a deed ill-done); the item below suggests a place of evil deeds, or one where malefactors were cast over the cliff.

in **O**: Le Creux ès Maüfaits; one of many caves between Grosnez and Plémont.

in **T**: Clos de Mosfait, prob. (T. 1050) Le Boutillier 1852. le Clos maufait, fief de dielament for Elizabeth Le Sueur, 1669.

**Maufant.** (bad mud).

F. fange; OF. fanc (mud); Eng. Icel. fen (a bog); Goth. fani (mud); poss. related to Teut. fangen (to cling to); cf. fanne (a bog); AEM. comments that Maufant is about the largest flat area continuously covered with brick-earth (loess), consequently tending to become water-logged in winter. Those who wrote this name in the past enjoyed spelling it: we have Maufant 1309; Maufaunt 1444; Malfanc, Malfang 1460; Maufancq, Maulfanc 1461; Mauffanc, Maulfang 1601; Maulxfang 1568; Maufang 1621, 1671; and other varieties below.

in **S**: Maufant; hamlet and district; with La Vingtaine de Maufant, ment. as vingtaine de Maulfanc, AdE. 1597, and Vingtaine Maufang in MO. 1671; and Maufant, the road, on Fief du Roi. The house now called Maufant Manor was recognised as the principal house in the Vingtaine in 1649 (Chev. p. 663) a Lemprière home; Michel Lemprière of la maison

de Maufang, ment. 1671, and hoirs de Michel L'Emprière pour sa maison de Maufang, AS. 1671; in 1732 Michel Lempière, Seigneur de Dièllement let it to Jacques Drèlaud, with vivier, jardin de la Chapelle, les neuves chasses en l'est des terres, and la chasse du ouest de la maison.

The manorial Chapelle de Maufant, Maufancq, ment. in RS. 1461–78, and la dédicace de Maufanc, quoted by DLX. 2/115; dedication not recorded, but ment. as Chapelle de Malfanc 1488, and Notre Dame de Maufanc 1537. A mound in (S. 12). le Jardin ou Clos de le Chapelle, indicates site. (v. OJH. Vol I. p. 181, 225).

Carved lintels survive at Le Vieux Ménage, showing St. Michel getting the better of the Devil, and St. Magloire pulling a servant out of the sea; they may have come from the Maufant chapel, or from one dedicated to St. Martin at Vieux Ménage. le Clos de Maufant; in MHau. 1602 children of Nic. de Soulemont owe to Nic. Careye 86 gold crowns arrears of rente for Brasdefer, and for le Clos de Maufanc.

**Mauger.** surname, locative **Maugellerie.**

fr. Frankish Maethelgaer; recorded from Ext. 1274, when Willelmus de Maugres (unless this is for des Augrès) was in trouble for appropriating eperquerie in portu de Rocelle; with variants Maugier, Mager, Maugyer; sometimes anglicised to Major.

in G: cartucata es Maugiers, Ext. 1274; held by Richard Maugier 1331; ment. as Fee or Carue de Maugiers 1607. le Jardin de Mauger ou picachon (V3½), at Câtillon de Haut, for Jean Poingdestre, AG. 1804.

in J: le Clos Mauger, (J. 577), le grand et petit Clos de Mauger, (J. 578).

le Clos Maugier or 'field Mauger' nr. La Vallette, Mont Mado, (J. 834); bought by Thos. Pinel fr. Guillemine Maugier 1675; PRJ. 1651 records the marriage of Elic Maugier and Guillminne fille dansdrie Maugier.

in L: le Clos Mauger, in S part of (L. 374). le Clos de Mauger with 3 perch of land below it for an abreuvoir for daughters of Jean Falle 1659 and Ph. Le Gallais 1694.

in M: le Clos de Mauger, et Le Pavilon, (Mt. 373).

le menage de Mauger (V3½), Clem. Machon; AMt. 1701.

la piessie, pièce Mauger (V3), Elic Vardon, VRe. PRMt. 1865. and for G. J. Le Huquet 1889. La Maugellerie at La Maison d'Anneville, partage Godfray, MSal. 1791.

in My: La Hougue Mauger; v. Hougue. prob. named after the family of Jean Mauger who gave a rente pour l'encre et papier Des Escholiers de Ste. Marie, prior to 1679.

le Jardin Mauger, bel. to Hiou Hue in TMy. 1602, (My. 828–9); shown in VS in PRMy. 1883 as (V4¼) for Ph. Perrée, The Elms.

in O: le Jardin Mauger, un certain becquet sur lequel se trouvait autrefois une maison, (O. 363), Léoville.

le Clos Mauger, at Millais, (O. 1039), named after a tenant.

le Clos de Mauger, Trodez, Fief de St. Ouen; ment. in MVdeH. from 1749.

in P: le Clos de Mauger, (P. 914).

le Jardin d'Anne Mauger, Fief de la Hague, avec Jean Romeril; MHag. 1749.

in S: le Clos de Mauger, (S. 269), VMf; ment. in AS. 1671 for Thos. Falle, (père de l'Historien).

le Clos de Mauger, Fief du Roi, sale in part to Estur; MHau. 1771. le Clos appelé Les Maugers, (V10¼), partage Poingdestre, ERO. 24. 1729; repeated in ERO. 36. 1800 as le Clos des Maugers (V4½), Fief de Grainville.

on the S–T boundary: La Pièce Mauger fm., and La Rue de la Pièce Mauger; 7B1; ment. in 1726 sale of le Clos de Couillard, qv.

in T: le Jardin de Mauger, (T. 1120); given in Extentes 1607 for Clement Maugier, in 1668 Phle. Mauger and 1749 John Mauger; bel. to H. M. Vatcher 1946.

unlocated: dans le Clos de Mauger, (V9¼), partage Luce; MHau. 1767. partage Robin in MHau. 1658 includes, le Jardin et Clos de Maugier et la mesure dedans, (V3¼); and le Clos du nord de la maison de Maugier, (V4¼).

**Maulevrier.** surname.

Pierre de Brézé, Comte de Maulevrier, in whose name Jersey was taken in 1461; ment. as le hault et puissant Seigneur Monsieur le Comte de Maulevrier, Seigneur des Isles, in contrats of 1463, 1465, 1467, but not in others of 1461, 1462; le Fief du Comte (Mt) may refer to him, v. Ménage. There is a tradition that he never subdued the whole Island; we find, "le conte de Mallevrier... gouvernour en partie de ceste isle", 1583, (BSJ. 1900, p. 307); and Chevalier, p. 735, writes, "le compte de Maux Levrier... lequel print lisle de Jersey, senparant dune partie de lisle". Two places in Jersey seem to preserve his name:

in C: il y a un endroit à St. Clement, près de la Rocque, connu de nos jours sous le nom de Maulévrier, (BSJ. 1880, p. 202).

in T: Le Fieu de La Franche Mauvellerie, prob. a wry pun for Mauleverrie, and poss. Le Chastel Sédeman; qv., and cf. Mauvellerie.

**Maupas.** (a bad foothold, bad crossing).

F. mau-, Lat. malus (bad), and pas for Lat. passus (footstep); ie. treacherous ground, the tricky crossing of a brook; cf. Eng. surname Malpas, from places named Malpas, one of which is ment. 1291 as ecclesia de Malo Passu.

in G: Clos et Jardin de Maupas, AG. 1708; le Jardin de Maupas, (V1¼), for Jean Bertram, later Ph. Labey, AG. 1804.

**Maupertuis.** (a bad hole).

sometimes, perhaps, a dangerous pot-hole in a road; F. pertus, pertuis (a sluice, hole, perforation); JNF. pèrtu, pèrtus; Norm. pertus; Lat. pertusus (punched through, perforated); ML. pertusium (a hole); cf. Patigare.

in C: Maupertuis fm., with field Maupertuis (C. 49), and La Rue Maupertuis (JNF. Rue de Maupertuis), and La Charrière de Maupertuis, or La Mare slipway; 10D3; AdE. 1715 mentions Le Chemin de Maupertuis, W. of Samarès pond to Le Havre de Lazette, and La Charrière de Maupertuis.

in H: La Route du Maupertuis, E. of (H. 1140); 7C1. Le Maupertuis for Jean Le Quesne, 1841. (H. 1171).

in My: Maupertuis fm., (JNF. Le Maü Pèrtus), with La Rue du Maupertuis; 2A4; shown as Malpertuis fm., for J. Le Marquand, 1849; PRMy. 1818 gives Le Carrefour du Mospertuis, at (My. 609).

in O: La Rue du Maulx Pertuis, Fief de Léoville, 1620; le Clos du Mau-pertuis, TO. 1721. Note: la rue du maulx pertuis given for Magdelain le cerf, lieu d'Orgillande c.1600.

in T: courtils de la Bissonnières, au long du chemin comme l'on va à Maupertuis, 1615.

**Maurepos.** (a ground swell, a bad anchorage, or both).

JNF. maürpos, maü r'pos; F. houle (a ground swell); fr. F. mau, Lat. malus (bad) and repos (resting-place); ie. a restless sea, and thus no place to anchor in.

in J: Maurepos, an inlet near Frémont; 3A1; shown in maps of 1689, 1710, by Le Rouge 1756, and Beaurain 1757.

**Mauriddé, Mauridel, Mauriddé.** (poss. badly wrinkled or undulating).

either fr. F. rider (to plait, wrinkle), whence OF. ridel, F. rideau, ML. ridellus (a curtain), cf. Eng. writhe; or fr. Teut. riteren, Eng. ridder, riddle (to sift).

in G: AG. 1804 gives Le Parc Riddé, prob; (G. 405), 11C2; cf. La Mauriddé, Mauriddé, (G. 429), 11C1, and le petit clos de Mauridel (V1½), for Amice Bertram.

in P: Lè Maüridé, undulating field now under airport.

**Mauriue.** form and meaning doubtful.

poss. for maurive, mauriddé or moriau, or a corruption of Marie Hue.

in B: une pièce de terre en lande, NW of le parcq des Mauriue sur la montagne de Noirmont; MPay. 1694.

unlocated: le clos de Marie Hue; MCol. 1697.

**Maus Nourris** v. Malnori.

**Mauve.** (seagull).

F. mauve; Eng. mew; OE. mawe; Teut. mewe; Icel. mar, pl. mavar (seagull, sea-mew). F. mauve can also mean tree-mallow, OF. Teut. malve, Lat. malva; this plant grows near the coast and on rocky islets.

in T: La Mauve, which appears in Registre Public in 1701, farm; Les Mauves and la Cache des Mauves, de la Mauve, a lane. 3C2.

in Les Iles Chausey; Le Roc à la Mauve.

**Mauvellerie.** (poss. the place of Maulevrier).

this has the appearance of a pun, a play on the words mauvais (bad) and Maulevrier qv, or Pierre de Brézé, Comte de Maulevrier, who invaded and occupied Jersey 1461–68, cf. Flocquetterie; Maulevrier's name would have formed a locative Mauvellerie.

in T: le Fieu de la Franche Mauvellerie, listed by DLX, 1/131; it recurs as a dépendance of the Fief de Petit Rosel, itself a sub-fief of Diélament, in the Lempière partage of Diélament 1781, (BSJ. 1917, p. 280). This may well represent le Chastel Sédeman, a traditional Island fortress, which the invaders would have taken over at an early stage, and immunised from taxation, hence franche.

deux buttières, lieu de mauvellerie par devers le nord de la chapelle: prob. at Les Augrès, now the Zoo, for Jean Dumaresq, MO. (Elie Dumaresq) 1571.

**Maye.** v. Maie.

**Mayneres.** v. Menguy.

**Mazalderie.** v. Malzard.

**Mazeline, Maseline.** meaning undetermined.

In the example below the pronunciation is said by FLM to be that of Les Faldouais, but la Mazeline is on the boundaries of the fiefs of Rosel and du Roi.

in Mt: La Mazeline, a pool which once formed the mill pond for le Moulin de la Perrelle; converted by the Germans into a reservoir; 4C2. ment. 1659 as, maison et ménage, contrée de la Mare, joignant aux terres de la Maseline, lieu de Son Altesse; ment. in AMT. 1701 as (V4½) for hers Jean de Quetteville, and again for Elie Starck pour sa maison... et un bout d'issues vers la Mazeline au bout du chemin qui y mène. The name poss. borrowed from the area below the mill where the marsh is sometimes salty, le mare saline.

**Megaliths.** unnamed, lost or undiscovered, with map references culled from various sources.

2C2. P. Bisson de Les Landes tells of a stone 3ft. below ground level in (My. 704), le Petit Clos; it is 5ft. from the hedge, opposite a sycamore in the hedge, two thirds of the way up the field from the end of Mr. Hotton's buildings.

3A2. undiscovered dolmen at point I, Belle Hougue. poss. site of menhir at point J, Belle Hougue.

4A4. 'Cromlech' shown in Kelly's map c1860–70 in (Mt. 167).

4D1. undiscovered megalith on unnamed point N of L'Archirondel.

4D3. site of 'columnar structure, rhyolite', at La Crête.

6A4. menhir used as farm gate post in field (P. 689) at Parklands farm, nr. fields La Hougue (P. 592, 594).

7C3. site of tumulus at Chestnut Farm.

8A4. 'Rude altar 16ft high', 1844; 'Rock 15ft high' 1860, in or nr. (B. 390).

8A4. site of Le Quesnil Menhir or Rocking Stone, in (B. 459), cf. Quesnel.

9C1. megalithic boulder W of La Fosse fm. and a half-mound between it and Portelet House.

9C4. a heap of stones above Noirmont.

10C2. a fallen menhir in the sea at Le Dicq.

10C2. some feature or 'altars' at Noirmont, shown in Rich. 1795, S of Dicq Road.

11A1. three dolmen stones on the S boundary of (S. 579), and two in SW corner of (S. 589), at La Davisonnerie.

11D3. a menhir dropped from a raft, SE of La Rocque.



**Meil.**

this word comes from F. mêler, se mêler (to mix) and is used to describe a place where the tides meet and mix.

in **B**: Les Meils, Les Mèlès or Les Mèles, an inlet between high rocks S of Le Frêt; 8D4; shown as Meilles, 1844.

**Mélèches.** v. Mèlesches.

**Mèlesches.** surname.

also spelt Melech, Mèlesches, Mèleche, Mèlesches, Melesche and, rather wildly, by the writer of Ext. 1528 as Manashes, Mesnachez, Mesnassez; he seems to have been thinking of the Hebrew tribe Manasseh.

Name of the fief granted to Robert de Melesches by Henry III (1216–72). We are not told where the Mèlesches was from which Robert took his name; perhaps it was Melesse, in Ille-et-Vilaine; no other name in the gazetteers approximates to it. On the other hand, he is believed to have been a money-lender and, if so, may have been a Jew who took his name from the tribe Manasseh. In this case, the writer of Ext. 1528 may have been less wild than we first supposed in writing the name Manashes, Mesnachez and Mesnassez. The following entries seem to support this. Le Fieu de Menaches, MHau. 1560; de Manesch, MHau. 1578; ment. as Feodum de Melech 1309, de Melesches 1331, as above 1528, Mèleche 1528, de Melesches 1607, de Melesche 1668. It had the sub-fiefs:

ès Benest, (L).

Besnard, (S).

Boutvileyn, (J).

Le Castelet, (J).

Collette des Augrès, (H).

ès Cras, (J) (T).

ès Debenaires, (H).

de la Godelière, (H).

Les Hammonets, (J).

La Houquette, (H).

La Houquette, (J).

Lemprière, (H).

de la Motte, (H) (S).

Prieur de l'Islet du Mont Cochon, (L).

St. Clair, (L).

Surville, (H) (J).

The Appariement of 1700 adds: Gorges ou Bagot, and La Houquette, (S)

and includes Castelet, Collette, Cras, Debeneres, Hammonets and Surville, but not the remainder.

Deux grands champs sur le mont de Mèlesches. for P. M. Brohier, SRMel. 1773.

**Melier.** poss. (a medlar tree).

cf. meil, mielier, millier.

in **Mt**: PRMt. 1861, in VRoz, gives, Le Melier, (V½), Chs. Larbaestier, Fliquet; and in **VF**, dans le Clos du Melier, Ph. Vardon, ?Ville Brée.

**Mellin.** surname.

recorded 1331, recently reintroduced as Melin; a Robert Merlin was Dean in 1180 (DLX. 1/34), and this name occurs in 1200.

in **My**: boveta Mellin; Ext. 1331.

**Melville.** English surname.

in **T**: le Clos Melville, (T. 1391A); 7A2. After an Englishman who lived in T. for a short time.

**Ménage, Mesnage, Mesuage.** (home, homestead, household),

including outbuildings, yards, orchards, land, and even the morning and evening farm routines; the field adjoining a homestead is often le Clos du Ménage, and many houses are named Le Ménage. F. ménage; OF. mesnage, mesuage, maisnage, mesnaige, mesnie; JNF. ménage; Norm. mesnil; Eng. messuage; ML. mesnagium, mansionaticum, fr. Lat. mansio; some examples:

in **B**: field Petit Ménage, (V½), Le Mont fm.

in **J**: le Clos de Mesuage, (V7½), MArt. 1597; and le Clos et Jardin du Mesuage, MArt. 1619.

in **L**: le Clos du Ménage, bought by Frs. Marett of Avranches from Ed. de la Court 1750.

in **O**: Le Ménage fm. (OJH. 181), S. of Portinfer.

field Le Ménage, (O. 292); ment. as Clos du Ménage in TO. 1721.

le Clos du Ménage, (O. 899), (V3½), Vinchelez; advt. 1973.

in **Mt**: le grand Clos du Mesnaige, (V16), Fief du compte (?Le Comte de Maulevrier), Grasfort area; MSS. 1582.

le Clos du Mainage, (V5¼), Chs. Blampied, VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

in **P**: mesnagium Ricardi Varin, 1306, (Cart. 298).

le Clos du Menagi, (P. 391B), adjoining la Corderie de Jean Du Val, Fief ès Vingt Livres, MHau. 1721; repeated 1729 as le Clos du Mesnage.

in S: Petit Ménage, orig. Le Petit Ménage d'Allain, a fam. holding property in (S); in 1601 Gros Puits was called Le Grand Ménage d'Allain: cf. La Rue d'Allain; 10A4.

**Ménelentier.** v. Meuneleuqui.

**Meneluquet.** v. Meuneleuqui.

**Menguy, Mainguy.** surname.

recorded as Mangeris 1274; Mangys 1309; poss. as Le Manguan c1510; note La Croix Maniere, under Moignard.

in G: Feodum Amangeris, Ext. 1274; ment. as carucata as mayneres (?for Magneres, Mangeres), held by Petrus Mangys, AR. 1309, p. 290.

in S: le Clos Mangais, (S. 606); 10B2.

in T: fields named Menguy, (T. 297. 391) adjacent; 3C2.

**Menhir.** (a long stone).

W. and Corn. maen (a stone), seen in the word dolmen; and hir (long); v. also megalith; map reference

5B3: The White Menhir, two possible sites.

5D3: The Broken Menhir, Les Blanches Banques.

5D3: The Little Menhir, Les Blanches Banques.

8B1: The Great Menhir, on La Moye Golf Course.

8B1: menhirs called "Stone" and "Stone", N of the Jersey Western Railway track.

11C1: a poss. menhir on the hedge of (C. 246–7).

**Menuel.** poss. a pers. or surname.

OF. menuaille (a mass of rubbish) is fem.

?in C: le Clos du Menuel, (V2½), bel. to Bernabey Godfray, MGib. 18th cent.; shown in partage Godfray 1750 as le Clos de Menuel.

**Mer.** (the sea).

F. mer; JNF. mè, with local variants mai, mei, meu'y; Lat. mare.

in My: le champ de la Mer, (My. 162), TMy. 1602; shown as les champs de la Mer, costils de l'Ouest et de l'Est, (V26), cliff-land above the Devil's Hole, in MArt. 1832; repeated as (V26) for Nic. Arthur, La Falaize, PRMy. 1883.

in P: La Rue de la Mer; 5D1.

in O: Le Douet de la Mer.

**Mer, Mèr, Merc, Mers, Mèrs.** v. Mèrque.

**Mère.** (mother) cf. Marie.

in O: le Clos de la Mère ou Clos Robert, at Vinchelez.

**Meret.** surname.

recorded as Merit 1749.

in G: le cõtil Meret, (G. 34A).

**Merquais.** (an archery ground).

for derivation, v. mèrque, and cf. marquet; the root of this word is F. marque, Eng. mark (an object aimed at, a target), cf. Eng. marksman; JNF. mèrtchais means a place where targets were set up.

in Mt: le Jardin de Marquet, Marguet, (?Mt. 498), (V3¼), bord. on La Route des Buttes, for J. Badier, VQ; PRMt. 1861–65.

in O: Les Merquais, JNF. Les Mèrtchais, (O. 108 –9. 114), a group of fields nr. La Gabourellerie; 1B3; near the cliff-edge, so that wild shooting would cause no injury, (cf. similar positioning of Crabbe Rifle Range); FLM. found a cannon-ball at the N. end of (O. 108) in 1952, showing that the range tradition continued into the gun epoch; cf. la pièce des Marquets, Fief VdeH, ment. in SRVdeH. 1613; this spelling shows that marquet, qv, is closely akin to merquais.

PRO. 1904–11, in VVz, gives, Les Marquais (V3¼), and le Clos des Marquets (V3½), nr. (O. 237–8), for Elie Luce; dans le Clos des Marquets, for Eliz. Vautier; and le Clos des Marquées (V6¼), for C. P. Le Cornu, (O. 108).

in T: le grand et petit Marquet, (V11¼), La Roulerie, VCr; PRT. 1931.

in Les Minquiers: this reef is also called Les Merquais, Mèrtchais, poss. because the rocks marked the horizon, or resembled archery butts; men going to fish there were called mèrcofins.

**Mèrque, Merq, Merc.** (a sea-mark, or other mark).

a sea-mark being an elevated object on land used as a guide by mariners; F. marque; JNF. mèr, mèrque; Norm. merc; Eng. mark; OE. merke; D. merk; Icel. mark; to which is allied F. marche, Eng. march (a boundary), Icel. merki, ML. marca, Lat. margo (a margin); cf. merquais, SD. 1600–50 is a list of "Noms et Marques" of rocks on the SW coast, marque here meaning conspicuous objects on-shore which, when aligned with others on the beach, fixed a safe run-in between dangerous rocks; sea-marks, in fact. Dum. 1685 speaks of "the Marks" and "marks of Entrance" in the same sense. St. Ouen's Mill was such a mèrque. Mèrque was also used for iron rods or other beacons cemented into rocks, to demarcate vraie-collection areas, (v. Le Couteur on vraie-collection in VV). We find merque du bercail (sheep), and merque de bétail (cattle) used for earmarks, in PRMy. 1833–46, rising to merque No. 70; transfer of these marks had to be registered.

in **B**: A number of entries in AB. 1786 show prob. erroneous spellings of La Marquanderie, qv, but La Marque Andrie, if correct, could be a prominent object on land, perhaps the "Finger Rock"; we do not know who this Andrie might have been but la maison d'André Janvrin is ment. as a sea-mark in SD. 1600–50, and a ménage d'André Anley in AL. 1718; the F. form of Andrew was usually André, Andruy; but an Ansdrrie Maugier occurs in PRJ. 1651, and a Jacques Piroet or Andrie or Andrée in MHau. 1668. 1679.

Les Ièrs du Port, cart-tracks through the rocks at L'Étacq and La Pulente, one of which is still called La Charrière du Mèr, Merq; 8A2; the Merq was an iron pole which, when exposed by the tide, indicated that vraicing might begin. in Les Ecrèhous: Le Merc, Le Mèr, a rock.

**Mèrtchais, Mèrtchi.** v. Merquais.

**Meschin.** surname.

a serviens (sergent) of the King, captured in Sark, was named Masekin; LC. 1214; cf. Masochin.

in **My**: Feodum des Meschins, AR. 1309; repeated as Feodum de Meschin, Ext. 1331; noted by DLX. as Le Fieu des Masochins.

**Mésère.** meaning unknown.

poss. affinities include: (1). F. mésair (a canter): (2). OF. meseau, fem. mesele, ML. misellus, dim. of miser (a poor wretch, a leper): (3). F. mèzèreon (the Daphne mæzereum); but this plant has never been recorded wild in Jersey, or error for misère or messière qvv.

in **B**: le Jardin des Mésères, (V1½), Jean Le Manquais; AB. 1786.

**Mesnage.** v. Ménage.

**Mesnare.** meaning undecided.

poss. for the surname Mesnard, Maniard, qv. fr. Teut. Maegenhardt; fr. OF. OE. mesne (middle) used in feudal phraseology.

in **B**: la valette des Mesnares, listed among La Haule lands 1430, (BSJ. 1939, p. 372).

**Messervy.** surname, (ill-served; badly done by); locative, **La Messerverie**.

a nickname; then a surname; recorded from 1309, with 14th cent. variants Mauservy, Messervi, Le Messeryn.

in **C**: les Prés de Messervy, sur Le Fief de Samarès (C), sur Le Fief du Roi (S), près la Commune, le Canal les séparent, (appar. nr. Grasset Park), 1672; cf. le Pray du nord (V3¾) et du sud (V4¼) de Messervy, TSam. 1754.

in **G**: le Clos Messervy, (G. 668).

le camp de Messervy, partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

le Pré de Messervy, Pipon property; ERO. 33. 1796.

in **H**: le Côtill de Messervy, aveu Amice le V. d. Durell; MMel. 1822.

in **J**: le Clos de Messervy, (J. 1074), for Amice Le Sueur; VHé; TJ. 1747.

in **Mt**: field La Messerverie, (Mt. 10). Partage MRS. 1763 et seq.

La Croix Messervy, cross-roads; 4C4: PRMt. 1865.

le grand Clos de Messervy, (Mt. 415), Fief Lemprière; ment. as près le parcq de Belle Fontaine (Mt. 638), 1641.

le Clos Messervy, (Mt. 724–5).

le Clos Messervy, (V3¾), Sous Le Moulin fm.

le Clos de Messervy, (V9), for Elie Le Maistre; AMt. 1701. (Mt. 725).

le Clos de Jeanne Messervy, le long des Ruettes Horman, (V1½); AMt. 1701.

le champ Messervy, (Mt. 131).

PRMt. gives, in VF, le Clos de Messervy, Jean Gallichan 1861, and le Clos de Messervy (V2½), Marie Renouf 1865; in VQ, le Clos de Messervy (V3¾), C. W. Ramiè, 1865; dans le Clos Messervy, Marie Gallichan, 1861; le Jardin de Messervy, (V9½), Dan. Amy, Croix au Maître, 1861–89; le champ de Messervy, (V2), J. Godfray, 1861; and in VRe, le Jardin Messervy, G. Journeaux, 1899, (Mt. 305A); this land owed 'service de bedelage' back to Colas du Mont, Sergent in 1540.

in **S**: La Route de Messervy, ment. 1957, alternative for La Rue de Messervy, the same as La Ruette de Messervy, sur ou près Fief de St. Ouen à St. Sauveur, (nr. La Croix Besnard), 1650.

le Clos Messervy, (S. 730).

le Clos du Feuvre et de Messervy, VPn, for Ed. Hue; AS. 1671.

in **T**: le Clos de Messervy, Fief de Diélament; MGib. 1716.

**Messière.** v. Masure.

**Mestier.** form suspect.

prob. not F. métier (trade, handicraft) but a mis-reading of F. messier, JNF. messier, mèssyi (a guardian of crops, v. MLT. p. 120): L. messarius.

in **Mt**: Le Camp du Mestier, fief de Rozel, 1605.

**Mesuage.** v. Ménage.

**Métivier.** a surname in France and Guernsey.

in **H**: Métivier Lane, off 62 King Street.

**Meueluquet.** v. Meuneleuquet.

**Meule.** (millstone, grindstone).

F. meule; Lat. mola (millstone) cf. muelle.

in **H**: Le Jardin de la Meule, (H. 1196A).

in Les Iles Chausey: La Meule, a rock.

**Meulet, mulet.** (mullet).

F. mulet.

in T: Meulet Point, or La Pointe au Mulet, E of Bouley Bay. 3D2. La Pierre au Meulet.

**Meuneleuqui.** (corn marigold).

there is a field in (J) written Meneleuquey, MRS. 1622, Meuneleuqui in 1673, Ménelentier (?for Meuneleutier) in 1747, Meneleuquet in 1904, and latterly as Meueluquet or Marlochin, and fields in (Mt) written Murluquet in 1701, Murrulquet in 1865; these all seem to be variations of the same word, of which the origin may be Celtic as the plant is called meneleu in parts of Scotland.

in J: Le Meueluquet, or Marlochin, (J. 57), nr. Sorel; 2A2; in MLeC. 1673 access across Meuneleuqui was given to André Le Marinel when he bought (J. 55) fr. Jean Le Moignan; given as Clos Menloqué in 1737; in TJ. 1747 we have, dans le Ménelentier, VD, for Clem. Hamon; PRJ. 1904–15, in VD, has dans le Clos du Meneleuquet, (J. 57), for Ed. Renouf.

in O: Le Méneleutchi at Les Géonnais, les Aînères and at Les Hurieaux, N. of Bas de Lecq.  
in Mt: we have le contrée de Murluquet, Fief du Roi, 1663; AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de Murluquet (V3¼), for Edmond Brée, and dans le Murluquet (V3), for Ph. Baudains; nr. (Mt. 718) is le Clos de Murluquet, fief de la Reine, for Esther Le Gendre, fille de Jean Le Gendre et Esther Baudains fille de Philippe, et femme de Jean Binet, partage Baudains, 1844. PRMt. 1865–89 gives, in VQ, Le Murrulquet (V3¼) for Esther Le Gendre; Le Méneleutchi on (Le)s Mont(s) Crévu, for Ch. Billot, c.1950.

Le Murluquet, Jardin de Travers et Grand Clos, réunis, (V9½) for Mabel Journeaux, 1865–89 (Mt. 700); and in VRe. le Clos du Murluquet (V3¼) for C. W. Binet.

in My: Le Grand Clos de Meueleuquet, (My. 271).

**Meunier, Munier, Monnier.** (a miller, fem. Meunière).

F. meunier; Eng. miller; OE. mylner; D. molenaar; Icel. mylnari; ML. molinarius; recorded as surname Le Monoyer, Mouner, 1309; Le Monnyer 1331; reintroduced as Le Monnier.

in L: Le Mont au Meunier, a lane and two fields so named, (L. 269. 318). Also Jardin du Mont au Monnier and Clos du Mont au Monnier (L. 315. 316). Field Miller's Mill (V4½), Mon Plaisir fm. near by; ment. in AMel. 1700 as Les Monts aux Meusnières, for Raulin Benest.

le Clos et Jardin du Montomounier for Geo. Dupré, Inverness Lodge. (L. 269?). SRMEL. 1798.

in My: le Clos du Meunier, (My. 625), ment. in appréciement des terres 1918; cf. SRAV. 1735 when court sat in le belle de la maison qui fut à Edouard Le Marinel, appelée la maison du Munier, by then an estac (ruin). PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives le Clos du Meunier (V¾) for Jean Arthur, Les Colombiers.

in S: le costill du Monnier et le costill de Billot, VMf, for Th. Falle, fs. Philippe, père de l'Historien; AS. 1671.

in T: field La Petite Meunière, ment. in MVau. 1787; PRT. 1931, in VVEv, gives, le Clos de la Petite Meunière et Clos des Bissonnières du sud, réunis, (T. 908), La Fontaine.

**Meurier.** v. Morier.**Meurtre.** (murder).

F. meurtre; OF. mortre; Icel. mordh; ML. murdum; Lat. mors (death).

in O: La Vallette au Meurtre, SE. of Grantez dolmen; 1D3. (O. 1398).

**Micharet.** meaning unknown.

appar. the dim. of a pers. or surname; cf. Michaut.

in J: le Clos de Micharet, VN; prob. in extreme north; ment. for Jean Cristin in TJ. 1747.

**Michaud, Michaut.** a recorded surname in Normandy, dim. of Michel qv.

cf. Micharet.

in J: le Clos Michaud, (V4), Malta House nr. Mont Mado, J. A. Barette; VN; PRJ. 1904, 1915.

in My: le côté de Michaut, VN, for J. G. Salmon, PRMy. 1867; shown as (V2¼) for Rachel Salmon, PRMy. 1883, (My. 77). Le Michaud, a rock at Les Reuses.

at sea: Le Michaud, rock SE of La Rocco.

**Michel.** pers. and surname.

recorded from 1299; with variants Mich, Michael, Michell, Michiel, Michies (pl), Miquiel.

in G: le Jardin de Michel, Fief de la Hougue, partage Le Hardy. MdeCT. 1668.

in H: le Clos Michel, (H. 1458).

le Jardin de Michel, (H. 1495B).

in L: Le Fieuf des Miches, dont estoit Seigr. Guillaume Michel, et pour le present Thomas Dolbel, RC. 1515; recorded as Feodum es Michies, held by Guills. Michiel in Ext. 1331.

in My: le Clos de Michel, (My. 855).

PRMy. 1883 gives, in VN, le Clos de Michel (V5¼), Ph. de Gruchy, Les Marais; and in VS, le Clos de Michel, (V7), Ph. Blampied.

in O: le Clos Michel, (O. 252).

le Jardin de Michel, (O. 469A).

in S: le bonniment à Mich, ment. in RS. 1461–78.

le Clos de Michel, Fief de la Godelière, for Geo. Laurens, 1813.

le Clos de Don Michel... possédé à l'avenir par les Recteurs de St. Sauveur, 1789.

le Clos Michel, or grand Clos des Varines, (S. 759).

in T: le Clos Michel, (T. 384A. 398. 1285); le Clos de Michel, (T. 761).

unlocated: le Clos de Michel, partage Mathieu Fondan, 16th cent.

le Clos de Don Michel, 1789.

**Michelie.** v. Michelot.

**Michelot, Michelie.** the dim. of Michel.

alternative derivations: (1). F. miquelot (a rascally beggar), cf. miquelet, and OF. muchier, OE. miche (to skulk, pilfer): (2). JNF. miquelot, miquelotte, miclotte (a hoard, or a cake resembling a dough-nut), OF. michelot, micquelot; related to Icel. mikill, Eng. mickle.

in L: La Terre de Michelot, AL. 1656; prob. the same as le Clos appelé Le Michelie (V3), for Math. Langlois or Gedeon Dallain, AL. 1718.

**Michies.** v. Michel.

**Michonnerie.** (the place of Michon).

a locative; Michon is not recorded as a surname, but can be a pet-name for (Michel and) Micheline, which is the dim. of Michelle.

in B: La Michonnerie, (V3¼), for Marie Pipon; AB. 1786.

in P: La Michonnerie, poss. nr. Pont Rose.

**Middleton.** surname.

in H: le Pré et Jardin de Middleton, at what is now 91, Bath Street: prob. named after Abraham Middleton, v. Extente 1668.

**Midgot.** v. Migos.

**Midi.** (middle), not midday.

JNF. midi, another form of mitan, qv.

in O: le Clos du Midi, La Ville au Neveu.

in T: le Clos du Midi, (T. 790), nr. La Dune; 3D3.

at sea: Les Grunes du Midi or du Mitan, off Grouville.

**Mielien, Mielier.** poss. (a place for honey).

the word suggests F. miel, Lat. mel (honey); but might be related to melier, mielle, millier, qvv.

in L: Les Mieliens, ment. in MGib. 17th cent.

Les Mieliers, land, poss. nr. Guingeval, ment. in sale, Messervy to Anley, MHau. 1797.

le Clos des Mieliers, fief du Roi. Appears as Mielle in 1905: at or near (L. 416). Prob. same as boveta des Micles below.

**Mielle.** (a sand-dune),

a widespread name for waste, sandy ground near the shore; JNF. Norm. mielle; ON. melr (a dune); F. does not have this word, using dune, but it occurs in a few Eng. place-names, eg. Cartmel, Rathmell.

in B: La Route des Mielles des Quennevais; 8B2.

in B, P, O: La Route des Mielles, or Five Mile Road.

in B: la pièce des Mielles, and la mielle du Nord, (B. 157. 219. 221), at Pont Marquet. La Mielle (house) (B. 923) La Mielle (dunes) (B. 918).

in C: La Blanche Mielle, and Les Mielles, S of the road to St. Helier; TSam. 1608. Les Mielles de St. Clément MHau. 1597. La Nielle du Sénéchal nr. Le Bourg.

in G: Les Mielles de Gouray, and La Mielle de Grouville.

in AR. 1309, parts of Les Meles in (G) are held by Guillelmus Bercand and Guillelmus la Boyce.

in H: La Maison des Micles, fief de Méléches for Jean Le Gallais, 1692.

in L: boveta des Micles, ment. in Ext. 1331; v. mielien.

in O: Les Mielles de St. Ouen. La Verte Mielle, site of Greve de Lecq Pavillon.

**Migos.** (keeping or dessert apples), and a surname.

JNF. migoût, migaût; Norm. migôt (apples or other fruit laid on straw to keep for the winter); Albert Desile in la Manche Libre Coutances 1982 gives pommes a Migaud. The name Philippus Amigod 1323–4 occurs in Ext. 1331; cf. Amigos.

in J: le jardin appelé La Migos, VN, for Thos. Chevallier; TJ. 1748; poss. nr. (J. 962). Jardin appelé la Migos, fief Chesnel, for Jean Arthur, 1843.

le Clos de Migos, Fief ès Hammonets; MNee. 1752.

le Clos de Migos de Carteret (part of J. 1088).

in L: le Clos Midgot, (V1½), Mont Gavey.

le petit Clos de Migos, (V3), poss. part of (L. 248); ment. in terres que le Roi possède à St. Laurent, Ext. 1668 and 1749.

PRL. gives, in VCTN, La Migos, at Douet de Rue, bord. le chemin public.

Le Carrefour des Migots (L. 119).

**Mi-Grève.** (half way along the beach).

F. mi-; Lat. medius (half); cf. Mi-Marais, and Grève.

in L: Le Douet de Mi-Grève, now the Millbrook; ment. as Doit de my greue by Chevalier 1647; as Demigrève 1799; its upper reaches may have been called Le Coiesmon, qv., alt. name Le Douët de Demi.

in O: Les Rocques de my-greaves du Petit Port, boundary of the graivage (wreckage) rights of le fieu Luce de Carteret, MHau. 1573.

**Milbraie.** origin unknown.

cf. braie (a breastwork in advance of the gate of a fortress); there is a place (prob. irrelevant) named Millbrae in San Francisco Bay.

in L: La Rue Milbraie, a lane W of Trois Bois; 6B3.

**Milieu.** (middle).

exactly the same meaning as *midi*, *mitan*, *qv*; but quite a different derivation, being *mi-lieu* (the half-way place).

in **C**: le Clos du Millieul, fief du Prieur, Jean Averty, 1724.

in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 has a rash of half-way fields, viz: le Clos du Milieu (V3¼), Thos. de Quetteville; (V1¼), Michel Baudains; (V4¼), Abr. Horman, poss. the same as le Clos du Millieu (V4½), Geo. Falle, VQ, PRMt. 1889; also le Clos de Milieu (V2), Clem. Machon, and le Clos et Jardin de Milieu (V7½), adjoining le Clos d'Hostes, for hers Clem. Mallet.

in **My**: le Clos du Milieu (My. 452).

in **O**: le Clos du Milieu or Clos du Midi.

in **P**: le Clos de Milieu, Fief de La Hague, prob. (P. 627), adjoining le Clos de la Croix (P. 629), avec Wm. Le Brocq; MHag. 1749.

in **T**: le Clos du Milieu (T. 1050) (V4¼).

**Militaire.** (military).

used in names of roads built for military purposes, many of them by General Don, Governor 1806–14; map references of some examples:

1D4: La Rue Militaire, behind Haut du Marais.

2C1: La Route Militaire.

3C1: La Rue Militaire.

**Milizerie.** meaning unknown.

in **L**: a homestead called la Milizerie for Nicolas Bailhache in 1685, fief du Roi. Poss. nr. La Rue de Haut.

**Mill.**

v. also *moulin*.

in Les Écréhous: Mill Rock, 1867; shown as Moulin Rotin for Moulin Robin in 1924 map.

**Millais.** surname.

recorded as *Milais*, *Milaeis*, *Milaeys* 1309; *Milayes* 1331; *Millais* 1607; intermediate forms, *Miles*, *Mileix*, *Millaes*, *Myllais*.

in **C**: La Rue Millays, non loin du Val au Moigne, ?(C. 176).

in **H**, **S**: Les Monts Millais, 10A2; ment. as les mons Myllaez in RMt. c1510; and in 1617 as Mont Millais en Malherchie, Fief du Buisson (H), et sur St. Ouen en (S) plus loin.

in **My**: le Clos, le petit Clos de Millais, (My. 332. 332A); cf. le Clos de Millais (V5½), Jean Arthur, Les Colombiers PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: La Cueillette de Millais; written in 1643 as *Vingtaine des Miellés*, by confusion with *mielle*, (BSJ. 1908, p. 309); *Millés*, in Stead's map 1799.

*Millais* hamlet also known as "La Fontaine", with La Rue de Millais, le Ménage, le Jardin and le Clos de Millais, (O. 1033. 1082. 776); 1C3.

in **S**: au sucq de la pieche de la Croix Millais, au lieu de la basse de Caen; MCol. 1592.

le Clos Richard Miles, nr. l'Ostel au Gendre; RS. 1461–78.

le Clos Millais, VMf, for Elie Nicolle; AS. 1671.

le Pré de Millais, (S. 812); and le Jardin de Millais ou du Presbytère, (S. 818).

**Millbrook.**

in **L**: The Millbrook; formerly called Le Douet de Mi-Grève; FLM. says Le Douët de Demi, at the coast, and poss. Le Coiesmon near its source; giving its name to Millbrook village, at the mouth of the mill-stream; and to the former railway station; 9B2.

**Millés.** for the surname *Millais*.

Recorded as *Myllet*, *Milet* 1586, *Millet* 1607; or for *F. millée* (millet broth), fr. *F. millet*, OF. *meil*, Lat. *milium* (millet).

in **C**: le Clos de Millés, bel. to Journeaux 1720; (BSJ. 1901, p. 402).

**Millier.** St. Martinais pronunciation for *milieu*.

cf. *melier*, *mielier*; there is a surname *Millier*, *Milier*, *Milliez* in PRS. 1461–78.

in **Mt**: le Jardin du Millier, (V9), Geo. Falle, who also has a Clos du Milieu (V4¼); VQ; PRMt. 1865.

**Million.** prob. the extinct surname spelt *Mylons*, *Nillons*, *Nyllons*.

*F.* Eng. melon; OF. *millon*; OE. *million*; Lat. *melopepo* (an apple-shaped melon); there is a surname *Milon* of recent introduction.

in **B**: le Clos des Millions, terre champartière, Le Pissot house; PRB; (B. 244).

in **P**: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VG, la Vallette des Mylons, Vallet des Nyllons; repeating it as *ès Millions* in 1714, for Balleine; and in 1847 for Agnès, of Greenland, (P. 69A).

in VAugs, PRPT. gives, Terre des Nyllons, for de Carteret, 1598; des Nillons, au Val de la Mare, for Le Brun, 1714; and for Aubert, 1847. The evidence is conflicting but some land is called *Mylons*/*Nyllons* in VG and that in VAugs. is called *Nyllons*.

note that (P. 220) is Les Millots, Mulots.

**Millon.** v. *Milon*.**Millot.** v. *Mulot*.

**Milon, Millon.** surname, cf. Million.

recorded as Milun 1270; Miloun 1309; Milon 1331; Millon 1700; the word can also mean a melon, v. million.

in **B**: Les Milons, (B. 246); 8B2; but note Les Mitons (?in error), qv, adjoining, (B. 244).

in **H**: le Clos du Millon, aveu Elie Cabot, AMel. 1700; recurring as le Clos de Millon, aveu Jean Le Breton, AMel. 1822.

**Milton.**

in **Mt**: Milton Fm; (OJH. 181); home of Sohier and Le Maistre families.

**Mi-Marais.** (half-way across the marsh).

F. mi-, Lat. medius (half); cf. Mi-Grève.

in **O**: Le Mi-Marais house, so called since 1920.

**Minauderie, Minaulderie.** (a place to saunter in).

F. minauderie, fr. minauder (to simper, mince, stroll at ease); fr. mine (mien), It. mina,. ML. minare (to lead, conduct).

in **O**: le Jardin de la Minaulderie, formal gardens on the NW. of VdeH. Manor, including (O. 257-259); 1B3; ment. in SRVdeH. 1614 and 1675 as being E. of le Clos de la Ville, appartenant au Seigneur; and as Minauderie in C. P. Le Cornu's book on his family; but the name is now forgotten; le Jardin de la Minauderie, VdeH, is ment. in MHag. 1840.

La Minauderie, Menauderie, (V2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), ?nr. (O. 766), Clos de Vinchelcz, in VGT, for P. d'A. Le Cornu, Grantez, VVz, PRO. 1907.

**Minden.** the city in Westphalia.

scene of defeat of French by English and German forces on 1 Aug. 1759.

in **H**: Minden Street and Minden Place, St. Helier; 10A4, named in honour of Chs. Wm. de Geyt who fought in the battle. This was Le Geyt family land.

**Mine.** (a mine, pit or military mine).

F. Eng. mine; ML. minare (to excavate a mine); this name dates from Militia days.

in **B**: la Mielle des Mines, et la Mielle de l'Artillerie; W. of the road from Don Bridge to Rouges Maisons; PRB.

**Minier.** current surname of recent introduction.

poss. fr. F. miner (to mine); or Lat. miniare (to paint), whence miniature.

in **My**: le Clos Minier, (My. 333) named after a tenant.

in **O**: le Jardin Minier, (O. 1158) named after a tenant.

**Ministerium.** (an administrative and fiscal district).

in the Norman Exchequer Rolls of 1180, Jersey was divided into three such districts, named the Ministerium de Gorroic, de Groccio, and de Crapoutdoit, qv. They probably ceased to exist when King John lost Normandy in 1204, (BSJ. 1919, p. 41).

**Ministre.** (a minister, priest),

or poss. an officer in charge of a ministerium, qv; F. ministre; Eng. Lat. minister (a priest's assistant), fr. Lat. minus (less) and the suffix -ter, making the opposite of magis-ter (master).

in **B**: La Pierre du Ministre, up Mont ès Croix. v. L'Amy, Folklore p. 166. NE corner of (B. 535).

in **Mt**: La Rue du Ministre; W. of Grasfort; 4C4.

**Minquier.** derivation in doubt.

the name occurs only in Les Minquiers, Le Plateau des Minquiers, a reef S of Jersey, shown by Dum. 1685 as The Minkies, which is still the usual pronunciation of their name. When the sovereignty of the Ecréhous and the Minquiers was being judged by the International Court of Justice at The Hague in 1953 Mr C. S. Harrison, pleading for Jersey, made the point in his submission that in Jersey we always refer to the latter as The Minkies. In Roman times the reef may have been called Caesarea, though this name is usually claimed by Jersey. In the early Dark Age a name Selsweff appears, of which the Selswe- may be a corruption of Caesarea, and the -ff stand for the fana falsa (heathen temples) of Jersey. On one theory, in the later Dark Age the reef was called Menker, Menquees (village of stone), fr. Celt. maen (stone). The form Minquier appears in the middle ages, and has been derived from OF. minkier (a wholesale fishmonger). JNF. forms of the name include Maïntchais, Mïntchais, Mïntchiers, Mitchiers, which suggest JNF. maïntchi (F. moitiè) meaning they are half way from Jersey to France; while the JNF. form Mèrtchais suggests JNF. mèrtchi (F. marquer), meaning that the reef marks the horizon; in this context, Merquers also occurs, (BSJ. 1938, p. 297). P.Q. says Celtic origin, maen (stone) kae (ledge).

Les Minquiers and Maîtresse Ile are treated in BSJ. 1929, p. 193; 1959, p. 218; 1960, p. 347; the charts show N, NE, NW, S, SE, and SW Minquiers, and Caux des Minquiers; records offer, à Minkès 1617; un navire des Minqués; and un navire perdu à Marqués.

**Mion, Miou.** (half-way).

cf. F. mi-, Lat. medius (half).

at sea: Les Mious, Mions; rocks in Le Beau Port; 8D1. Also called Les Demies, rocks which cover and uncover at half-tide.

**Miquelet.** like Michelet a dim. of Michel.

in **B**: fields Le Miquelet, and le grand et petit Miquelet, (B. 375C. 507) adjacent Champ appelé Le Miquelet, Bisson famil<sup>9</sup>, 1856.

8B3; nr. Le Hurel Besny, Bénéit and SW of La Moye House; ment. in AB. 1786 as le petit champ du Miquelet.

in **C**: Miquelet Bénéard or Lé Rotchi Miquelet, East of La Grève d'Azette.

**Mirette.** meaning unknown.

poss. a pers. name.

in **H**: le Clos de Mirette (V3), (H. 1397) and Le Carrefour de Mirette at Stonewall; 7C2; ment. in AMel. 1700 for Ph. Le Breton ca. ux. in SRMel. 1748 and MMel. 1822 in aveux Jean Le Breton; an 1817 map shows Mirette as an area, either at (H. 1397), or (H. 1298) nr. Nicole Mill, called Le Fond ou le Bas de Mirette.

in **T**: La Mirette (T. 1397?).

**Mireux.** (look-out, view-point on headland).

F. miroir; OF. mireor; Norm. mireux; JNF. mitheux (a mirror); Span. mirador (balcony, look-out); fr. Lat. mirari (to admire).

in **T**: La Carrière du Mireux, on the Commune of Fief de la Gruchetterie, approx. (T. 601); 3D2; this quarry is on high ground overlooking Bouley Bay; the bank to its W is La Maison de Biates (Bliètes) (turf house), qv.

**Mirtre.** v. Mitte.

**Misère.** (misery).

OF. miserie; Lat. miseria (wretchedness).

in **H**: field named Misère, (H. 1253); 7C3.

in **L**: Mont Misère, a steep lane fr. St. Lawrence's Church to Waterworks Valley; 6B3–4.

in **Mt**: Le Côté Misère. It slopes to the N (Mt. 240).

in **O**: PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VGC, le champ Misère (V2¼), nr. Les Laveurs, bord. La Bataille on the N, for A. Le Rossignol; and in VM1, le champ Misère, le côté champ Misère (V2¼), bord. chemin public, prob. nr. Morville, for J. Mauger. Le Champ Misere (?O. 1122). Le Côté Misère (two of them) sous des Hougues, Millais.

**Missière.** form and meaning uncertain.

poss. related to F. messier (a feudal official in charge of the verp and stray animals, and protector of ripening crops), fr. Lat. messis (harvest); or for messière (ruins of a house), v. masure.

in **T**: field named Missière, or La Hauteur, (T. 1245); 7C2; at Bras de Fer; poss. the site of ruins of former house of Bras de Fer.

**Mitan, Miton.** (middle).

JNF. Norm. mitan (middle); Teut. mitte, mitti; Icel. midhr; Lat. medium; Sanskrit, madhya (middle); Chevalier, 1647, says, “faire un fort aux mitan de la bay” (St. Brélade's), p. 450; JNF. has a further form, midi, qv.

in **B**: le Clos de Mitan, or Garrison Field, (B. 16), nr. site of St. Peter's Barracks; 5D4.

Les Mitons, (B. 244); 8B2. error for Milon qv.

in **L**: le Clos de Mitan, or Clos de Gilles, (L. 11. 14. 20. 29).

in **O**: Le Miton, (O. 1801).

in Les Dirouilles: L'Éponge du Mitan (Mitant), a rock in Les Eponges group; Fa.

**Mitchell.** Eng. surname.

in **B**: Sally Mitchell's Rock, the rock from which she leapt and drowned at le Vaù Varin near St. Aubin, (BSJ. 1922, p. 355).

in **T**: Alison Mitchell's landfall, nr. La Colombine, 3A2; she was the sole survivor of the yacht “Marie Celia” in Oct. 1964, and came ashore here, having floated round the south, east and north coasts of the Island. v. Sambue.

**Miton.** v. Mitan.

**Mitte, Mirtre.** meaning doubtful.

there is a wide choice of derivation: (1). an abbrev. of the surname L'Hermitte: (2). mitte (a water-nymph presiding at fountains): (3). F. mitte (the stench from a cesspool, and sore eyes caused by this): (4). OF. mite (mite, small coin): (5). ML. mytacismus (a defect in speech by using the letter M too often).

in : La Fontaine ès Mittes, (des Mittes or de Mirtre), at Belle Hougue; 3A2; one of several fontaines ès yeux, this spring was said to restore sight to the blind and speech to the dumb; for legend, v. Dal. p. 271 and L'Amy p. 63.

**Mizière.** v. Masure.

**Mocquerie, Mocterie, Morqueterie.** prob. (a place where decoy birds were used).

cf. decoy ponds in Eng. place-names; F. moquette (a decoy-bird); F. moquerie; OF. mocquerie; Eng. mockery; W. mocio (to deride); Lat. maccus (mimic).

in **G**: le grand Clos de la Morqueterie, (V8¼), buttant sur La Croix Castelain, partage Anthoine, MHau. 1619; ment. as le



Clos de la Mocterie, (V5¼), prob. nr. la pièce d'Aron et Radier, Le Moigne, MHau. 1734; ment. in AG. 1804 as le Clos de le Mocqterie, (V5¼), VLV, long du chemin public, for Elie Le Boutillier; and in GL. 1841 and TG. 1851, (V1) of it for Jean Binet.

**Mocterie.** v. Mocqterie.

**Moée.** v. Moye.

**Moelliel.** form and meaning uncertain.

poss. connected with F. moelle (marrow of bone, pith of plant); or F. moellon (quarry-stone, rubble, stone wall).

in B: le cõtil du Moelliel, Noirmont area; MGib. 1616.

**Moesan.** surname,

poss. from Moyse, Moïse recorded as Le Moeys, les Moysans, Moysant 1331; current but recent as Moisan; cf. Moisellerie.

in L: Feodum es Moysans; Ext. 1331.

in Mt: le Clos Moesau, (Mt. 764–5); 7B2.

**Moestre.** v. Maistre.

**Moez.** v. Moye.

**Moie.** v. Moye.

**Moignan, Le Moignan.** surname.

recorded as Le Maignen, Lemaigen in 1331; as Le Moynand 1527; Le Maignon 1607; Le Moignan 1668; current as Le Moignan, said to mean a stump.

in C: La Maison du Moignan, or Old Farm. Clos du Moignan, ment. 1673 Ressort de Veue M.O. Debora Dumaresq.

in L: le Jardin du Moignan, for Susanne Deslande; AL. 1718.

in My: le Clos Moignan, (My. 253); shown in PRMy. 1800 as le Clos du Moignant, for Jn. Le Gresley; and in PRMy. 1883, in VN, as le Clos du Moignan, (V2¾), for J. Le Moignan.

**Moignard.** surname; locative, **La Moignarderie.**

recorded as Maigniert 1607; current as Moignard.

in G: Le Cotil de la Moignarderie. (G. 806).

in J: le Clos Moignard, (V2½), Rose Hill Fm.

le præ au (sic) Moignarderie, (V5¼), VN; PRJ. 1907.

in Mt: La Croix Moignard, cross-roads, 4C2, giving its name to field Croix Moignard (Mt. 423); mention of le petit closet de la Croix Maniere in MPer. 1559 suggests that Moignard had an older form, eg. Mayneres; v. Menguy.

**Moigne.** v. Moine.

**Moilleped.** (that which wets the feet).

F. from Lat. mollire (to soften), pes (foot). This word occurs as a surname in Guernsey; there are de Mouilpieds in Jersey now.

in C: le Pré de Moilleped, Fieu Damme Royne, MHau. 1562.

**Moine.** (a monk); and recent surname Le Moine.

F. moine; OF. moigne; Eng. monk; OE. munec; Icel. munkr; ML. monachus (monk); recorded as surname, as Monachus 1025, Monachus or Le Moygne 1305; intermediate forms Le Mogne, Le Moigne, Le Moigne, current but recent as Le Moine. (Le Moigne current in Guernsey, came from Jersey several centuries ago. FLM).

in B: La (sic) Moine, a rock, W of Fiquet; 8D1. Point Le Moigne, shown in 1844 map; prob. a confusion with Pointe de la Moie; 8C2.

in C: Le Val au Moine, (C. 186), (V3), with (V3) in (G), Radier. ment. 1617 as Val au Moigne, La Rue Millais, vers le nord du Temple de St. Clement, Fief ès Baudains; PRC. gives le petit Val au Moine, bel. to Le Prè fm.

in J: le Clos du Moine, Hérupé, (J. 1021, 1042); in TJ. 1747 as le Clos du Moigne, for Jean Deslandes; and in PRJ. 1904–07 as le Clos du Moigne, Moine, (V5¼), Hérupé main road, for A. W. Blampied, VHé.

la terre au Moine (V1) and le Clos du Moine (V2¼), at Don Fm.; VD, for Josué Bisson; PRJ. 1904–15.

in L: le Clos du Moigne at Avranches; ment. as (V5½) in MHau. 1662; left to her third son Philippe by Sussanne Maret née Dumaresq, in MHau. 1692.

le Clos de St. Clair ou du Moine for Jean Hubert, 1774.

le Clos du Moigne, (V5), fief du Roi, Luce contract 1587.

le Clos du Moigne, bel. to late Jean Mahault, Fief des Arbres, MRem. 1662; ?nr. (L. 444), Clos Mahaut.

le Clos du Moigne, (V3¼), Edmond Le Gallais; and le Clos du Moigne, (V8), Abr. Gibault; ARArb. 1721.

le Clos du Moine, (V4), at La Loge Pernelle, in (L. 624).

le Clos du Moigne, (V7¾), La Fontaine, nr. Morel; VCTS, PRL.

in Mt: Field le Moine, (V3), La Hannière fm., Rozel; shown in VRoz. in PRMt. 1861 as piessé de terre appelée le Clos du Moigne (V3), for Geo. Maret, La Hannière.

in O: le Clos ou pray du mur au moigne, fief haubert, Katherine le montays, 1655; the same as Clos de ladite Catherine appelé le mur au moigne, 1672, at (O. ?466, 467). There is earlier evidence for this wall. The Seigneur du fief haubert, Philippe de Carteret, gives the monks 29 perch of land to the west of their existing 'manoir', with permission to enclose it with a wall; "Donation faite par Philippe de Carteret à la Chapelle de Sainte Marie de la Wik et aux moines de St. Michel y

servant Dieu, de 29 perches de terre à l'ouest de leur manoir de la Wik, terre tenue de lui par Guillaume Bauche, fils de Robert, qu'il a indemnisé en lui cédant au moyen d'un échange une pièce de terre de la même valeur située à l'est du Grand Clos des Moines (magnum clausum monachorum) (O. 7469); les moines pourront enclore d'un mur ladite terre avec leur ancien manoir de la Wik'. (1215–54, Cart. p. 55 et seq). Poss. same as Clos appelé la Muse au Moine (O. 467), given repeatedly from 1819 for Rachel Guille, Eleonore Sophie Salmon and the Godfray family, Richard Gray (1976) all qf Creux Baillet, later called Spring Valley. There is 17th cent. evidence that the lands of the Prieuré de Lecq were enclosed with hedges (fossés) 12 feet wide.  
 le Parc de Bas, (O. 86), above Creux Gros; 1B1, also given as le Parc Moine, from the name of a one-time tenant.  
 at sea: la prise au Moigne, appar. a rock in St. Clement's Bay, AdE. 1797.  
 in Les Écréhous; Le Moine, a rock.

**Moisan.** v. Moesan.

**Moisellerie.** meaning uncertain.

a locative form, perhaps from the fam. Moesan, qv, no Moiselle fam. being known; or fr. F. moisir (to cover with moss, must, mould), Lat. mucire. or poss. a surname form of moise.

in **Mt**: field Les Moiselleries, (Mt. 593), at Anneville, E of Les Marettes, above La Crête. 4D3.

**Moisson.** (harvest, but the normal term in Jersey for the harvest was L'Avoût; the period between seed time and harvest was Mession).

F. moisson; OF. OE. moison (harvest-time); Lat. messis (harvest, crop); note also Moisan, a form of the surname Moesau, qv.

in **P**: PRPT. gives, in VG, le Côtill Moisson, for Fondan, above land of Jean de la Haulle, 1598, and for Le Brun, 1714; and in VAugs, son cötill Moisson, for Fondan, 1598; PRP. 1880, in VG, give le Cötill Moisson, at Les Bouillons, for hrs. J. Le Gresley, who also have (P. 256).

in **T**: PRT. 1931, in VCr, gives le Jardin de Moisson, (V2¼), La Roulerie; and le Jardin de Moisson, Grande Maison. Clos de Moisson, (T. part of 1184).

**Moissonnière.** (a place of harvest or reaping).

cf. moisson.

in **C**: a Fief Moissonnyere, ment. as belonging to Le Curé in MCos. 1474; cf. field La Moissonnière, (C. 109A), Fief d'Elie, ment. in partage between brothers Daniel and Clem. Dumaresq, MO. 1608; shown in VRqr, in PRC, as La Moissonnière, le Clos de la Moissonnière, (V5), Rocquier House, Rue au Blancq; below Nicolle Tower; 10D2.

in **O**: La Moissonnière, gully or cove south of Gros Nez.

**Moitié.** (half).

F. moitié; Sp. mitad; ML. mediata (middle); Lat. medius (middle); Eng. moiety (half share).

in **T**: La Moitié, a point between Les Girottes and La Tour de Rozel.

**Mollet.** surname; locative, **La Molletterie.**

recorded 1528 to present day; cf. Moltererie.

in **C**: le champ de Mollet, (V13¾), nr. (C. 275); PRC.

in **L**: le grand et petit Clos de Mollet, Fief de Méléches, MHam. 1783; ment. as le Clos de Mollet in MHam. 1691. 1701.

in **S**: les champs de Mollet, VMf. for Jean Madolaine; AS. 1671.

La Rocque Mollet, l'ancien chemin de la Roque Mollet ou rue du sacrement, PRS. 1810; Old St. Saviour's Hill which ran further West than the present one: 10A2.

le Pré de la Molletterie, (S. 830); 10B3.

le Clos Mollet, now part of Grassett Park.

La maison et jardin de Mollet, 1608; La maison qui fut a Thomas Mollet, fief de Grainville, 1611; La maison de Mollet, 1619; La maison de la Molletterie, 1624. Partage Hugh Lemprière, MO.

in **T**: Le Parcq Mollet, (T. 1071A).

**Molot.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for mulot (the Jersey bank vole), qv; or a dim. of F. meule, Lat. mola (millstone).

in **H**: Les Molots, (H. 1117).

**Molterie.** (grinding), but probably a contraction of Molletterie,

v. Mollet; F. mouture; OF. multure; Eng. multure; Pr. moltura; Lat. molitura (grinding).

in **G**: maison et jardin avec le jardin de la Molterie, J. Roissier; AG. c1770. 1804.

**Monamy.** surname, (my friend).

recorded as Mon Amy 1607; Monamy from 1668.

in **C**: le jardin à Jean Monamy SSam. 1734.

unlocated: le Clos de Moyses Monamy; MHau. 1688.

le champ de Mathieu Monamy (V1), avenue de Jeanne de Ste. Croix, veuve Thos. Le Gallais; SRMel. 1748.

**Monçais.** meaning unknown.

but poss. akin to monceau, qv, but FLM. says they must surely be Les Monts Secs.

in **L**: field Les Monçais, (L. 606), (V7½), Rue de Bas fm.; on a spur above Waterworks Valley; 6D1.

**Monceau.** (a heap),

but the variant spellings moncel, moncelle, monchel, monceure, mouchel suggest that more than

one word is involved here; some poss. derivations: (1). F. monceau (heap); JNF. mouché, pl. mouchoieaux; Norm. mouché, mouchiau; also JNF. mouoché, mouochi, mouochie; Lat. *monticellus* (a little mountain); (2). F. muchier (to shrink from view); OE. mooch; cf. F. musser, and micharet; (3). French place-names, Monceaux, Moncheaux, Monchy, Mouchamp, Mouchin; (4). the surname du Moncel; a Frs. du Moncel leased property from Gratien Collas in 1493 in Mt.

in My: le Jardin de Moncel, (My. 917), 2A4; this field, and (My. 630) appear in TMy. 1602 as le Clos du Mouchel et de la Renerie; in SRAv. 1663, Jean Le Moignan has a patch dans les petits closets du Mouchel; in SRAv. 1728, court sat in la neuve maison de Ph. Le Maistre dans le Clos du Monchel; he also held un clos appellé les (sic) Mouchel, (V3¼); in SRAv. 1752, Jean Robert has deux petits courtils appellés les courtils du Mouchel, c(V4), terre à desert; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives, le Clos du Moncel (My. 917), for J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms.

in O: Le Monceau Martin, (O. 7–8), JNF. Les Mouchoieaux Martin; given as Le Monceaux Martin 1649; ment. in MO. 1680; shown as Les Monceaux Martin in TO. 1721; PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VVz, dans Le Monceaux Martin, for Jane Le Ruez; dans Les Monceaux Marin, for J. Le Ruez.

**Moncelle, Monchel.** v. Monceau.

**Monceure.** (a slope).

in O: La Monceure, Moncheûthe in Les Coupes, Vinchelez.

in T: le Clos du Monceure, Fief d'Evêque d'Avranche, for André Le Marinel, SRAB. 1647.

**Monchain.** meaning unknown.

cf. monceau.

unlocated: le Clos appellé Le Monchain, partage Baudains; MPer. 1771.

**Mondin, Mondine, Mondrin.** (a protective embankment or mound).

F. mondrain, JNF. mondrin (hillock); Eng. mound; Teut. OE. mund, munt; Icel. mund (protection, a protective bank of earth); all ultimately fr. Lat. *mons*, *montem* (hill).

in C: TSam. gives, in 1608, Le Mondin, and in 1754, le Pray et Mondin du ouest, (V12¼), at La Becquetterie, and la closure du blanc Mondin, (V17¼); recurring in PRC. as Le Mondin, nr. (C. 24), (V4½), and la Clôture du Blanc Mondin, (C. 26); these strongly suggest areas protected from inundation by mounds or dykes.

Le Mondin du Sel (V54), from Le Dicq to La Grande Charrière, bounded on the east by Le Plat Douet and on N by C/S parish boundary. MSam. 1734. Clear reference to salt pans. Given as Le Mondin de la Saîne, 1619.

in O: Les Mondrins, an area in Les Landes de l'Étaçq.

in S: La Clôture du Blanc Mondin nr. S/C border.

Le Mondin (S. 731) Edouard Romeril, 1895.

at sea: Mondine Rock, S of Victoria Harbour; 10C3; a rounded rock.

**Mondrin.** v. Mondin.

**Monelle.** meaning unknown, poss. error for monette.

there is a F. word moinaire, moinaire (a worthless monk or friar).

in T: Les Monelles, (T. 764); E of Pot du Rocher; 3D4.

**Monerin.** meaning unknown. cf. Nonerin.

poss. for F. moinaire, cf. monelle; but the word could be read as mouerin, for mourin, v. Morin.

in B: le Clos du Monerin ou du Nourri, (V1½), Jeanne Martel; AB. 1786.

**Moneron.** v. Monelle, Mont Néron.

**Monesson.** not understood.

no such surname is recorded; Moneron occurs for Mont Néron.

in My: le Clos au Monesson, approx. (My. 123 or 303). MHau. 1546.

**Monetage.** (minting).

F. monnayage; OF. monetage; JNF. monnéage; OE. moneyage; ML. monetagium; a feudal word meaning, (a) the right to mint money, (b) a tax paid to the seigneur in return for his promise not to debase money which he minted; fr. Lat. *moneta* (a mint). The extension of the name below is by no means certain; a surname de Monange occurs in 1570.

in L: le Clos du Mônge, (V6¼), Sara Le Brun; AL. 1718; almost certainly a contraction for monetage.

**Monfort.** (strong hill),

but one cannot be sure which.

unlocated: Le Fieu de Monfort occurs (BSJ. 1904, p. 306) in a string of fiefs divided between Guill. Payn and Drouet Lemprière, on the break-down of the estate of Ph. de Barentin in 1382. The sequence on either side is: Le Fieu ès Cras, Burrey, Gruchie – MONFORT – Diexlament, Chastel Sedement, Graynville. The strong hill might well be Le Câtél de Rozel, ancient adversary of the Septimani and Decumani, if the suggestions under Sedement and Dièlament, qvv, are accepted.

**Monkey.**

at sea: north of Rosel harbour, the Monkey Rock. Information Mrs L. Billot.

**Monnaie.** (money, a mint).

F. monnaie; OF. monnoye; Pr. moneda; Eng. money; Lat. moneta (a mint); cf. monnière.

in T: La Monnaie, the lane running SW from La Guerdainerie, 3C4; so called from the mint established there in 1646, (OJH. 54. 157). In 1646 La Cloche writes: "établirent la maison de Mr. Guedain... pour faire leur monnoie", (BSJ. 1890, p. 495).

**Monnerie.** v. Monnière.

**Monnier.** v. Meunier.

**Monnière, Monnerie.** (a mint, or a monkery, monastery, or the home of the fam. Le Monnier). rivals for the origin of this name are F. monnaie (mint), moinerie (monkery) and meunier (miller); the surname Le Monnier or Le Monaier, spelt Le Monoyer 1309, Le Monnyer 1331, could mean the minter, or the miller.

in L: la maison appelée La Monnerie, au nord de la maison Vincent Le Gros, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers, 1614.

in T: a group of fields W of Trinity Manor named La Monnière, La Grande Monnière and Les Monnières haut et bas, (T. 1318. 1309. 912); 7A1-2; Les Monières, (V1½), Fief de la Trinité, ment. 1639; cf. Les Monniers, (T. 559), SW of Les Vaux house. La Monnaie leads to La Guerdainerie. In 1646-7 Chevalier, pp. 332. 453, records the establishment of Col. Smith at La Guerdainerie as "mestre de la Monnoirie du Prince", and the striking of "monnois" or "monnos" (coins) here; on one side they showed armorial bearings; on the other, the King mounted with drawn sword; no such coin has ever come to light.

**Monoc.** meaning unknown.

in T: le Jardin de Monoc for Colback, 1933.

**Monsieur.** (my master; the owner of the farm).

contr. of OF. mon seigneur, fr. Lat. meus senior (my elder, my lord). JNF. Moussieu.

in Mt: le Clos de, du Monsieur, (V6½), Faldout Fm. (Mt. 608); 4C4; shown for J. D. de Quetteville in PRMt. 1861.

in T: le Clos de Monsieur, (T. 343).

in Les Dirouilles: Moussieu, a rock, in the Les Eponges group; Fa.

**Mont.** (a hill, hillock, high ground, ascent, climb).

in local usage it often means an incline or ascent rather than a separate hill; F. mont; Eng. mount; It. monte; Lat. mons; the word generated the surnames du Mont, recorded 1168 to 1528 as de Monte, du Mont, du Mount, de Mont; and des Monts, recorded 1299 to 1668 as de Montibus, des Mons, des Monts; and Le Montais; v. also under the initial letter of the cognomen.

alphabetical list of named hills, showing parishes:

Le Mont à L'Abbe, (H).

Le Mont Agu, (O).

Le Mont ès Anes, (O).

Le Mont Bauche, (O).

Beaumont, (P).

Le Mont Cabot, (H).

Le Mont Canté, Cantel, (H).

Le Mont au Chêne, (P).

Le Mont des Corvées, (O).

Le Mont Crapaud, (B).

Le Mont Créveu, (Mt).

Le Mont Esnaux, (S).

Le Mont Gras d'Eau, Dos, (B).

Le Mont Hamelin, (G).

Le Mont Hue, (O).

Le Mont Huelin, (O).

Le Mont Madgris, (H).

Le Mont Mado, (J).

Le Mont Mallet, (Mt).

Le Mont Martin, (H).

Le Mont Matthieu, (O).

Le Mont au Meunier, (L).

Les Monts Millais, (S), (H).

Les Monts Nérons, (H).

Le Mont Patibulaire, or ès Pendus, (H).

Le Mont Pellier, (T).

Le Mont de la Pouquelaye, (H).

Le Mont au Prêtre, (H).

Le Mont St. Nicolas, (Mt).

Les Monts Simon, (My).

Le Mont de la Ville, (H).

Le Mont des Vaux, (B).

in B: Le Mont Crapaud.

Le Mont Tcheurderon (Chardon) S. of Mont à la Brune.

Les Gros Monts and le Clos du Mont de la Rocque, land of Jean Seale; MHau. 1773.

AB. 1786 gives: le grand Clos du Mont (V7), Jas. Pipon, poss. the same as le Clos du Blanc Pignon; le Clos du Mont (V4½), Jean Vibert; le Clos sur le Mont (V3½), Ed. Marett of Beau Vallon; le petit Mont, et terre sur le grand Mont, Frs. Le Cras.

Le Mont des Vaux. The only part of La Grande Route de St. Brelade that is truly le Mont des Vaux is the section from the mill at St. Aubin to a point where the pedestrian path, crossing the Railway Walk, proceeds steeply uphill. The present hill above this point was constructed in 1846. Information from Mr. G. Morley.

in C: le Clos des Monts, (C. 179).

in G: Le Fieu des Monts, or de la Carrière, sub-fief of Samarès; a grant of one half-carucate; ment. as feodum de Mons, quod Guilla Barbey tenet, 1331; MOUNTS 1607; de la Carrière 1618; des Monts ou de la Carrière 1668; named from hilly country, or after a family, 10D2.

Les Monts, hills around Moulin de Haut, 11A1; giving name to fields Les Monts or Clos Collas (G. 33), Les Monts or Clos Falle (G. 34B), Les Monts or Clos es Pelles (G. 56), la grande pièce des Monts (G. 67), Les Monts (G. 3).

le petit Clos des Monts, at Les Silleries, (G. 646); 10D2.

le Clos des Monts, (V3) (V6).

le Clos des Mons, (V2), Le Bourg House.

le Clos de dessus le Mont, (V7), nr. Croix Castelain, partage Anthoine; MHau. 1619.

le Clos des Monts, (V4), for Jean Mallet; AG. 1804.

Le Mont Hamelin.

in H: La Maison du Mont, or The Cedars, (BSJ. 1969, p. 63), now demolished.

Le Mont de la Ville, 10A3; called Mons sancti Elerii, AR. 1309; St. Hilarye mont, Mercator 1606; S. Hillary's Mount, Speed 1610; PRMy. 1803 has, "pour sidre four(ni)... aux habitants de Ste. Marie qui travaillera aux Mond de la Ville";

South Hill is ment. 1700 as Le Petit Mont, 10C1; the dolmen on Mont de la Ville was removed to Henley-on-Thames. Hills surrounding St. Helier:

Le Mont Patibulaire or Le Mont es Pendus.

Le Mont Madgris.

Le Mont Martin, house of Jean Laugée au Mont Martin SRMel. 1822. N. of Mont Madgris, (Nicolle TSH. p. 10).

Le Mont de la Pouquelaye.

Le Mont Canté, Cantel on fief Debennaires, for Jean Ahier, 1814, on Fief de Mèlèches for Thomas Ravenel, 1813.

Les Monts Nérons. SRMel, for Jean Lemprière, 1774, le Grand Clos du Monnéron for Chas. Lemprière, 1795, le petit

Monéron, Danl Lemprière, 1796, Le Grand Clos des Monts Noiron, Jacques Dorey, 1814 and Le Grand Montnoiron for Frs. Ahier, 1821.

Le Mont au Prêtre.

La Rocque Mollet or old St. Saviour's Hill.

Le Mont à l'Abbé, manor, hill and farm, and Grande Route de Mont à l'Abbé.

Le Mont Cabot, Fief de Mèlèches for Jean Le Gros, 1813.

Le Prévôt du fieu du Mont Néron, Mont Cochon etc, Ext. 1749.

Le Mont Coutanche. Tower Road. En la pies du Mont Cochon, MHau. 1585.

in J: Le Mont Mado.

le Clos des Monts (V8), and le Clos du Mont au Milieu (V7½), MArt. 1597.

in L: Le Mont au Meunier, road and field (L. 318).

au Mont Morel, partage Messervy; MHau, 1577.

une piesche de terre au Mont au Monnière; MHau. 1562.

Le Mont au Meunier. MAdcC. 1631.

Le Mont Besnard, Fief de Mèlèches; MHam. 1661, ratifying deed 1652.

AL. 1718 dans le Clos du Mont (V3½); hers Jean Corbel; le champ Morel sur le Mont (V3), Jean Dorey; le Clos de dessus

le Mont (V5¼), Marie Mauge; les champs de dessus le Mont (V5), Judith Le Goupy, and (V1½) Nic. Payn.

in M: Mont Orgueil; v. Gorey, Orgueil.

Le Mont, a rock E of Anne Port.

Le Mont Créveu.

Le Mont St. Nicolas.

Le Mont Mallet; 11B1.

Les Monts, and le côtel des Monts, at Flicquet, Fliquet, (Mt. 210. 215-6); 4B3.

la grosse Tour du Château, appelée le Mont; Chroniques, p. 128.

in My: Les monts Simon, (My. 810. 812-3. 822. 828); ment. in TMy. 1602 as bel. to Hiou Hue.

Terra quae vocatur Mont Agu (the pointed hill), Ext. 1331, p. 29, fr. F. aigu, OF. agu, Pr. agut, Lat. acutus; part of this land had belonged to Laurentius de Savenoc, but escheated, the escheat being held in 1331 by Jean de Laic and Robert Norman.

There seems to be a connection here with Lucie de Carteret, who forfeited lands by marrying the Seigneur de Montaigu in Normandy, when her brothers fled there in 1343; and also with the Fief Esturmy, Richard Estormit having been appointed, by William the Conqueror, Warden of Savernake Forest (spelt Safernoc 934, Savernac 1156, Seneuk 1305).

A Louis Mallet de Gravelle was Seigneur de Montaigu c1410, (BSJ. 1923, p. 35). The "land called the pointed hill" might be the conical hill of Le Castel de Lecq; a map in the Nat. Maritime Museum, which is fairly closely related to Col. Legge's map in the Brit. Museum, (BSJ. 1967, p. 240), seems to show Le Câtel de Lecq as "Mt. De Gute". (This

looks like an error for Mont au Guet.)

in My and P: Les Fiottes es monts d'Amis (V7) au fieu Vingt Livres, 1633; le clos de mondamiot (V2) (P) 1644; les monts damiots (V5) (My) 1657; all for Vibert.

in O: Les Monts, at Grantez.

Le Mont es Anes.

Les Monts Hue, at VdeB.

Le Mont Bauche, at La Ville au Neveu.

Le Mont Huelin.

Le Mont des Corvées.

Le Douet des Monts de la Mare, Dr. 76.

Le Mont, road at Millais, fr. bottom of Ruette de la Mannaie towards Les Vaux; IC2.

Le Chemin des Monts, fr. Route de Grantez to Les Monts; IC4.

Le Mont Matthieu, road and hill, fr. Ville de l'Eglise towards Val de la Mare; named after Matthieu Le Marquand; 5B1.

in P: Le Mont au Chêne.

Beau Mont, or Beaumont.

Haut du Mont fm.

field Le Mont, (V3½), at La Presse fm.

in S: Le Mont Esnaux, v. Esnault.

Les Monts Myllais, greverie des Monts Millais, partage Gosselin, 1535.

land at Les Monts Millais, Fieu du Buysson, 1580.

petits camps des Monts Milles, Fieu du Bisson, 1580.

Les Monts Mylais, 1580, le camp du Bastart sur les Monts Mylles, 1598; les Monts Mylles sur les Vaulx Nelz, 1598. Le Jardin de dessoubz les Monts, 1578: all above references MHau: often ment. in Mess. c1600; on Fief de St. Ouen en St. Sauveur; appearing as Les Monts Millais in partage Frs. de Carteret, MHau. 1678.

le camp de Mon Aute, ment. in partage Le Gallez; Mess. 1614.

in T: Mont Pellier fm. Road from Mont Billot to church, closed during repairs, Chroniques de Jersey, 5 May 1838.

unlocated: land in le Clos du Mont, sale Payn-Touzell; MHau. 1680. dans le Clos des Monts, (V4½), partage Gavey; MHau. 1726.

le Clos des Monts, partage Horman-Le Boutillier; MCol. c1630.

**Montagne.** (hilly country).

F. montagne; OF. montaigne; Pr. montanha; Eng. mountain; Lat. montana (mountainous regions).

in B: le Clos appelé les Montagnes (V6¼), Jacques Le Cras; AB. 1786.

in H: la Rue du pié de la Montagne; AdE. 1800. SRMel. 1821.

in L: Les Montagnes fm. (OJH. 181), and Les Petites Montagnes fm., with Le Chemin des Montagnes, and fields Les Grandes Montagnes (L. 583), le Jardin des Montagnes (L. 543); 6B3; AL. 1718 gives Jean Le Gallais dans la grande Montagne (V5½), dans les petites Montagnes (V2). Les Grandes et petites Montagnes, fief de la Reine, Jean Gibaut 1695, purchased by Jean Le Gallais and Sara Le Brun his wife, 1705.

PRL, in VVI, gives le Clos des Montagnes (V5), nr. Salem House.

in O: le Clos de la Montagne, (O. 1903).

in P: La Grande Montagne, (P. 343. 343A), and La Montagne à Geon, (P. 343B); cf. le Clos de la Grande Montagne (V7¼) and le costil aulong du Clos la Montagne par devers le suc (V2¼), Fief des Vingt Livres, ment. in ouye de paroisse, MO. 1547.

La Montagne (P. 373A), La Montagne (P. 440), La Montagne (P. 467), La Petite Montagne (P. 466. 469).

La Montagne, adjoining (P. 534); cf. Les Montagnes, Fief de Nobrettez, entre le moulin de Tostain et le Clos Jean Robin, et buttant par le nord sur la Commune; ment. in rental of feu Marie de Carteret of La Hague, when it adjoined La Garenne de la Hague, MHag. 1745; cf. also la Montagne du sud (V3¼), Fief des Nobrettez, ment. in MPay. 1784, and La Petite Montagne (V¾) W of it.

La Grande Montagne, et Montagne de bas, (P. 714), and La Montagne, (P. 718).

le Clos de la Grande Montagne, (P. 840A); and La Montagne, (P. 950).

unlocated: La Montaigne; Beschervaise partage; MAvr. 1713.

**Montais, Le Montais.** surname; (the man of the hill).

recorded as Le Montez 1461; Johan lemontez de lestack 1479; Le Mountes 1515, Le Monteyes 1528; Le Mountais 1607.

in B: le grand Clos du Montais, (B. 950).

in L: la maison de haut du Montais, (V½), Jean Mauger; AL. 1718.

in O: La Maison des Montais, now Greystones, (OJH. 153).

le Clos du Montes, VdeH; MRos. 1615.

le Clos de Montays, Fieu des Douze Monces; MPer. 1669.

le Clos du Montais, (O. 603); cf. les champs des Montais, Fief de St. Ouen; MVdeH. 1715.

le Costil du Montais, partage Amice de Carteret, Seigneur de VdeB, 1754. (O. 133-4).

in P: le Clos des Montais, (P. 163. 166).

**Montchoix.** an alternative name for Bagatelle, 1818.

**La Montée.** a slipway to the beach or a mounting block.

**Monticule.** (a little hill).

F. monticule; Eng. monticle; ML. monticulus, dim. of Lat. mons (hill).

in O: une monticule, 1856.

**Montifer.** not understood.

appar. a compound of Lat. mons (mountain) and ferre (to carry), or ferrum (iron); poss. for Mont Infer, cf. Portinfer, Infer.

in T: le prêt et cõtil, (V4) (V1¼) du Montifer, Augrès Fm.

**Moquet.** v. motier.

**Moqueteine.** a small vesselful, cf. Moquet.

Possibly a name given to small areas of unproductive land.

in G?: le petit jardin de la Moqueteine, 28 perch, le long jardin de la moqueteine, (V¾). Mourant partage 1630.

**Moraine, Mouothaine.** (murrain, cattle-plague).

this cannot be moraine in the sense of débris brought down by a glacier which is inappropriate to Jersey. It is rather OF. morine, OE. morreïn, moreyne, moryn; Eng. murrain; JNF. mouothène, mouothinne (a pestilence of cattle), cf. Norm. mouerayne (an abandoned hive); It. moris; Lat. mori (to die). This name must be an echo of an outbreak of foot and mouth, or similar disease long ago, when carcasses of cattle lay scattered on these fields.

in L: a group of fields names Les Moraines, spelt Mourennes in 1817, (L. 176-7, 182-7); 2D4; part of the legendary 99 vergées (BSJ. 1962, p. 189). Appearing in terres que le Roi possède à St. Laurent in Ext. 1668, in le petit clos ou pied près les Moraines avec lesdits Moraines et cotils ensemble; in Ext. 1749, les Moraines, le Clos de Malo et le Clos à Migos are included in Les Terres de St. Germain, and in this year, La Morenne du nord, milieu et sud are noted as in need of gates; in

MHau. c. 1750, Josué de Ste. Croix des Moraines (L) is mentioned; in MCro. undated, of Woodlands, (My), in a recipe for syrup which cures pneumonia, it is noted that Pas d'âne (Wild Heliotrope) grows at Les Mouerennes. Le Carrefour des Moraines at (L. 196).

**Morandine, Mourondin.** meaning unknown.  
cf. Morin, Moraine, Mourine, Maraudin.

in **O**: field Les Morandines, (O. 1628), NE of St. Ouen's Pond; 5B3; shown in PRO. 1911, in VGC, as Les Mourondins (V1¾), for J. Le Brun, Val de la Mare.

**Morant.** v. Mourant.

**Morcel.** (a scrap).

F. morceau; OF. morcel; Eng. morsel; ML. morsellum (a nibble); Lat. morsum (a bite).

in **L**: Le Morcel, (L. 793), known to have been rented by a man of this name some years ago.

**Môre.** (blackberry), or a surname.

F. mûre de ronce; JNF. mouore; Lat. morum (blackberry); a surname de La More is recorded in c. 1342.

in **G**: le Clos des Mores, (G. 173), ment. in AG. 1804; GL. 1841 gives les petits mores for Ph. Gibaut.

in **Mt**: le Clos des Mores, on La Rue des Rennes, Ph. Payn, Le Carrefour; VQ; PRM. 1889.

in **S**: les Prés des Mores. Lands of Longueville Manor, 1826. (V5¾). (S. 823).

**Moreaus.** v. Morel.

**Morel, Morell.** surname pl. Moreaus.

recorded from 1299 as Morel, Morell, Mourel, pl. Moreaus; cf. Eng. surnames Morell, Morrill.

in **G**: le cõil de Morel, part of (G. 742), ment. for Susanne Bertram. AG. 1708.

in **L**: Feodum es Moreaus, Ext. 1331; a Ricardus and Colinus Morel are recorded in (L) 1309, and a Robertus 1331.

Morel Farm, 6B1. Raulin Langlois inherited from Morel ante 1575. Morel home again from 1797, National Trust for Jersey from 1939.

Le Mont Mourel, Fief du Roi, 1617. Les Landes Morel, fief des Quatorze Quartiers, 1620; Les Landes Morel fief des Quatorze Quartiers for Genette fondan, 1670; shown in VCH, in PRL, as Les Landes Morelles. nr. Mont Gavay. AL. 1718 gives La Houguette de Morel (V3) for Ph. Le Sueur ca. ux; and le champ de Morel sur le Mont (V3) for Jean Dorey.

in **My**: le Clos de Mourel, VN, Jean Blampied; TMy, 1602.

in **O**: le val mourel, heirs Jean Le Brocq, avec Vinchelez de Bas, MO. 1582.

in **S**: la vieille Rue Morell, nr. le Clos de La Blanche Pierre, Fief du Roi, 4C3, 1619; prob. the lane N. of La Davisonnerie. small landholders appointed pour la garde et conduite des criminels, including Clem. Perchard, Martin Jutize, Aaron Le Tubelin, for cõtils in Les Vaux Morel.

le cõil de Morel et cõil de la Carrière, Fief de Grainville; sale Brohier-Aubin; MHau. 1798.

**Morene.** v. Moraine.

**Morer, Morers.** v. Mourier.

**Moriaux.** meaning unknown, but Norman surname known in Alderney.

appar. the pl. of a word moriau, but none exists; poss. intended as pl. of the surname Morel; OE. morian, OF. morion can mean a helmet, or a blackamoor. Les Mouriaux occurs in Alderney.

in **P**: Les Moriaux, (V1), ?nr. (P. 807), N. Martin; VSN; PRP. 1880.

**Morice.** surname and pers. name, usually Maurice.

recorded as Morice 1309; 1331; Morisse 1445; Morice, Morise, 1562, 1576.

unlocated: La Rue Morice; MHau. 1553.

**Morier.** (not recorded as a surname).

poss. for F. mûrier des haies (blackberry bush); cf. môre, mourier, mûrier.

in **H**: La Croix Morier was in upper Halkett Place, formerly called La Rue Morier.

in **L**: le Clos du Morier, Royal Fief, sold by hipotecq (mortgage) by Edouard Hamptonne to Hew Le Chemminant and Henry Le Rues, 1591; le Clos Henri (L. 207) may refer to Le Rues; poss. the same as le Clos du Mourier, en la campagne de la Vallée, Fief du Roi, MEsn. 1616; and as le Clos du Meurier (V4¾), for Raulin Mauger, AL. 1718.

at sea: La Rocque Morier, nr. Vinde in B.

**Morin, Mourin, Mouerin.** surname, current but reintroduced.

recorded as Morin from 1236; other forms, 1461–1668, Morrin, Moryn, Mourin, Mouryn,

Mouerin; JNF. Mouóthín; DJF. adds Mouósin and Mouêsín, but this is a variant pronunciation v. Moesau.

in **B**: le Clos du Mouerin ou du Nourri, (V1¾), for Jeanne Martel, AB. 1786. v. Monerin.

in **C** or **H**: La Croix Morin, shown in (C) by DLX; MHau. 1537 has, au camp de la Croix Morin, poss. nr. West Mount, in partage Katherine Sanson.

in **H**: le grand camp de Morin, La Motte; partage Nic. Lemprière 1611; cf. le Jardin de Mouerin, MPer. 1785.

La Maison de Morin à St. Helier, près des Halles, 1617.

in **J**: le Clos Morin, (J. 542); cf. le Clos de Morin, Fief à l'Abbesse de Caen, Helier Arthur, 1613; Math. Hocquard 1783; Marie Hocquard 1830; Elie Simon 1867. v. Cendre.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Morin, sold 1606 by Laurence Baudains to her bro. Laurens, with le Clos d'Alicette, qv; cf. le Clos de Morin and Clos d'Alicette, Fief du Pain, MPer. 1664.  
 in **S**: Alesia Morin and her sister had a feodum of 8 acres in this parish, LC. 1236; cf. Alicette.  
 Le Mourin Fm., and La Chasse du Mourin, lane S of Les Carrières, nr. (S. 230); 7D2; a Clos du Morin in this area is ment. in Mess. 1611 and in a Le Geyt partage 1613.  
 le Clos du Mourin, VSH, for hers Ph. du Maresq, AS. 1671; appar. not nr. Le Mourin.  
 the estate of Nicolas Morin in (S) still called Le Morin; Falle, 1837 edn. p. 295.  
 PRS. in VSH, gives, le Jardin du Mourin, for Huelin.  
 unlocated: les camparts des Morins, Ext. 1374–6.

**Morisque.** prob. (the morris-dance).

F. mauresque, moresque; OF. morisque; Span. Morisco (Moorish); whence Eng. morris-dance.

in **C**: le Clos de Morisque, Fief du Hommet; bel. to Jean Becquet 1607.

**Morqueterie.** v. Mocqterie.

**Mort.** (dead).

in **L**: le Chemin des Morts, (L. 463/527).

in **My**: La Rue ès Morts, funeral path between (My. 560/561).

**Morté.**

in **T**: le Morté, rock nr. La Tour de Rosel. 3D.

**Mortier.** (mortar).

F. OF. OE. mortier; Lat. mortarium (mortar), so called from the mortar or vessel in which it was mixed. Masons used to dig a ditch (fosse) in which to mix their mortar.

in **B**: le Clos de la Fosse à Mortier, (B. 882), and La Route des Fosses à Mortier, 6C3. 9A1.

in **O**: La Fosse à Mortier.

**Morue.** (cod).

F. morue (the cod, or Gadus morrhua); ML. morua; cf. Queue de Morue (cod's tail); poysson molue de terre neuve, ment. 1620, (BSJ. 1915, p. 41); la pêche de moruë in Terreneuue and other parts of America ment. in AdE. 1769.

in **J**: field La Morue, (J. 1094B. 1095B). La Queue de Morue (J. 70).

**Morville.** surname.

in **O**: Le Fieu de Morville, granted to de Moreville (Cotentin); noted as Feodum de Morvilla in Ext. 1274, as being the escheat of Willelmus de Comandas, and held in part by heirs of Willelmus de Cheney; William Cheyney is recorded c1435 as holding le fee Peynell; le fee Marvyl in the parish of St. Andrais; and le fee Greneville (S), (BM. Col. Hoppner, add. MS. 23018, post mortem temp. Henry VII, on Geoffrey Walsh); shown as Morvell, Morvill 1528; Morville 1585–1668; it was amalgamated with the Fiefs Robillard and Douze Mancelles, and absorbed by St. Ouen 1649. The fiefs of Morville, Robillard and Ving Livres were sold in 1722 towards the payments of debts of Sir Charles de Carteret.

L'Ancienne Commune de Morville or Mielle de Morville, is field (O. 1398), and Le Canal, Canné, Vibert is the boundary between it and St. Ouen; field (O. 1322) is "un certain becquet de terre autrefois partie de la commune des fiefs de Morville et Robillard.

Morville House, with La Rue de Morville, fr. Route de Trodez to Les Fontenelles; PRO. 1907–11, in VGt, gives, le Jardin de l'ancienne maison (V1), Morville House, Mrs. Le Feuvre; and la Mielle, autrefois Clos de Morville, C. Grandin.

**Mosfait.** v. Maufait.

**Mosqueterie.** (musketry).

a variant of mouchetterie qv. v. also Mocqterie.

in **G**: La Mosqueterie, nr. Grouville Mill. MHau. 1608.

**Mostel.** v. Mustel.

**Mot.** meaning uncertain.

perhaps a password, or meeting-place; F. mot (word); OE. mot; Eng. motto; Lat. muttum (a mutter); or, Teut. mote; OE. mot; Eng. moot; Icel. mot (meeting-place); note surname Le Mot Motey, under Mottée.

in **L**: le Clos de Mot, (L. 17), in the extreme NE corner of the parish; shown in VCH in PRL as le Clos du Mot, Albion House, next to le Clos de Dolbel, (L. 16). but v. Mat.

**Mothe, de la Mothe.** surname, mainly Guernsey.

in **G**: le Clos de la Mothe, (G. 355B).

**Motier, Mottier, Moustier, Moutier, Moster.** (a monastery, convent).

cf. Marmotier, Marmoutier; JNF. motchi; F. monastère, moûtier; OF. moster, motier, moustier (used of Mont St. Michel Abbey 1368), moutier, mottier, mustier; Eng. monastery, minster; D. munster; ML. monasterium; Gk. μοναστήριον (a solitary dwelling). Some of the entries below may provide clues to lost priories or convents; others are named after families taking their name from a monastery, or the ruins of one, where they lived, either in France or Jersey; the surnames are de



**Monasterio 1299–1330; de, du Moutier 1309; du Moustier 1274–1528.** L'Abbé Lelegard of La Lucienne considers it merely means a parish church. Dr. A. J. Taylor quotes, "As a connotation mound or originally meant any monastic establishment or its church, whether strictly a monastery or a house or college of secular canons, which was also often called a *monasterium* in the Middle Ages."

**in B:** Guillaume Valpy dit Louys du Val Moutier...voest sur le Mont grados, lieu du piteur de Moutier, (641) prob. 94 of (B. 308). Certain priy appelle le val du motier avec la mille...ouage de a mot, lieu de Son Adresse (lie. Cromwell) for Gregoire Enthur, (657). Le Desquerell...au val du Moutier for Marie Valpy alias Louys, 1567.

**in C:** a domain of Monasterio is ment. in the 14. 65th cent. (Carn. 345, 354) perhaps the unidentified Prieurats de Hilleno in Esc. (274) of land of C. r. d. i. d. s. de Monasterio in valle castri de Geresey et in Cuvilliet, LC. 1229; (v. BSA. 1973, p. 179.) Dr. J. Le Fanouel believed the Priory of Hillen to be at H. (L. Isles) in spite of the above entries being in Crouville. **in H:** le Clos du Moutier...piants à Pommiers, poutree du Mont Cochon, Fief du Priens, for Ph. Fall eur, fr. Clement, 1788, and for Pinaout 1925. (H. 1521, part off).

**in J:** Le Fieu Moutier dit et Poingdesure, in the Sorel area named after the fieu du Moutier, and ment. as Moustier when sold to Colette des Augres ou Jolier and Johanne Poingdesure, 1419; ment. in Fieu es Poingdesure 1585; Ponderons 1607; Esc. Poingdesure, Seigneur du Fief du Moutier, autrement appelle le fieu Poingdesure, 1613; ment. as du Moutier 1642; Moutier ou Poingdesure 1668. (v. BSA. 1908, p. 313).

le Clos du Moutier or Clos Moutier, prob. in reference to the Priory of St. Blaise, (J. 659, 669); ment. in M. d. C. 1559, when Le Bailly sold to the widow of Richard Sabier or Sabier le Clos de Motier (V694) and other lands in the Mont Maudé area. Ann. J. 667, 670; ment. as le Clos du Moutier, Fief Cochet, in sale by Abt. Blampied to Jean Guerin in 1621, and it was by Jeanne de la Roque to her son Jean Quereau in 1644, note that (J. 650) across the road is Les Pies Quarter; PRJ. 1904–1915, in 378, gives maison, jardin et Clos Motier (V794) on La Route de Mont Maudé for Mrs. P. M. Quereau. **in L:** La Vingrains du Clos Moutier, Motier, S of which is the church, containing a pillar which may be from a Dark Age Celtic monastery; partage of this site; note Guille du Moutier in (L) 1528, and of. Le Couvent frater. S of Mont Gasey, (v. BSA. 1975).

le Clos du Motier, partage Messeray, M. H. 1577.

**in M:** there was a Dark Age ecclesiastical establishment somewhere in the parish which was burned, and by 1642 St. Mary's Church was being called 'ecclesia Sancte Marie anti monasterii'. The church may stand on the site of this monasterium, but other suggestions are: (1). nr. La Falaise, which has a Clos des Prières (My. 229). (2). a fieu du Moutier, du Moutier 1639, du Moutier 1636, probablement Fief de l'Etat (donc le fief du Roi), which goes 34 from La Croix...Gover as la Rue du Moquier, partage le jardin de Jean Jean (prob. My. 671) PRM. 1805. (3). le Clos du Moutier du Nord (My. 479), du milieu (My. 480) du sud (My. 481), with le Jardin de la Croix (My. 386, 508) suggests a site nr. Boutey Farm. (4). le Clos de la Hougue or du Motier (My. 233), for J. de Gruchy, PRM. 1883, the same as les champs du Motier ou Clos de la Hougue for Joyce le V. du Durail, partage 1955 (his grand-daughter). A. K. 1909, p. 293, ment. a Crown due 'de Crois de motier' thecroft of the monastery.

le Clos du Moutier shown for Jean Le Grand in PRM. 1819; PRM. 1832 gives champs du Motier for Edouard Le Couneur; croist or croft means a small enclosure with banks, and raised above the surrounding country; this medium may have been the hump covering the remains of the burnt monastery.

**in N:** La Rue Motier, fr. the Caenon to La Rue des Croix, with le Clos du Motier (O. 1835), ment. in M. P. 1615 as le Clos du Moutier given in St. Ouen's Manor lands, VPC, PRO. 1904–11 as la Maison Motier. La Maison appelée Le Moquier, fief des St. Hillerades dependant du fief Haubert; Aveu Philippe Le Ruez, 1785, MLE. R. Art.; prob. the same as La Ville au Moutier à St. Ouen, ment. 1643, and le Clos du Motier, fief des St. Hillerades, MLE. R. Art. 1784.

**in S:** le Jardin du Motier et le Pentis, fief de Grainville, nr. Langley Avenue.

Mottais. v. Mottée.

**Motte.** (a mound or embankment of earth).

Natural or artificial, also a clod of earth, hillock, an islet surrounded by water at high tide; an island in a pond; F. and JNF. motte (a clod of earth or mound); OF, OE. mote; Eng. moat; ML. motia (embankment, ditch, hill on which a castle is built); of Teut. origin familiar to historians in the phrase 'motte-and-bailey' Norman defence unit consisting of a motte (earth mound topped by a tower), surrounded by a bailey (courtyard with enclosure ditch and wall or palisade). To the Cornish motte means a tree-stump.

**in B:** field La Motte, (B. 23).

**in C:** La Motte or Green Island, containing a prehistoric habitation site and cist-grave cemetery; shown by Pop. 1363 as "Le motte desent Clemente"; by Dum. 1685 as La Motte; TSam. 1754 gives a La Motte, and une petite de sous les mottes appelée La Motte. SSam. 1742.

**in H:** Le Fieu de La Motte, named after the motte or earth bank along Le Cote. ty. or woodcut for draining the marsh; enfeoffed by the Seigneur de St. Ouen and known as le fieu de St. Ouen en St. Heüer; it became a subfief of Méliaches, La Rue de la Motte or La Motte Street.

Le Manoir or La Maison de la Motte, associated with the fieu de la Motte (ie. St. Ouen en St. Heüer). It had a columbar at the top of a square tourelle. Named La Maison de la Motte when it was sold in 1640 by Elie Dumaresq, heir of Marinthe de Soulemon, to Abr. Becquet. Noted in Chevalier 1651, p. 887, as une maison hors de la ville appelée la Motte. It was Government House, unofficially, at the time of the Battle of Jersey, 1781, and was sold by William Dumaresq in 1799. **in J:** La Motte de la Hougue Boète, the mound known as La Tête du Fief; in PRJ. 1904 the name La Mousse, avec les canaux tout autour, was applied to a feature in the manor grounds.

le Clos des Mottes, (J. 58). Bay de la Motte, shown in map of c. 1810 to the E of Romez, an error for La Cloze, a high level cave now quarried away.

**in M:** le Clos des Mottes (V734), partage Gaudin, MRS. 1663.

**in O:** La Motte, the islet in St. Ouen's Pond.

**in S:** les camps des mottes, fieu du Roy, for Jean Gallie, MO. (Elie Dumaresq). 1588.

La Croix es Mottes; 7D2.

le Clos es Mottes, (S. 198), ment. in AS. 1671 for Ph. Gaudin; shown in VPn. in PRS as le Clos des Mottes, (V744). AS. 1671 gives le grand et le long Clos des Mottes, VMI. for Josue Marett; and le Clos des Mottes, for Clem. Aubin, Damian Poingdesre and Jean Aubin.

unlocated: ERO. 35. 1799 gives le grand Clos des Mottes (V3½), and le Jardin des Mottes (V3), in partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq.  
at sea: an islet la Motte, with a fort on it, is shown N of Bouley Bay in the 1817 map; a rocky islet.

**Mottée, Mottais, Le Mottée.** surname.

recorded as Le Mottés 1541; Le Mottée from 1668; there is a peculiar entry in PRJ. 1668, when Jeanne Le mot Motey of Le Mottais Fm. married Jean Marche; perhaps the words "le mot" were said in explanation by the bride, and the Curé mistakenly added them to her maiden name. The conflicting genders of Le and Mottée are difficult to understand.

in **J**: Le Mottais, Mottée Fm; (OJH. 185); 2B3; home of the Marche fam. in 17-18th cent., who married into the Le Mottais fam.

le Clos de Mottée, (J. 58), at Sorel; 2A2.

le Clos Le Mottée, (J. 337).

le Clos Mottée, (J. 939).

PRJ. 1904, in VN, gives, partie du Clos de Motée, (V1½), for T. Hotton, High View.

**Mottier.** v. Motier.

**Mou.** (soft).

F. mou; JNF. mo, mouo; Lat. mollis (soft).

in **O**: Le Creux Mouo, a chasm in the cliffs between Grosnez and Plémont. Le Mouaine Rock W of Plémont.

**Mouchel.** v. Monceau.

**Moucher.** v. Main.

**Mouchet.** meaning uncertain. prob. a mound.

there is Norm. mouché, JNF. mouoché, Lat. monticellus (a heap), v. monceau; or F. mouchet (a hedge-warbler); or the musket (F. mousquet) was a traditional factor in partages.

in **B**: Le Main Moucher (the middle mound) (B. 265).

unlocated: Le Mouchet; aveu Ph. Le Maistre; SRAv. 1710.

**Mouchetterie.** (musketry or locative of Mouchet). v. mosqueterie.

the position of the field below shows that in essence this word is musket; F. mousqueterie (musketry), fr. F. OF. mousquet; ML. muschetta; It. moschetto (a species of hawk), hence a firearm, cf. falcon.

in **G**: Le Clos de la Mouchetterie, (G. 703), N of Grouville Arsenal; 10B4.

in **Mt**: unlocated: La Mouchetterie.

**Mouerin.** v. Morin.

**Mouillé, Mouillère, Mouillière.** (soaked, wetted, anchorage).

F. mouiller (to moisten); mouiller l'ancre (to let go the anchor); mouillé (wetted); mouillère, JNF. mouoillêthe (a damp place, the marshy end of a field, quicksand); mouillure (wetting, dampness) mouillage (a soaking, anchorage, roadstead); all these words are fr. Lat. mollire (to soften, moisten). v. also mulière.

in **H**: Les Mulières (sic), rocks formerly in St. Helier's harbour.

in **Mt**: La Pierre Mouillée, a rock later embodied in St. Catherine's Breakwater; ment. by Dum. 1685; 4D2.

in **O**: La Mouillère, Mouillère, Mouoillêthe, a rock off Le Pulec; 1C1; where the ship Reindeer was wrecked c1879.

**Moulet.** meaning uncertain.

F. OF. mulet; Eng. mullet; OE. molet; dim. of Lat. mullus (red mullet); cf. meulet, mullet.

at sea: Le Grand Moulet, a rock S. of Victoria Harbour, 10C3; shown in Hope's map, 19th cent.

**Moulin.** (a mill).

F. moulin; D. meulen; Eng. mill; OE. myln; Icel. mylna; ML. molinum, molendinum; fr. Lat. mola (millstone). At one time or another, the Island had a dozen or more windmills, and at least 50 water-mills, and records of these in documents and place-names are given below. The period covered is the 11th to the 20th century. Not all the mills listed, of course, were in existence simultaneously. A field-name is not always evidence of an ancient mill. Le Clos du Moulin (S. 144), for example, on 7D1, probably takes its name from the wind-pump in it; another field, Mills Field, is so called because its owner was a Mrs. Mills. An alphabetical list follows, showing the parish in which each mill was situated. The mills are then taken by parishes, also in alphabetical order. Windmills are shown with an asterisk, thus\*. Reference is invited throughout to fuller details in MStE. re Mills (Public Library and S.J. Library). It should be noted that some mills have alternative names and they are given as quoted.

Le

Moulin des Augrès, (T).

Moulin Ballaine, (My).

Moulin de Bas, (G), (T).

\*Beauvoier Mill, (G).

- \*Bel Royal windmill, (L).
- Blanc Moulin, (G).
- Moulin Bleu, (Mt).
- mill near Bouley Bay, (T).
- Moulin à Foulon et à Brée, (H).
- Moulin à Brés, (G).
- \*Moulin de la Campagne, (O).
- Moulin de la Cave, (L), (O), (P).
- \*Moulin du Château, (H).
- Moulin de Dannemarche, (L).
- Moulin de Débènaire, (H).
- \*Moulin de Drouet de St. Martin, (O).
- Moulin des Écoliers, (L).
- Moulin Égoutte-Pluic, (B).
- \*Elizabeth Castle windmill, (H).
- \*Moulin Gras d'Eau, (B).
- \*Grouville Mill, (G).
- La Hague Mill, (P).
- Moulin Hamptonne, (L).
- a mill at Handois, (L).
- Moulin de Haut, (G), (T).
- Moulin de la Haye, (L).
- Moulin de l'Hermitte, (H), (T).
- \*windmill at Highstead, (S).
- \*windmill at La Houguette, (S).
- King's Mill, (L).
- Moulin de Lecq, (O).
- \*Moulin à Longueville, (S).
- Moulin de Longueville, (S).
- Moulin de Loumel, (P).
- a mill near Mont Madgris, (H).
- \*Moulin du Mont Mado, (J).
- Moulin Maeyn, (G).
- Moulin Mal-Assis, (S).
- Moulin de Malet, (G).
- Moulins de la Falaise, (H).
- Mill of Fauvel, (G).
- mill of the Ferme, (G).
- Moulin Fossard, (S).
- Moulin Foulereis, (G).
- Moulin à Foulon et à Brée, (H).
- Moulin de Friquet, (H).
- Fuller's Mill, (O).
- Moulin de Gargate, (P).
- Moulin de Gavey, (L).
- Moulin de Gigoulande, (My).
- Grand Moulin, (Mt).
- Moulin du Grand Saut, (B).
- Moulin des Grands Vaux, (S) or Baxter's Mill.
- \*Moulin de Grantez, (O).
- Moulin à Poudre, (H).
- Petit Moulin du Prieur, du Mont Cochon, (H): and de la Ville, (H).
- Queen's Mill, (G).
- Moulin de Quétivel, (L), (P).
- mill at Rozel, (Mt).
- \*Rozel windmill, (Mt).
- the mills of Ruequal, (G).
- Moulin de St. Aubin, (B).
- Moulin ès St. Brelade's, (B).
- \*St. Martin's windmill, (Mt).
- Moulin à St. Martin, (Mt).
- the mill in St. Mary, (My).
- Moulin St. Michel, (S).
- \*St. Ouen's windmill, (O).
- Malt mill, (G).
- \*windmill at Le Marais, (O).
- Moulin de la Mare, (O).
- \*Moulin de Morville, (O).
- Moulin des Mouriers, (J).
- Neuf Moulin, (L), (Mt), (S).
- Moulin Nicolle, (H).
- Moulin de Noirmont, (B).
- Moulin à Papier, (L), (My).
- Paul Mill, (S).
- Moulin Michell Payn, (L).
- Moulin de la Perrelle, (Mt).
- Moulin de Louis Pol, (S).
- a mill at Le Pont, (My).
- Moulin de Ponterrin, (T).

\*St. Peter's Mill, (P).  
 Moulin de Samarès, (C).  
 Moulin du Saut, (B).  
 Stephens' Mill, (S).  
 Moulin à Sucre, (L).  
 Moulin de Tesson, (P).  
 Moulin de Tostain, (P).  
 Town Mills, (H).  
 Turner's Mill, (L).  
 Moulin de Vicart, (L).  
 Vieux Moulin, (My).  
 Moulin de la Ville, (H).  
 Petit Moulin de la Ville, (H).  
 Moulin de Vinchelez, (O).  
 mill at Valmont, (Mt).

in **B**: Le Moulin Egoutte-Pluie, site of, 9A2; recorded from 1269; also spelt Goutheplyue, Desgoutesplie, d'egoute pluye; and called Moulin de St. Aubin, 1669.

le Moulin du Grand Saut, shown in maps of 1689–1783 just N of St. Brelade's Church; Moulin du Grand Sout 1799; du Saut 1817.

\*Le Moulin Gras d'Eau, site of, on Mont Gras d'Eau; was the mill of Noirmont Fief; recorded from 1270; ment. as the molendinum at Noirmont 1284, and le moulin du fuy de Nermont 1401, (Cart. 140, 135); site shown by le champ du Moulin à Vent, (B. 303A), in La Rue St. Samson (BSJ. 1936, p. 105); la pièce du moulin à vent ment. 1557. The windmill was still standing in 1618, Reg. Pub. 5:154; la pièce du moulin à vent, lieu de noir mont, joignant ouest la carrière du mont gras dos, Ed. Piton, 1620. PRB. gives c.1925 dans le champ du Moulin à Vent, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Fief de Noirmont, for Oxenden. le Moulin de Noirmont, v. above.

le Moulin de St. Aubin, v. Egoutte-Pluie.

le moulin ès St. Brelade's, for Nicolas Laffoley; rental of Frs. Marett; MHau. 1741; poss. nr. le Clos de Nos, (P).

le Moulin du Saut, v. Grand Saut.

in **C**: \*Le Moulin de Samarès, seignorial mill of Samarès Manor; in 1218 Willelmus de Salinellis gave a tithé "molendini mei ad ventum in Gersojo" to the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, (Cart. 304; DLX. 2/94); appar. ment. in PRC. 1705, "pour payé pour la vetie du moulin avan d'avecq Jacque Roessier, £51.8." Nicolle Tower might be the site of this mill. in **G**: Valley called Le Val des Moulins, MHau. 1588, le Costil des Vaux des Moulins, AG. 1708. Now generally known as Queen's Valley.

Le Moulin de Bas. 11A3.

\*Beauvoier, v. Grouville Mill.

Le Blanc Moulin or Moulin Blanc in Queen's Valley, 11A1.

At one time two mills. Ment. in 1234 and 1329 as 'the water mills of Ruaval'. Le Blanc Moulin was called Le Moulin Maeyn in 1274, in 1328 'the Fauvel mill' and 'the middle mill'; in 1331 'the mill of Ruequal' and 'le Molyn Maeyn' (middle). In 1349 it appears as molendinum Medri de parrochia Grouville, and molendinum Mein (BSJ. 1912, p. 181), and in 1328 'the middle mill of Ruequal; it is clear from the 1528 Extente that the middle mill was in fact two mills, side by side, 'the mylle blanche' or White Mill, and the 'molen Bray' or malt mill. We find the new escluse of le Blanc Moulin in 1559, in Mess. 1600; TG. 1601 gives l'écluse du Blanc Moulin, VMr, and les cotils sur le blanc moulin, VRue. for Thos. Le Lievre; l'écluse du Blanc Moulin appears in 1654 (nr. G. 167). The 1607 Extente confirms the two mills, with 'the Mault mill underneath the Brew house and the Whit mill beneath the said Mault mill'. The twin mill recurs in 1668 as 'le Blanc Moulin' and again in 1749. A pond is shown below the Mill in 1795, Richmond. Sometimes called Le Moulin de la Reine or du Roi, according to the monarch. (v. OJH. II. p. 101). The eastern slopes are les côtils des moulins and are National Trust property.

le Moulin Maeyn, (ie. main, meaning middle); molendinum vocatum le Molyn Maeyn, or the bottom mill of Ruequal 1331; le Moulin Maeyn 1274; Mein, Medrus. Medrum 1349; (cf. le Blanc Moulin, to which some of these entries may refer); le Moulin de Mans, wrongly leased by Vaughan to Jehan de la Rocque, RC. 1515; cf. also Moulin de Bas.

le Moulin Malet, seignorial mill of Fief ès Malets; site prob. in (G. 211), 11A3; grant from its revenues by William I to the Abbess de Caen c1080; a claim made on it by Mathiota and Margaret Adure 1299; ung moulin appelle le moulin Mallet, 1433, (BSJ. 1901, p. 421); shown as Moulin des Prés 1689, 1756, 1783; Pains 1783; poss. the same as le moulin foulereis ment. in RMT; le Clos du Moulin (G. 303A) may refer to this mill.

Malt mill, v. Brès.

Queen's Mill, v. Blanc.

the Mills of Ruequal, v. Blanc, Haut.

unlocated: molendinum given by Richard de Vauville to St. Sauveur Abbey c1180, (Cart. 289); le Parc du Moulin, ment.

in lands of Rev. Frs. Le Couteur, at Les Prés, AG. 1804.

the mill of Fauvel, v. Haut.

the mill of the Ferme, v. Haut.

le moulin foulereis, in 15th cent. Écréhous rentier (Cart. 421) site unknown.

Grouville or Beauvoier windmill, the first windmill, a post mill, was built about 1300. The Écréhous rentier (op. cit) gives 'j moulin a vent et la piece de terre sus quoy il siet, en la terre Rogier Poutrel'; the mylne of Bewuer in 1528; shown as a post mill by Popinjay, 1563; le camp que tient Frs. Gauvain au pres du moulin a vent; MHau. 1597. Speed shows it in 1610. GP. gives le champ du moulin a vent for Richard Payn, GV. 1685. In 1711 there are deux camps dans la piece du moulin a vent, (G. 416), with fields similarly named adjoining. (C. 208, 210).

Le Moulin de Haut, at the head of Queen's Valley, 11A1, appears as Moulin de Ruequal 1274, Ruaval 1329, Fauvel or Ruequal 1331. Cotils d'André Bertram sur le moulin à Braye, VMr, TG. 1601. The malt mill bye or near the place called the Ferme, MO. 1649, when it was sold by Charles II to Philippe de Carteret of Grouville. In 1681 Elie de Carteret fs. Philippe, sold it to his brother Philippe, who in 1691 sold it to Clement Dumaresq, who had married Marie de Carteret his sister. It was then in bad condition and some parts beyond repair. In 1725 it appears as 'le moulin de haut communément appelé le Moulin à Bree proche la Ferme', Fief du Sauteur. In 1732 it passed to Jean Dumaresq ca ux Deborah Dumaresq. In 1817 it appears as le Moulin de Haut Faldoit. (In BSJ. 1967, p. 217 le Moulin à Brée was wrongly sited.)

in **H**: le Moulin à Foulon et à Brée, on 10A3; prob. same as Moulin de Dèbèneaire. Appears as Moulin Abres in MAdeC. 1635. House called Le Moulin à Brée et à Foulon sold 1701 by Messervy to de la Garde, MGib, and Chas. de la Garde's mill in High (Broad) Street was burned in 1740, causing flooding. MHau. 1772.

le Moulin du Château (Elizabeth Castle); la maison du moulin du château listed as a sea-mark SD. 1600–50; the mill

existed as a post mill 1647, on the site of which Sir Geo. Carteret hastily built a tower with gun platform and mill above, 1651, shown by Phillips 1680, vanished 1775.

Le Moulin de Débénair v. Brée.

Elizabeth Castle windmill v. Châteaun.

les moulins de la Falaise, nr. St. Helier's Marsh, 1180.

le Moulin à Foulon et à Brée, v. Brée.

le Moulin de Friquet, bel. to Stocall; MHau. 1552, le pré above it, MHau. 1589. Undershot mill, and the only mill in Bellozanne Valley. 6D2.

le Moulin de l'Hermitte, v. Prieur.

a mill nr. Mont Madgris; AMel. 1700 gives deux champs du Vallée du Moulin, nr. Mont Madgris, aveu Richard Gorey, and for Jean Forbes, 1822. cf. le champ sur la Vallée du moulin, Le Moigne, MHau. 1734. Jean Luce had lands in Mattegris et le Vallée du Moulin, SRMel. 1748. No mill recorded here but Le Douet Le Gallais skirted the foot of Mont Madgris. Le Moulin Nicolle now called The Harvest Barn. (OJH. p. 187) or Le Moulin de Nicolle bel. to Méléches, 1671. SRMel. 1774 and 1780.

le petit Moulin du Prieur (de l'Islet) du Mont Cochon, 6D4. sold by Commissioners to Nicolas de Soulemont; MHau. 1562.

Le Petit Moulin du Prieur (de l'Islet), de la Ville; 10A3. near Le Faux Bié, it stood near the junction of Dumaresq St. and Union St. Later known as Moulin de l'Hermitte. Now no traces remain.

Town Mills v. Moulin de la Ville.

Le Moulin de la Ville, 10D2. Bronze axes found here. Molendinus de villa, pre-1170; modendina de villa (it had two separate streams) 1180; molendinum ville Sti. Elerii, 1186 (Cart. 312–319).

le Clos de la Pièce du moulin de la ville, aveu Frs. Le Gros SRMel. 1746; Le Douet du Moulin de la Ville, le jardin de l'esclue, le noçq du moulin, SRMel. 1748. Le Moulin de la Ville SRMel. 1774; le Moulin de la Ville anciennement appelé le grand Moulin du Prieur, 1774; le Pré du Moulin à Poudre, for Ed. Le Geyt, SRMel. 1775. Known latterly as Town Mills.

Le Chemnin du Moulin de la Ville, now Gloucester Street.

unknown: La Pièce du vallée du Moulin, at St. Augustine's, Old St. John's Road.

in H or S: La masse du Moulin à vent, at Mont Millais.

in J: \*le Moulin du Mont Mado.

le Moulin de, du Mourier, des Mouriers; a small one; in 1309 the common of the King extended "a rivulo de Molyn usque ad montem de Rokens (Ronez)"; ment. as the mill of Morers 1328; Morier 1349; le petit Moulin du Morier, Mess. 1605; le Moulin du Meuries is wrongly shown by Le Rouge 1759 near the source of the Lecq stream.

in L: \*Bel. Royal windmill, built between 1830 and 1840; site south-east of Bel Royal.

le Moulin de la Cave, ment. in MGib. 1574; bel. to hrs. Jean Le François 1609; le Moulin et maison de la Cave c1630; ment. 1674, in context of de Carteret's canal.

le Moulin de Dannemarche, or des Ecoliers, site on 6B4; ment. 1309; called Turner's Mill 1880–90; (L. 463) le Clos du Moulin Tourne; PRL. in VCM. gives, le Clos Moulin Tourne, Oaklands; in error for Malin Tourne, qv.

le Moulin des Ecoliers, v. Dannemarche.

le Moulin de Gavey, v. Quétivel, (L).

le Moulin Hamptonne, v. Sucre.

"a water myll of small valewe", at Handois, 1583.

le Moulin de la Haye, or à Papier, site on 6B2; named after the fam. de la Haye; grant of its tithes by de Survilles in 15th cent. rentier of Ecréhous, (Cart. 420); le Moulin de la Haye with its buytz escluses, E of house of Richard Langloys (prob. La Patente) sold by Clement Lemprière to Richard Payn MHau. 1536.

le Moulin de la Haye, MHau. 1546; moulin a bley nommey.

le Moulin de la Haye, Fief de Surville, MHau. 1565.

MGib. 1790 gives, cõtil à l'est du bié du Moulin de la Haye, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers.

King's Mill, v. Quétivel, (L).

le Neuf Moulin, v. Quétivel, (L), and Vicart.

le moulin à Papier, v. de la Haye.

le moulyn Michell Payn; Nicolas Hamptonne wrongly closed "ung chymyn a cheru et cheriot au valett Hubaud, portant du chymyn du Roy au long tout aval, passant par devant le moulyn Michell Payn", and thence to St. Helier.

le Moulin de Quétivel, or King's Mill, ment. 1517 as le Neuf Moulin nr. the house of Nycollas Hamptonne; ung certain moulin a bley nommé le moulin de Quytivel, sold by the Commissioners to Thos. Harpour; MHau. 1562. called le Moulin de Gavey 1619; note le Clos du Moulin (L. 264), 6B2.

le Moulin à Sucre; site on 6D2; said to have crushed sugar loaves, ment. as le Moulin Hamptonne c1630, "cõtil à St. Clair, sur le bord de la byere du Moulin Hamptonne".

Turner's Mill, v. Dannemarche.

le Moulin de Vicart; site on 6B4; ment. as le Moulin de Wiscard, Wiscard 1309; le Moulin Vicart, in MS. 1490 (Payne, p. 177), concerning Guille de Hamptonne; Le Moulin de Vicart bel. to Thos. Le Hardy, MHau. 1551–2. Two reseaans au moulin de Vincart (sic) for land they hold on Fief de Bellozanne, ordered to grind at Vicart; MHau. 1597. MGib. 1701. 1901 give, le Pré d'auprès le Moulin, (V1½), nr. (L. 607), at Les Vaux; MMel. 1772 has "le moulin à eau et chevaux... appelé le Neuf Moulin, ou le moulin qui fut à Raoul Payn". Le Moulin de Vicart avec l'edifice pour un moulin à chevaux, SRMel. 1796. cf. the horse powered threshing house at Avranches Manor. OJH. Vol. II.

le chemin des Moulins, the road up Waterworks Valley, continuing as a lane S of Hamptonne; 6D2; it included seven water-mills.

unlocated: le moulyn que tient Guillem Laurens, RC. 1515: and in AL. 1718, le Clos de la Valette du Moulin (V3½), Ed. Gibaut; and Chs. Marett, pour son pray du petit Moulin (V6).

in Mt: le Moulin Bleu, on the stream nr. La Chaire, Rozel; 4A3.

le Moulin de l'Hermitte, on Fief Barrier, 1619; not identified.

le Noef molyn, 1309; not identified.

le Moulin de la Perrelle, also called le Moulin à St. Martin; ment. 1618; MO. 1694 gives; le moulin à eau communement appelé le Moulin de la Perrelle; a map c1780 shows "Fouillon de la Perrelle".

Rozel Manor water-mill; its pool is ment. in AR. 1309, p. 104, its inadequacy leading to the erection of a windmill by Drogo de Barentin.

\*Rozel Manor windmill, built by de Barentin; AR. 1309 relates, "nichil de molendino, quia combustum fuit tempore Guerre"; le moulin de vent de Raf. Lemprière, Ext. 1374–6; shown as a post-mill by Pop. 1563 and Speed 1610; present tower mill built c1799; near it are le Clos du Moulin (Mt. 133. 136), le Clos de dessus le Moulin, and poss. le champ du Moulin à Vent, ment. in partage Clem. Jean de Quetteville; Sous le Moulin Fm. is here; PRMt. in VRoz. gives, Moulin à

Vent, maison et jardin, Ph. Vardon, and le Clos dessous le Moulin (V5), 1865; and in 1861, les champs de la campagne du Moulin (V5), H. Nicolle.

\*St. Martin's windmill, v. Rozel.

le moulin à St. Martin, v. Perrelle.

there may have been a water-mill in (Mt. 562) at Valmont, N of Le Côtill fm; 4C3.

Mill Farm, on stream at foot of Mont des Ormes; 4C2.

unlocated: le Graunt Molyn, ment. 1309.

in **My**: le Moulin Balleine, shown in 1817 map at The Elms; 2C4. same as le Moulin de Gigoulande, a double overshot mill; ment. 1274; ment. as Gigelande 1328; Gygolande 1499; featured in Country Life, 2 Jan. 1960.

le Clos du Moulin (My. 470) suggests a mill nr. Le Pont. 2C1.

The mill in St. Mary, ment. in Ext. 1668, p. 99, refers to one of the mills in Le Mourier. Le Rouge 1756 shows Moulin de Meuries and a map of 1783 shows Moulin du Murier, incorrectly placed nr. (My. 470).

le vieux Moulin, or le Moulin à Papier, prob. the same as le Moulin de Mourier, in (My. 184) (opposite London House), which had an oven in the garden for burning oyster shells for lime. The Moulin du Mourier was bought in 1831 by C. F. Ramié from Thos. Falle. One issue of Le Constitutionnel was printed on paper made here.

in **O**: le Moulin de la Campagne, Grantez windmill, or St. Ouen's Windmill; a mill site before 1331; shown as a post-mill by Pop. 1563 and Speed 1610; le camp du moulin à vent, fief Haubert, MHau. 1583; le chemin du moulin, fief Haubert, MHau. 1575. The present tower mill is early 19th cent. Note adjoining field names, le Clos du Moulin at Grantez Farm; le clos du Moulin or La Houquette (O. 1722), this last suggesting that the original mill chose a site with a ready-made emplacement in the form of a tumulus; PRO. 1904-11, in VGC, gives un moulin à vent for J. Malzard.

le Moulin de la Cave, sur ou près Fief St. Helieres (Hillary). Le Moulin de Drouet de St. Martin, Ext. 1331, p. 29; cf. le Clos de la chapelle l'est du Moulin Drouet, SRVdH. c. 1610; cf. also la Masse du Moulin de Drouet and le clos de la Masse in TO. 1721; also field names le clos du Moulin de Drouet, Clos du Drouet, (O. 438-9); 1D2. MAdc. 1586 gives one perch in the land of le Moulin Drouet, fief Daval; PRO. 1906, in VLéo, gives le Clos du Moulin (V6½), for E. Vautier, La Croiserie.

Fuller's Mill v. Lecq.

le Moulin de Grantez v. Campagne.

le Moulin de Lecq, at Grève de Lecq, 1D2; cf. Ruaval.

ment. as Moulin de Vinchelez in MO. 1531; la grande et la petite escluse du moulin de Vinchelez, nr. le Val Codrey, MO. 1539, at the field named L'Écluse (O. 413); ie. this mill was in the hands of the de Carterets of VdeB at this period. le Fossé des Vaux du Moulin de Lecq et l'écluse dudit moulin, MO. 1708. The écluse is ment. in partage Dumaresq of VdeB. c. 1750. Called Fuller's Mill (prob. temporarily used for fulling) in maps 1799, 1817. Note field le Clos du Moulin (O. 297) and le chemin du Moulin ment. in MHag. 1754, appearing now as la Rue du Moulin, the mill remembered by Jean Malzard b. 1880, whose son removed the ruins.

Mills field, Le Closet, was owned by a Mrs. Mills, previously Mrs. Renouf, née Pezet.

a paper mill, still standing in (O. 711), W of Le Marais, S of the Morville Mill; ment. in SROr. 1800 as le Clos du Moulin, aveu Ph. d'Autvergne, and son clos du moulin in aveu Jean Le Feuvre dit Filliastre.

le Moulin de la Mare; prob. a seignorial mill of St. Ouen's fief, to which dues were payable; MVdeH. 1722 ment. les deux escluses; le pray de la grande écluse, fief de St. Ouen; was bought fr. Ph. Perrée by Frs. Maret, MHau. 1752; use of le Moulin de la Mare was acquired by Pipon, 1755; le chemin du Moulin (de la Mare) runs from bottom of Mont Matthieu to Route des Laveurs, 1C4, 5A2.

Windmill of the Morville fief, at Le Marais, W of Puits de Léoville.

many references in MVdeH; site shown by fields La Masse (O. 719), le Clos du Moulin (O. 281), and La Rue de la Masse, ou La Verte Rue, 1D1.

\*St. Ouen's windmill, v. Campagne.

le Moulin de Vinchelez, v. Lecq.

in **P**: le Moulin de la Cave; site on 6C4.

le Moulin de Gargate, Gargatte; recorded from 1329; its écluse is ment. 1616.

La Hague Mill, v. Tostain.

le Moulin de Loumel, near Gargate; appearing as, les Moulins de Gargatte et de Chomel; le pray, la planque de Loumel; le Moulin de Gargatte et celui de l'homme; 1613.

le Moulin de Quétivel; fr. ON. pers. name Ketill, and vellir (fields), ie. Ketill's fields; ment. as Ketivel, Ketevel 1328; Quetivel 1349; la facture du Moulin de Quetivel sold by Geo. Vallon to his bro. Nicollas; MHau. 1530.

Lescluse du moulin de Quetivel, MHau. 1592; Quettevil 1695.

\*St. Peter's Mill, le Moulin à Vent de St. Pierre, fief des Vingt Livres, 2C3; built 1837; note le Clos du Moulin, (P. 312. 316).

le Moulin de Tesson, 6C2; named after the fam. Tesson of Normandy; there was a suspected murder in the millstream of Tesson 1309; land belonging to Moulin de Tesson and house of Pierre Vicq, MHau. 1593; de Taisson, 1595. le pray de Tesson ment. in AL. 1718.

le Moulin de Tostain, Tostin, Tôtain; named after a priest Turstenus who had land here c1060; ment. as Tostain 1661; Tottain 1713; les cotils audeuss du Moulin (P. 534A), and le becquet au nord et au sud du Moulin, ment. in rental feue Marie de Carteret, MHag. 1745; in the same rental, MHag. 1748, occurs, le Moulin de Totain, et la mouture (charge for grinding) du propriétaire.

there appears to have been a mill SE of (P. 218), it being recorded in 1774 that the boundary of Fief des Vingt Livres passes under the mill wheel.

unlocated: les maisières (ruins) Moulin à Brez, in lands of La Hague, MHag. 1640.

in **S**: Baxter's Mill, v. Grands Vaux.

le moulin à bley du dic, ment. in 15th cent. rentier of Les Écréhous; (BSJ. 1892, p. 168).

le Moulin Fossard, Fossart, at Longueville Manor; ment. by Mess. in 1579, 1592, and by La Cloche 1618; ment. in AS. 1671; l'écluse du Moulin de Fossart, nr. (S. 701), ment. in MPer. 1672.

Le Moulin des Grands Vaux; appearing as magnum molendinum in parochia Sti. Salvatoris 1309; Granauux (two mills) 1329; magnum molendinum des grans vaux 1331.

\*site of windmill at Highstead, on tumulus named La Houquette, (S. 392); excavated 1915; with Le Coffin (sie) des Moulins (S. 404) near by, and La Rue du Moulin and Le Carrefour des Moulins; v. DLX. 1/74.

le Moulin de Longueville, water-mill, v. Fossard.

\*Le Moulin de Longueville, seigneurial windmill; ment. as standing above the saline of Guill. Coquerel, in 15th cent. Écréhous rentier, (Cart. 421); le Clos du Moulin ment. in RS. 1461-78; the mill existed in 1618; but was in ruins 1813; the site is in field La Grande Masse (S. 761), where the mound is clearly shown in Rich. 1795; ment. 1617 as ung moulin a vent qui est tombey en decadence, (BSJ. 1908, p. 465).

le Moulin Mal-Assis; recorded from 1328; called Stephens' Mill 1849.

le Neuf Moulin, v. St. Michel, and Paul.

Paul Mill, or le Moulin de Louis Pol; ment. 1309, 1331 as le Moulin de St. Michel or le Neuf Moulin; bel. to Notre Dame de Escrehou in 15th cent. rentier "le moulin Saint Michel, autrement le neuf moulin, (BSJ. 1892, p. 168). (Cart. 420; AR. p. 239); cf. poss. chapel of St. Michel at Vieux Ménage near by; les hers pol bertram ment. c1500; le moulin qui fut à Louys Pol 1543; Louis Bertram alias Paul, living in England 1548; le moulin qui fut à Paul Bertram 1550; le Moulin de Louis Pol alias Bertram, Mess. 1578.

le Moulin de Louis Pol, v. Paul.

le Moulin de St. Michel, v. Paul.

Stephens' Mill, v. Mal-Assis.

unlocated: ung moulin à eau, ses escluses, viviers, ruisseaux, estants, 1617, (BSJ. 1908, p. 465).

in T: le Moulin des Augrés; ment. 1645; note La Rue du Vieux Moulin.

le Moulin de Bas; ment. as in ruins in 1494; in Mess. 1600; site shown by le Prê du Moulin (T. 1076. 1079), and La Rue du Vieux Moulin, ment. as Moulin de Cantraine ou de Bas, seigneurial mill of Trinity; MHau. 1722.

a mill near Bouley Bay, v. map in BSJ. 1934.

le Moulin de Haut; site shown by le Prê du Moulin de Haut, (T. 1077-1078); 7A2.

le Moulin de Ponterrin; prob. that given by William I to the Abbey of Ste. Trinité de Caen, c1066; the heirs of Punterre ment. 1274.

la grande écluse du moulin de Ponterrin, Fief de Dielament, MHau. 1588.

\*la masse du moulin de vent (of Guillaume de St. Martin), 1402-3, (BSJ. 1946, p. 259).

parish unknown: le camp du Moulin à Vent, (V1½), partage Le Moignan, MCol. 1597; suite du neuf moulin; MHau. 1587.

in Les Écréhous; Moulin Robin, or Mill Rock.

**Moulinel.** (little mill).

a dim. of moulin (mill), cf. F. Eng. moulinet (the drum of a capstan); or a dim. of a surname derived from moulin, eg. Moulin, Moullin, recorded 1309 as de Molendino; cf. Eng. surnames Mulliner, Mullins.

in T: les Jardins de la Maison (et le) Moulinel, (V½), Les Mauves, VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Moulinière.** (meaning uncertain).

F. menuière (miller's wife); OF. molinier (miller), whence Eng. surnames Mulliner, Milner; D. molenaar; ML. molinarius; Lat. molinus (of the mill); cf. F. moulinet (a millstone, winch, windlass for bending a crossbow), cf. craniegaine; F. moulinière has come to mean a throwster, ie. a woman who throws or spins raw silk into threads, from the windmill-like movement of the arms.

in B: le Clos de la Moulinière, (V2½), for Jean Le Bas, at Vermont; AB. 1786.

**Moullière.** v. Mouillé.

**Mount.**

Lat. mons (mountain).

in Mt: The Mount Gate, Gorey Castle, 1562; (BSJ. 1912, p. 193).

**Mouo.** v. Mou.

**Mouotré.**

at sea: Le Mouotré, rock E. of Ronez, 2B.

**Mouranderie.** v. Mourant.

**Mourant, Morant.** surname; locative, **La Mouranderie.**

recorded as Moraunt 1309; Mourand, Morant, Mourant 1461; branches settled in England are known as Morant.

in G: le Clos ès Mourants, (G. 50).

le Clos du Mont et de Mourant, (G. 751A); and le Côtill Mourant, (G. 796); prob. the same as le Clos de Mourant, Fief de Francheville, sold by Payn to Houper 1635. Houper to Nicolle 1669, Nicolle to Payn 1704; MHau.

TG. 1601 gives, Daniel Pain, son cötill du clos de Morant.

le petit Clos de Mourant, (V2½), for Thos. Ducksell, later Jean Westaway.

in J: le Clos de Mourant, VD, for Jean Perrée, prob. nr. (J. 379); TJ. 1747.

in Mt: Les Champs de la Mouranderie, nr. Fliquet, fief de Rozel. 1904.

in S: le Clos Perrin Mourant; l'Ostel Raulin Mourant; RS. 1461-78.

maison et ménage appellés La Mouranderie, Fief de la Houquette; ie. deux maisons, vieille et neuve, et deux jardins de haut et bas, le clos du sud de la neuve maison appellé Les Coursiers, 1620, when the property was acquired by Ph. Aubin, (BSJ. 1914, p. 392).

le Clos ou Jardin de Pierre Mourant, for Estienne Mourant; AS. 1671.

le Jardin Mourant, ou La Bachauderie, (S. 563).

unlocated: Le Fieu Baon et Mourant; ment. in 15th cent. rentier of Les Écréhous; rentes given by Ph. de Quarteret, (Cart. 421; BSJ. 1892, p. 168).

**Mourel.** v. Morel.

**Mourenne.** v. Moraine.

**Mourice.** meaning uncertain, surname Morice recorded in 1331.

the example below shows that it is not a form of the pers. name Maurice; it might stand for F. nourrice (nurse).

in B: le camp de la Mourice, Noirmont area; MGib. 1616.



**Mourier, Les Mouriers.** (poss. blackberry-bushes or an extinct surname).

F. *mûrier des haies*, *mûrier sauvage* (blackberry bush); JNF. *mouore* (a blackberry). cf. *môre*, *Morier*.

in **H**: le Clos de Mourier, fief du Roi, at Vaucluse, partage Pirouet, 1925. 6D4.

in **J**: Le Mourier, Les Mouriers is the name of the valley and stream on the (J) (My) border, and of the mouth of the Mourier stream, where maps show "waterfall", 2A1; with Grand Mourier house (OJH. 151) and hamlet; l'assiette de la Maison du Mourier ment. for Frs. Luce in SR.Av. 1751; Le Petit Mourier, Fief D'Avrence (My) ment. 1614, cf. field le Petit Mourier (J. 35) at Sorel. Jean Le Quesne des Morriers (J), 1774, ment. by DL.X. There is a Clos du Mourier (V5) at Northwood fm. (J); and La Rue du Grand Mourier.

the area is ment. c1170 as terra des Morers (of Ricardus de Ouvilla), (Cart. 296), and Feodum de Morers, Morier in Ext. 1274; the praepositus (prévôt) du Mourier is ment. in Ext. 1331; terres de Jean Hamon en la Contrée des Moriers, Fief d'Orville, occurs 1614, and Ph. Hamon de la contrée du Morier is ment. in rental of Frs. Marett of Avranches c1750. the valley also contained le Moulin à Papier and Le Vieux Moulin, 2A2-4; the latter appears as molendinum de Morer, AR. 1309; the mill of Morers 1328-30; molendinum du Morier in Ext. 1331; it was held by the Dirvaud fam. 1309-31; rivulus de Molyn occurs 1309; SR.Av. 1750 records that the court sat to the W. of L'Écluse du moulin des Moriers; shown as Fuller's Mill 1817; in ruins 1867; ment. in VN. in PRMy. 1883 as Le Moulin de Mourier, for J. O. de Gruchy, The Elms, with tenant Guillaume, prob. the same as Le Vieux Moulin but the three Mourier Mills are often indistinguishable. Warena Regis apud le Morer occurs in AR. 1309.

Mourier bay, E. of Ronez, 2B1; shown as Bay de la Motte c1810. v. Motte.

in **L**: le Clos du Mourier, (V5¼), fief du Roy, le Geyt family 1645, adjoining (L. 768), in Rue de Bas; VV1.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives for Pipon, sa vallette des mouriers au sud des Pollards Guillaume Anley.

**Mourin.** v. Morin.

**Mourine.** meaning uncertain.

poss. cattle-plague, and identical with moraine, qv; or the fem. of surname Mourin, v. Morin.

in **Mt**: PRMt. gives, in VF, le Prê Mourines et Clos du Vivier, (VI¼), for T. N. Renouf, Le Vivier, 1861; and in VRoZ, le Prê des Mourines, (V1), same owner, 1865.

**Mourondin.** v. Morandine.

**Moussonièthe.** prob. fr. JNF. mouosson, hedge sparrow.

in **O**: La Moussonièthe. Rock SW of Grosnez.

**Moussu.** (mossy or surname).

F. OF. *mousse*; Teut. *mos*; Eng. *moss*; Icel. *mosi* (moss); F. *moussu*, OE. *moosie* (mossy); in the names below, terres is understood; there is also a surname Le Mussoun 1309, Le Moussu 1331, Mussen c1340.

in **My**: Les Moussues, (My. 58-9. 61-2), and Les Mousses, (My. 91) nr. Crabbé Rifle Range; reflected in VN. in PRMy. 1883 as le cõtil des Moussues (V2¼), Ph. Le Ruez, and le champ des Moussues (V1¼), Marie Sauvage.

**Moustier.** v. Motier.

**Moutier.** v. Motier.

**Moutonnée.** (a sheep-walk),

especially among the sand-dunes in (B) and (P); F. *mouton* (sheep); OF. *molton*; Eng. *mutton*; OE. *motoun*; Pr. ML. *multo*; Celt. *molt*, *mult*, *maout* (a sheep or wether); F. *moutonné* means crinkled like a sheep's fleece or the use to which they were put; Mouton occurs as a surname in 1309, Radulphus le Motoun, Vivencie Mothoun.

in **B** and **P**: Les Moutonnées des Quennevais (Tchennevais), du Mont Cardon (Tchêrdon), des Landes de La Moie, there is early documentation: Ext. 1274 gives, de Motonatis (B), pro Motonatis et de Motonatu (P): AR. 1309 notes the Crown Common in (B), known as Les Laundes de la Moie, on which Le Multoneis (F. *moutonnage* or sheep-rent) is charged; "quarta pars unius multonney" means a quarter of one sheep-walk; Guill. Gocelin is one of the tenants; Ext. 1331 gives, Robertus Gocelin "pro terris et pasturis vocatis Moutonnees", and Ric. Le Roy... "vocatis Lesmoutonnees".

in **H**: Les Moutonnées du Mont de la Ville. •

**Mouture.** (a grinding).

OF. OE. *multure*; JNF. *moututhe*; Pr. *moladura*; Lat. *molitura* (a grinding); *mouture* can mean mixed grain, usually wheat, rye and barley, known in Eng. as *maslin*; cf. *motue*.

in **L**: le Clos des Moutures, Fief de St. Clair; aveu Ph. de Ste. Croix; MMel. 1735; Elizabeth de Ste. Croix sold to Jean Hubert, 1774. (L. 641).

in **O**: le Clos des Moutures, part of (O. 1017).

**Moverin.** (meaning unknown).

unlocated: Le Jardin de Moverin, Fief de Mèlèches for Thomas Gautier, 1813.

**Moye, Moie, Moée, Moez.** (a heap, usually stony).

JNF. *mouaie*; the name is given to promontories whose character made them resemble large heaps, whether viewed from the sea or inland; the name gave rise to the surname de Moya, de la Moye 1274, Le Moey 1331; an inhabitant of La Moye (B) is a Mouëfîn, Mouaïfîn.

in **B**: La Moye, a rocky promontory, 8C2, a La Moye Rock is shown in maps of 1783, 1844, position also uncertain. This inhospitable shore is ment. in Ext. 1668, "Le Roi a droit à la Grande Côte de la Moie, mais si peu de valeur qu'il n'y a point de garandier"; nevertheless, Ext. 1274 gives, Warena in folesia de Moya.



DLX. mentions a Fieu de la Moye, prob. the same as Feodum Radulphi de la Moye in Ext. 1331; there was a priest of this name in (B) in 1274; Feodum de la Moie is ment. in AR. 1309.

La Vingtaine de la Moye is named after this region.

La Moye House, (OJH. 185), home of the Pipons, then Le Gallais; 8B3; a map of 1844 shows La Moye Gates in (B. 331), with "a heavy fine to whoever leaves them open".

La Moye Old Granite Quarries, which supplied stone for the Thames Embankment; the 1867 map shows an old magazine (poss. military), a crane and iron frame tower; the aerial ropeway is still shown in the 1934 map; Le Tippe is marked on the cliffs below; in (B. 177) there was a siding from the Old Corbière railway station, 8B3; the Quarry is now full of water; 8A4; desalination plant erected here 1968.

La Moye Semaphore Station stood S. of (B. 570), in La Lande des Signaux, 8C2; a bronze hoard believed buried here. field La Ville au Moëe, (B. 498), ment. as La Ville au Moez, Fief du Roi, 1619, 1629, and La Ville au Moie (V3¼), for Marie Néel, AB. 1786.

in **M**: La Grosse et Petite Mouaie, large rocks (DJF); there is a Grosse Moie or Mole, (BSJ. 1911, p. 111) 11B1. FLM says also called Rocque Pie.

in **P**: terre, lavoir, le Jardin de la Moye, (V5½), nr. (P. 996); ment. in VSN, PRP. 1880, for J. Ennis.

in **O**: Le Pont de la Moie, Mouaie, or "Stone Plank", a natural bridge below Grosnez Castle; in this case, La Mouaie is the stony cliff-head E. of the castle.

in **S**: le pré des Moies, ?(V4¼. 14¼), ?(S. 827–8); VGL; PRS.

**Moysan, Moysant.** v. Moesau.

**Moyse, Moise.** (personal name).

in **H**: le Clos et Jardin de Moyse for Jn. Poingdrestre 1792.

unlocated: le Clos de Moyse Monamy, MHau. 1688.

**Muelle.** poss. (a small enclosure).

perhaps a dim. of F. OF. mue (a moulting-cage), ML. muta (a cage for hawks); Eng. mew, mews (cage, enclosure, stable); a surname de la Mule occurs 1320. cf. meule.

in **M**: le Jardin de la Muelle et Hurell; J. Nicolle, Le Côtill, VQ, PRMt. 1865.

**Muet.** (a dumb man).

F. muet; Eng. mute; Lat. mutus.

in **J** and **My**: La Rue du Muet, at Le Petit Câtelet, forming the boundary between the two parishes; 2D1. There is a legend of a deaf mute haunting this lane.

**Muir.** a Scottish surname.

in **H**: le Clos de Muir, (V3) (V6); Rose Fm.

**Mulcaster.**

Capt. Mulcaster, who was in command at Elizabeth Castle at the time of the Battle of Jersey 1781, and maintained fire on the French.

in **H**: Mulcaster Street, St. Helier.

**Mulet.** v. Mullet.

**Mulière.** meaning undetermined.

this name might have affinity with: (1). Icel. muli (a jutting crag); Eng. mull; cf. meulet, moulet: (2). the surname de la Mule, recorded 1320, and appearing in garrison rolls 1338–43 as Muliere: (3). mouillé, mouillière (anchorage), qvv.

in **H**: Les Mulières, rocks on the edge of the New North Quay, shown in 1817 map.

**Mullet, Mulet.** (a mullet).

F. mulle, muge; OF. OE. mulet; Eng. mullet; Lat. mugil, mullus; cf. moulet.

in **C**: Mullet Rock, Havre des Pas, (BSJ. 1968, p. 325), or Roc au Mulet.

in **G**: le Rocher à Mullet, nr. Avarison, (BSJ. 1907, p. 216), or le Mulet.

in **T**: cõtills de la Pierre au Mulet et Etaquerelle, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Mulot, Millot.** (the Jersey bank-vole),

F. mulot (field-mouse); Teut. mul; D. mol; OE. molde (a mole), an abbrev. of moldwarp; Lat. mus (mouse), dim. musculus (a little mouse).

in **P**: Les Mulots, Millots, (P. 220), (V2½), J. Le Marquand, of (P. 205); VG; PRP. 1880; AVL. c1775 makes frequent mention of this field, as Les Mulots.

**Mulquez, Mylque, Nulques.** meaning uncertain.

poss. related to Eng. mulch, Teut. molsch (stable manure spread at the roots of young plants or trees); the third form may be a confusion with OF. nulques (nothing).

in **O**: le Clos de Mulquez, VdeB. PLF. 1479; shown as le Clos des Mylque, (V5), in MO. 1486; and as le Clos de Nulques, Vinchelez, (BSJ. 1931, p. 345).

**Munier.** v. Meunier.

**Mur.** (wall, embankment).

F. mur; Norm. JNF. mu; OE. mure; Icel. murr; Lat. murus (a wall); cf. Haut, Fort.

in **H**: le Clos des Murs, (H. 1128), N. of Surville; 7A3.

Le Haut Mu, name of site chosen for Victoria College but found unsuitable (thought to be N. of La Motte St. from Bath St. to Hilary St.) 10A4; cf. La Maison du Haut Mur, Fief du Buisson, joignant à la mer, c1784.

in **J**: in MAdeC. 1559, a Le Bailly sells to widow of Richard Stiber or Saber, le Clos à Mur (V7¼) and other land at Mont Mado, nr. (J. 665-671); PRJ. 1904-5, in VN, gives, le Clos du Mur (V7), for C. de Gruchy.

in **O**: v. Moine.

in **T**: Le Mu, the great embankment at Le Câtel de Rozel; 4A1; PRT. 1931, in VRoz, at Le Câtel, gives, le Clos de Haut Mur ou de derrière la maison, (V2¼); and le cõtil Le Fort ou le Haut Mur, (V1).

Deux camps de souz le mur et le petit mur, at le Câtel, MHau. 1595.

**Muraille.** (a thick, high wall, or rampart).

F. muraille; Pr. muralh; Span. muralla; It. muraglia; fr. Lat. murus (wall); v. mur.

in **C**: la moitié de la Muraille, Samarès; TSam. 1754.

in **H**: Les Murailles de la Ville, vestiges of the sea-walls of St.Helier, in premises N. side of Commercial Street; 10A3. Extente 1607, 1668, DLX. 1. 184, 225.

in **L**: le pray du haut de la Muraille, (V3¼), hrs. Ph. de Carteret; poss. nr. Tesson; AL. 1718.

in **P**: Les Murailles House, (OJH. 186).

**Mûrier.** (mulberry).

F. mûrier (mulberry); mûrier sauvage (blackberry bush); fr. Lat. morum (mulberry).

unlocated: Mûrier is quoted as a manor by Le Héricher in "Jersey Historique et Monumentale", p. 66; he may have been thinking of Le Mourier in (J) and (My), or of the Feodum Amores (L), a grant of 18 acres held by Ricardus le Fraunceys in AR. 1309, on which he owed an annual dinner to the King's officers, viz. two mounted men and two on foot.

**Murluquet.** v. Meuneleuqui.

**Murphy.** an Irish surname.

in **S**: le Clos Murphy, (S. 421); 7D3.

**Musc.** meaning in doubt, alternative (3) the most likely.

either fr: (1). the surnames Le Muscur 1274, Le Mousquex 1331, Moukour 1342; or Le Muskens, Musquens 1309, Le Mokens c1340; or (2). Eng. mussel, OE. muscle, Teut. muschel, F. moule, Lat. musculus (a small fish, mussel); or (3). F. musc, Eng. musk, ML. muskus (the scent of certain plants, and of the lesser white-toothed shrew), an oriental word; for the musk-shrew, v. Poingdestre, Caesarea, p. 77, (and cf. museraie), which he records were found at Crabbé.

in **O**: Le Creux à Musc, an inlet just S. of le nez du Petit Plémont.

**Museraie, Mus.** (the lesser white-toothed shrew).

F. JNF. musaraigne; Norm. miseraigne; Lat. mus (mouse), aranea (spider) not from resemblance to a spider, but from the supposed poisonous nature of both; the word mus appears as Teut. Icel. mus, Eng. mouse, Hindustani musa (a thief), Sanskrit mush (to steal), and in F. mulot (field-mouse) qv; Poingdestre, op. cit., describes the musk-mouse or musquine, JNF. mustchinne, and what was originally thought a different species, named Musaraignes or Besaraignes, but proved also to be a source of musk. However FLM. thinks more likely derivation is from OF. musel or bec for a cliff projection.

in **J**: La Museraie, an area at Bonne Nuit nr. (J. 869) and below the Frémont promontory fort, 2B4, part of which was sold by Ph. Le Masurier to Chas. E. Davey to build a bungalow. PRJ. 1915, in VN, mentions "a Hutte of wood at La Museraize", Bonne Nuit.

le Clos au Mus, fief Chesnell, Pierre Esnouf, 1694.

**Muse.** v. Moine.

**Musée.** (museum).

Lat. museum (a temple of the Muses, repository of literature, art and science).

in **Mt**: La Musée; a warehouse of artillery and arms at Gorey Castle, 1463; (BSJ. 1924, p. 118).

in **H**: Museum and headquarters of La Société Jersiaise in Pier Road.

**Museum.**

cf. Musée.

in **H**: Museum Street, St. Helier, 10A4; named after the Museum opened in 1836, with an exhibition of antiquities collected by John Gosset Esq.

**Mustel, Le Mustel.** surname.

recorded as Mustel 1274; Le Musteley 1331; Mustel, Mustelle 1374; Le Muestel 1668; Le Mutel 1749.

in **J**: le Clos de Mutel, Fief Chesnel, ment. in MLeC; and le petit Clos de Mustel, partage 1743; Marie Bertault sells to Richard Chevallier 1779.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Mostel, (V6½), VQ.

in **T**: Feodum de Mustel, ment. in Ext. 1274; repeated in AR. 1309 as Feodum a Mustel et Ascalonus (the forfeiture of Thos. Paynell); cf. terra Paynel et Ascoluns, 1274.

**Mutel.** v. Mustel.

**Mylque.** v. Mulquez.

# N

**Naire.** (black), fem.

JNF. *naithe*; F. *noire*; Lat. *niger*, fem. *nigra*.

in Les Ecréhous: La Grande Naire, or Noire, and La Naire du Sud.  
in Les Dirouilles: La Nère, a rock, Fa; shown as Noire Roque in other maps.

**Namen, Noamen.** meaning obscure.

poss. fr. Icel. OE. *nam*, ML. *namium* (a seizure, distraint), appearing in old contrats as *namps* (an article siezed for debt), v. MLT. p. 211; or fr. a surname Le Naom, recorded 1309; or fr. the *Namnetes*, a tribe of the Normandy coast, after whom Nantes is named.

in H: MHau. gives, in 1418, rente on (V5½) land in the Val de St. Helier, at the end of La Ruette Namen; the rente was sold by Dom. Rogier Hebert to Drouet Erembert; and in 1469, rente on a meadow to the S of La Rue Noamen.

**Nanevy, Nanivy.** (a water-lily).

F. *nénufar*; Eng. *nenuphar*; Arabic, *ninufar* (water-lily).

in G: la Vallette du Nanevy, Nanivy, appartenant à Jean Néel; VMr; TG. 1601.

**Nangar.** (meaning unknown).

in J: le Jardin de Nangar (V2½), VD. PRJ. 1915 for J. Bisson.

**Nant.** meaning unknown or surname.

Nant is a Guernsey surname; our only approximations to it are, *Nain* c1340; and *le Nantais*, *Nanteis* (of Nantes) 1306, c1340; there is a town Nant in France, in the department of Aveyron, SE of Millau.

in O: La Capée, et La Capée Nant, a coastal promontory at Les Landes. FLM. records La Mare Estienne Nant, 18th cent.

**Natanael, Nathaniel.** pers. name.

in O: le Clos de Natanaël, (V5), Mont Capel area, R. W. Webber; VLéo; PRO. 1906; Nathaniel, 1911.

**Natim.** form and meaning doubtful.

there is F. *nattier* (a mat-maker).

in H: le cõtil de Natim, Les Vaux Valley; Don Le Gallais; National Trust property.

**Nau.** v. Neuf.

**Naux.** v. Néel.

**Naval.**

in Mt: site of Naval Training School; a ship erected in a field at Old Cadet House above Gorey, 1860; 11B1.

**Navière.** (a turnip-field).

F. *navet* (turnip), *navetière* (turnip field). JNF. *navièthe*; OF. *naveau*; Eng. *navew*, *nephew*; ML. *napellus* (the wild turnip), fr. Lat. *napus* (turnip).

in B: la pièce des Navières, Fief de Noirmont, MGib. 1680; le champ de Toussaint ou des Navieres, at Noirmont, partage de Carteret, MAdeC. 1776; cf. le champ de la Navière, Fief de Noirmont, MJdr. 1856.

in O: fields La Navière, (O. 219–221), nr. La Gabourellerie, 1B3; cf. Le Navier (V3), Vinchelez fm; le Clos de la Navière, aveu Vinchelez de Bas, 1582, MO. damage was done by pigs in le Clos de la Navière, MVdeH. 1683, which is ment. as in VVz. in TO. 1721; PRO. 1904, 1911, in VVz, gives, La Navière (V4), Ann Le Ruez, and La Navière de l'ouest, bord. La Rue du Bosquet, (V3½), (O. 220, 221), Eliz. Le Ruez.

in T: La Navire, or Clos George, (T. 110); 3D1.

**Navine.** form uncertain.

prob. for navière, *qv.*

in **T:** Les Navines, (V2¼), VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Navire.** (a ship).

F. navire (a vessel); OF. navie; Eng. navy; Lat. navis (a ship); *cf.* navière.

in **B:** La Derrière du Navire, in JNF. Lé Tchou du Navithe a cove W of La Rosière; 8C2, reputed to be the scene of a wreck in early 19th cent.

**Naymes.** *v.* Nièmes.

**Né.** *v.* Noir.

**Neaulx, Neaus, Neaux, Née.** *v.* Néel.

**Néel, Neaulx, Esnaux.** surname.

appearing in Norman charters as Niellus, later Nigellus; recorded from 1299; as Nel 1309; Neel 1616; pl. Neaulx, Neaus, Neaux; it is either the F. form of Nigel, or the ON. pers. name Njall, found in Iceland, having been borrowed from Ireland, (MLT. p. 211). Néel was the name of the 11th cent. Vicomte of the Cotentin. A. H. Ewen notes that this name does not appear in Jersey fiefs, though those of his vassals do; the Néels of (G) and (Mt) being no relation. The name survives in the toponymy of other parishes also, and somewhere among the following entries there may be an echo of the Vicomte.

in **C:** masura ez Neaus 1309, masura es Neaux 1363, masura ez Neaulx and La Ville Neel 1381, (Cart. 71–77); La Ville es Neaux has been ment. but not located and la Croute es neaux, 1605 in MO. Debora Dumaresq.

le Clos de Jacques Néel, (V2½), bel. to Bernabey Godfray, MGib. c. 18th cent.; shown in PRC. as le Clos de Jacques Neel, ?nr. (C. 236–7).

in **G:** Le Fieu es Neaus, Neaux; shown in 1331 as Feodum es Neaus quod Petrus Neel tenet; Neaulx 1528; es Neaus 1645; es Neans, Nielles, DLX; the holding may be part of the composite Fief of Vaugalèmes in (G) and (Mt).

AG. 1804 gives, le Jardin de Neel, for Jean de Veulle, later Centenier de Gruchy, (V3½); and le champ de Neel, buttant sur la Rue Jutize, for Thos. Ducksell, later John Westaway, (V1¼).

in **H:** les Monts Mylles sur le Vaulx Nelz; MHau. 1598.

le Clos des Naux, fief de Surville, for Jean Le Gallais, 1690. 7C1.

in **L:** le Clos de Neel, (V4), Jean Le Brun; AL. 1718.

in **P:** Le Fieu es Naux, Nos, Notz, Osnault, (BSJ. 1913, p. 364; L'Amy, p. 150).

in **S:** Le Mont es Naux, Neaulx, Neaux, Esnaux, or Les Monts Esnaux, a spur, hillocks and lane nr. Sion House; with le Clos du Mont es Naux, (S. 720); 10B3.

le Clos de Jean Neel; MHau. 1545. Le camp de larbalestier es monts esnaux, 1576, MO. (Elie Dumaresq).

la Pièce Neil, N of the above, (S. 647).

long Vaux Néel, Fief du Buisson; MPer. 1723.

in **T:** la maison et ménage de Neel, Fief des Augrés.

le Clos des Nées, (V8¾), (T. 1287), partage Gruchy, 1828, sometimes written Mees, Champs Clairs, VAugs; PRT. 1931. unlocated: le Clos de Neel, (V3), partage Amy; ERO. 21. 1706.

**Néhoterie.** (the home of the Ného family).

BSJ. 1892, p. 125 derives this time from noues-hou (a dry, habitable patch in marshy land), FLM. thinks this is unlikely.

in **T:** le Clos de la Néhoterie, (T. 432), (V4½), shown as Clos de la Néhoterie, Meadow House, VVEv, in PRT. 1931; on Fiefs Abbessede Caen and La Gruchetterie; the modern house, Bas de L'Allée, is in the NW corner of the field, with ruins of an old house nr. Rose Cottage, in the S part of the field. The ruins were known as La Néhoterie (*v.* St. Maur), after the Ného family, who had long been in the area and appear in VCr. and VRd. in 1613, (BSJ. 1883, 1893); a Jean Ného, d. 1642, is ment. in SRAb. 1637.

**Neptune.** god of the sea, in Roman mythology.

at sea: La (sic) Neptune, a rock S of La Corbière on which La Neptune, a brigue (fem.) was wrecked 19th cent.

**Ner, Le Ner, Nère.** *v.* Naire, Noir.

**Néron.** (dark, black).

*cf.* noir.

in **H:** Le Mont Néron, Les Monts Nérons, Noirons; named from the dark appearance of the wooded hillside; Le Mont Néron house, (OJH. 218), now Stirling Castle Farm, birthplace of Jean Lemprière, author of the Classical Dictionary; Dorey home, 17th cent.; 7C2–4.

le Clos du grand et du petit Mont Néron, in aveux of Hugh and Jean Lemprière, AMel. 1700; *cf.* field le petit Mont Neron, (H. 1398), Belmont fm.

Le Fieu du Mont Néron; ment. as Mount Neron 1607; le fief du Mont Néron, 1624–5, (BSJ. 1918, p. 362); du Mont Neron, 1668, 1749; Monts Nérons, (DLX); Mont Nèrou (Nicolle); also spelt Moneron.

in **P:** le Clos de Neron, (P. 371), re-sold to Vaudin; MHag. 1747.

les cõtils du Neron, Fief des Vingt Livres; sale of land, Lael 1632; MSS. B. Pipon.

**Nesme.** (perhaps corruption of Nièmes).

unlocated: le Clos de Nesme, partage Michel. MRS. 1687.

**Néthe.** *v.* Noir.

**Nette, Netté.** (clean).

F. net, nette (pure), nettoyer (to clean); OF. net, nete; D. net; Eng. neat; Lat. nitidus (shining).

in **Mt**: le Clos des Nettes Terres, (Mt. 202); 4B3.

in **P**: Les Nettes Terres, nr. Jubilee Fm; Miss E. Renouf; VCV; PRP. 1880. ment. MHau. 1580.

in **S**: la moitié du Clos des Nettes Terres; le quart du Clos des Nettes Terres; VMf; for Thos. Falle fs. Philippe, père de l'historien; for Thos. Anquetil; for Ph. Falle frère Thos.; AS. 1671; (v. under Filles).

in **T**: Le Rouge Netté, (T. 263); shown in VRd. in PRT. 1931 as Le Rouge Nette.

le Clos des Nettes Terres, (V7¼), Alfriston House, VVEv; Fief de la Trinité; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: le Clos des Nettes Terres; MHau. 1545 and partage Suzanne Dumaresq, 1692.

**Neu.** v. Neuf.**Neuf.** (new), many examples.

F. neuf, neuve; JNF. neu; Eng. new; Lat. novus.

in **B**: Le Neuf Clos, (?B. 502); hers Jean Orange; AB. 1786.

in **J**: le Clos du Neuf Chemin, VD; for Thos. Robert; TJ. 1747; also Le Neuf Chemin from La Rue des Chasses to Les Capelles.

in **L**: le Neuf Clos, W of l'Orme du Conseil, fieu du Roi, MHau. 1534.

in **Mt**: le Clos des Neuves, Les Mares fm; Rozel Manor.

in **My**: le Neuf Clos, Fief Auvesque, (My. 235), MArt. 1792.

le Neu Clos, (My. 285), at L'Aumône.

in **O**: les Trois Neufs Courtils, partage VdeH, MAdeC. 1675 and 1788. Prob. same as le Clos des Neufs Courtils bel. to La Charité, (O. 772-773).

Le Neu Clos (V8) at La Ville Bagot.

in **P**: a field vulgarly called Novum Clausum, in a group of four bel. to the Aulec fam. in St. Peter's Valley, 1306; v. Crapedoit.

le Neuf Jardin, (?P. 630); rental of feue Marie de Carteret of La Hague; MHag. 1745.

la Neuve Rue, ?nr. (P. 145); seigneurial book of Fief de La Hague, 1752.

in **S**: le Neuf Jardin, (S. 666), for Ph. Le Feuvre; AS. 1671.

unlocated: le Noef molyn; AR. 1309, p. 312.

**Neuf.** (nine).

F. neuf; JNF. neu; Lat. novem.

in **O**: La Cache de Neu Tours, fr. Grande Route de Vinchelez at the turning to Lecq; 1D1; meaning the width of nine turns of the plough.

in **P**: le jardin appellé Les Neuf Vergées, (V5) but must originally have been (V9), Maison de La Hougue; MCol. 1793.

**Neuilly, Neuillet.** the name of several places in France, but no reason known for its adoption here.

in **Mt**: Neuilly fm; 7D2.

La Route de Neuillet, S of field Les St. Étienne, VQ; PRMt. 1889.

**Neuve.** v. Neuf.**Neveu.** (nephew); and surname, Le Neveu.

F. OF. neveu; Pr. nebot; It. nepote; Lat. nepos (grandson, later nephew); recorded as surname from de Nebuen (?for Nebveu) 1292; Le Neveu from 1309; variants, Le Nevue, Nevev, Nepveu, Nepvou, Neffeu, Nevev.

in **B**: le Clos du Neveu, (V5¼), Frs. de Lecq; AB. 1786.

in **C**: la terre au Neveu; TSam. 1608.

in **L**: Feodum au Neveu, es Nevevs, named after the Le Neveu fam.; 5 bouvées, held in Ext. 1331 by the Dénize fam., and long after; note Le Fief ès Neveux House, (OJH. 147); 6D1.

in **O**: La Ville au Neveu, hamlet; 2C3.

unlocated: le Clos au Neveu, sold by Elie Frs. Le Montais ca. mat. Marie de Lecq, to J. Ph. Vincent; MHau. 1840.

**New York.**

no reason known for choice of name.

in **S**: New York Lane; 10B3.

**Nez.** (a cape on the coast; or a spur, inland).

fr. F. nez (nose), Lat. nasus; and fr. ON. nes (a cape), occurring in Normandy, Channel Isles, England, Shetland; OE. naess (a cape), as in The Naze, Dungeness, and ness (a projecting ridge inland), as in Totnes.

in **C**: Le Nez, cape; 10D4.

in **H**: les longs Vaux Nez; partage Nic. Lemprière, La Motte, 1611.

in **J**: Ronez; the form Rokens in 1309 suggests the origin of this name could be rocque-nez; 2B1. v. MLT. p. 211.

in **L**: le cõtil du Nez, (V6¼), VCM; PRL.

in **My**: Rouge Nez, cape E of Câtel de Lecq; 1B4.

in **O**: Grosnez, Gros Nez, Groncz; the NW point of the Island.

Rouge Nez, cape on the W coast, S of Grosnez; 1A1.

in **P**: Les Prés des Nez, (P. 104); here the nez is a spur W of Les Nièmes, above le val de La Mare Dam; ment. as le pré du Nez in partage Le Feuvre 1840; PRPT. 1598 gives La Terre au Nez, VAuzg, for de Carteret.

Le Nez, et clos y joignant, sold to Wm. Le Brocq for £17 stg; MHag. 1738; cf. le Clos du Nez et cõtil du Nez, in rental feue

Marie de Carteret, MHag. 1745; Fief book of Les Nièrnes in MHag. gives le Clos du Nez (V5½), le neuf Clos du Nez (V3½), les cõtils du Nez (V17).

in **T**: Le Nez du Guet (JNF. Dget), cape; ment. in AdE. 1780; les casernes (barracks) du Nez-du-Guet, Fief du Petit Rozel, ment. in MVau. 1848.

at sea: Le Nez Courant, a rock nr. Avarison, (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).

**Nic.** (a nest). cf. **nid**.

occurring mainly in rock names; F. **nid**; Norm. **nic**; JNF. **nic**, **niq**, **niq**, **nie**; Bret. **neiz**; Eng. **nest**; Lat. **nidus**; Sanskrit, **nida** (a lair); dim. **niquette**, **qv**; cf. **nid**. There may be confusion with other roots, eg. F. **niche** (nook, alcove, kennel), Eng. **nich**, It. **niccia** (a recess like the hollow of a shell); cf. JNF. **câniche**, **canniche** (dog-kennel), often inset in a stone wall; also Eng. **nick**, Teut. **knick** (a crack); and Eng. **nook**, Ir. **niuc** (a corner).

in **O**: Le Nic ès Mauves (seagulls), inland, E of Grosnez, nr. La Pièche au Corbin (crow).

at sea: Le Nic, Nique au Chien (JNF. Tchian), outside St. Helier's Harbour cf. Dog's Nest.

Le Nic, Nique, Nie ès Pies (oyster catchers), a rock area off L'Etacq; 1C3.

**Nicherie.** (nook).

F. **nicher** (to nest, hide), **niche** (nook, corner); JNF. **nich'chie** (hiding); cf. **nic**.

in **B**: le petit Clos de la Nicherie; PRB.

**Nicholas.** v. **Nicolas**.

**Nicholle.** v. **Nicolle**.

**Nicholson.**

in **H**: Nicholson Park. A housing estate named after Admiral Sir Gresham Nicholson, Lieutenant Governor 1953–1958.

**Nicolas, Nicholas.** pers. and surname; as surname, recorded as Nicholaus 1274; then Nicholas, finally Nicolas from 1309; Nicolas vulgo dictus Colus produced the surname Collas.

in **H**: le Clos de Nicolas, for Ph. Le Breton, ca. ux. fille de Jean Chevalier, AMel. 1700; repeated in SRMel. 1748 for Jean Le Breton, (v. Mirette); and in AMel. 1822 for Jean Le Breton.

in **L**: le Clos Nicolas, (L. 267); prob. the same as le Clos Nicolas in land of Judith Benest in AMel. 1700.

in **O**: le Clos Nicolas, at Les Pallières, (O. 906); 1A4.

le Clos Nicholas, (V1½), Vinchelez fm; 1B3.

in **S**: le Clos de Nicolas, VMf. for Josué Le Couteur; AS. 1671.

**Nicolle.** pers. and surname; locative, la Nicollerie.

abbrev. of Nicolas; recorded as surname, Nicole 1309; Nichole 1402; Nicolle from 1331; Nycolle de la Cornee 1477; some of these may have been the Nichols from England, who acquired Longueville.

in **B**: Le Mont Nicolle, a lane off La Route des Genêts, 9A1; near by is La Vallette Nicolle, Fief de Noirmont, ment. in transactions of Ed. Pipon; MHau. 1833.

in **C**: Nicolle Tower or La Tour Nicolle, named after Colonel Nicolle of Maitland; v. Hercanty. BSJ. 1984.

in **G**: le Clos Nicolle, (G. 172); prob. the same as land on Fief Astelle, N of house of Sire François Nycolle, ment. in Mess. 1565; and as le Clos de Nicolle, (V9½), Fief de la Fosse Astelle, ment. in Amy-Nicolle sale, MHau. 1707; cf. le Jardin de Nicolle, for Eliz. Norman, AG. 1804. Jardin de la Nicollerie (G. 667) for Jean Fauvel 1830, and BSJ. 1983.

le Clos de Nicolle, at La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

in **H**: La Salle de Nicolle, maison ainsi appelée, Fief de Méléches; sold by Jean Le Breton to Thos. Giffard, 1638, and still so called, 1659.

le Moulin de Nicolle, Nicolle Mill, in (H. 1294), 7C1; now called Harvest Barn, (OJH. 187); in an area called Mirette in 1817 map; in AMel. 1700, Nicolas Le Brun has le pré proche le moulin de Nicolle, (?H. 1298), and Helier Lemprière has les jardins de Nicolle.

fields nr. the mill, Le Grand Parc (H. 1297), le Parcq Nicholle (H. 1298), le cõtîl Nicholle (H. 1295), and les Prés Nicholle (H. 1301); these are reflected in, le Parc de Pierre Nicolle, in avenue Dlle. Marie Pipon, in AMel. 1700, and in avenue Richard Dumaresq; repeated in SRMel. 1746 as Le Parcq Nicolle, avenue Jean Richardson ca. ux, but these may be le Clos Nicolle (H. 1154) and Le Parcq (H. 1158), further to the W on 7C1, nr. Mont à l'Abbé House.

in **J**: le Clos Nicolle, (J. 900).

in **L**: le Clos Nicolle, (L. 515. 515A).

La, Les Charrière,s Nicolle, a lane down the stream-bed from Le Couvent to Le Danmearche.

in **Mt**: La Croix Nicolle, (DLX); poss. the cross at Wrentham Hall.

le Clos des Nicolles, La Quéruee, Fief du Roi, 1612.

le Clos Nicolle, (Mt. 620). MRS. 1877.

le Clos Nicolle de haut, (Mt. 150).

partie du pré de Jacques Nicolle, (V¾); AMt. 1701.

le Clos de Pierre Nicolle, (V6¾), on road fr. Le Rué to le Bachaderie, P. G. Gaudin, Haut du Rué; VQ; PRMt. 1865. (?Mt. 620).

le Clos de Nicolle, in sale of Green Farm (now la Clochette) MRS. 1809.

le Jardin Dame Nicolle, Ed. Payn ?La Chêne; VF; PRMt. 1861.

in **S**: les Buttieres de Richard Nicolle, for Jean Ahier; AS. 1671.

le Clos Nicolle, (S. 629).

in **T**: le Clos Nicolle, (T. 286), (T. 1138).

le Clos de Thomas Nicolle, (T. 913).

le Jardin de Nicolle, (T. 1238).

Le petit coteau de terre sud ouest du Jardin Nicolle, Fief de Ponterrin. (T. 1138).

les champs de Nicolle, fief de Petit Rozel, for Chs. Hocquard, 1805.

unlocated: le Clos de Nicolle, (V10), partage Amy; ERO. 21. 1706.

le Jardin de Nycolle: MHau. 1597.

**Nicossie.** poss. (tobacco).

F. *nicotine* (tobacco), fr. Jean Nicot, who introduced tobacco into France c1560; it would be surprising if there were any connection with Nicosia, capital of Cyprus, or Nicosia in Sicily.

in L: le Jardin de Nicossie, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Jean Remon ca. ux; AL. 1718.

**Nid.** (a nest).

cf. Nic.

in M: Le Nid és Corbins, at Le Saie, Seez, 4A.

in O: Le Nid es Vras, an area on the N coast, E of Port de la Moie, where wrasse is common.

**Nie.** v. Nic.

**Nièmes.** surname; (the uncles poss. also of same origin as the town Nîmes, France).

OE. eam (uncle), myne eam becoming wrongly divided as my neme, (cf. a newt, for an eft); giving Eng. surnames Neames, Ames, Eames; D. oom; Teut. oheim; recorded in Jersey as surname Naymes 1309; variants, Neames, Neymes, Nièmes, Niemme, Naepmes, Niepmes.

in G: Le Fieu és Neams, ment. appar. as part of the composite fief of Vaugalèmes in (G) and (M), 1607; des Nièmes ou Galesne, 1668; des Nièmes, Galesne ou Galême, (DLX).

in P: Le Fieu és Nièmes; a Radulphus Naymes occurs in (P), 1324, (BSJ. 1908 p. 311; L' Amy, p. 155); ment. as Fieu és Naymes in (B), Ext. 1331; Le Fieu de Neymes, 1489, (DLX. 3/202); Naymes, 1525; Naepmes, 1564; des Nièmes, 1601; Niepmes, 1627. ment. in MHau. 1536 when Jean Le Porc (orphèvre) owed a due on the lieu des Nepmes. The fief was sold by the guardian of the children of John Don. The children of Thomas Payn of le fieu des Neames were also mentioned. The fief in (P) was one-eighth of a carucate, or 7½ acres, (V30), originally held by Samarès, poss. with a sub-fief Savall, qv; it was bought in 1748 by Chs. Payn of Morville, and its position is described in MVdêH.

La Maison des Nemes, Fief des Nemes, bel. to Balleine, 1579 and 1614; now known as Les Nièmes House, on La Rue des Nièmes, 5B4, Le Feuvre by 1822.

Les Nièmes Farm belonged to Nicolas Le Bas in 1614 and to Le Feuvre by 1837.

le Clos des Naymes, ment. 1620; v. Douetin; cf. le Clos des Niemme, MHag. 1673.

**Nier.** Black.

F. Noir, JNF. Nièr.

at sea: Le Nier Cheva; rock NE of Giffard Bay.

**Nilon, Nyllon.** v. Million.

**Ninon.** a girl's name.

Nimon, Ninette are F. dims. of Anne.

in L: le Clos de Ninon, (V3¼), nr. Le Couvent; VCH; PRL.

**Nionnerie.** meaning unknown, but Nyon is recorded as surname in (L).

no known connection with Nions, Nyons, a town NE of Avignon; there is a slight affinity with JNF. niot, niau-niau (a simpleton, booby), F. niais, Eng. ninny, It. ninno (a child); cf. Eng. nonny-nonny, a meaningless refrain.

in L: le Jardin de la Nionnerie, (V1¼), Geo. Du Pré ca. ux; AL. 1718.

**Nipple.**

at sea: Nipple Rock, or White Rock, for le tétou qv. S of Victoria Harbour; 10C3.

in Les Écréhous: Nipple Rock, 1867.

**Nique.** v. Nic.

**Niquette.** (a little nook or corner).

derived as Eng. nook from Scan nok.

in B: AB. 1786 gives two champs dans la Pièce de la Niquette ou des Sts. Samsons, approx. (B. 98), each under (V2), for Marie Mauger whose champ is called La Niquette és Quenevais; and for Jean Du Pré, ca. ux. Jeanne Le Brun.

in Les Dirouelles: Les Nichettes, Niquettes, a group of rocks including grande, petite, longue and ronde. Fa.

**Nivet.** prob. (level ground),

but the etymology is obscure; there are: (1). F. nivet (a bribe, secret commission), cf. Sc. niffer (an exchange), fr. neaf, Icel. nefi (the fist); (2). a surname, Gregorius de Niver and Eustachius de Nivel, servientes (sergents) of the King in Gascony, LC. 1225; cf. Jean d'Nivelle, JNF. for a clueless man: (3). JNF. nivé; F. niveau, nivel (level ground); OF. liveau; Pr. nivel, nivel; Eng. level; Lat. libella, dim. of libra (a balance); the latter most likely.

in My: le Clos de Nivet, Niveau (My. 411); thus shown in AVL. c. 1775; and as le Clos de Nivet et Jardin de Prudôme, (V4), for Eliz. Langlois; VS, PRMy. 1883. ment. in MADeC. 1691, 1781 and MRS. 1683.

**No.** v. Nocq.

**Noamen.** v. Namen.

**Nobretez.** for Nereberdais (the people of Black-Beard). a name much garbled down the ages; Norberteis 1251–79; Nereberd 1274; Norberd, Norbert, Northberteys 1309; Morbert, 15th cent.; les Nobretais; Nobrettes 1528; les Nobrete 1601; Esnerbretts 1607; les Nobretais, Nobretes 1668, 1749; Nobritez, DLX.

in C: AR. 1309, p. 281, gives, “in the same carucate (Homet)...holds from the Lord the King, from an ancient forfeiture...called le Camp Norberd”; the MS, here defective, ends the para. with “...Northberteys, 60s...”

in G: AR. 1309, p. 290 shows Matheus Osof holding one acre of land de feodo Norbert.

in P: Le Fieu es Nobretez, a sub-fief of La Hague, measured (V253¼), plus (V30–40) common land; shown in 1251–79 as carucata de Norberteis, (Cart. 429); in Ext. 1331, p. 60 as 60 acres, held by the Abbey of St. Sauveur Le Vicomte; the Archivist de St. Lo, in correspondence with Col. C. P. Le Cornu 1898, suggested it was given to the Abbey by Simon de la Hague; shown as Nobrettes, es Nobretais 1528; des Nobreté 1601; Esnerbretts 1607; es Nobretes 1668, 1749; Nobritez, in (P) and (My), DLX.

La Commune de Nobretez, (P. 673), lies between Gargate and Quétil Mills.

**Noc.** v. Nocq.

**Noce.** v. Noue.

**Nochan, Nochant.** poss. an unrecorded surname.

a form, perhaps, of Nugent; or a surname formed fr. F. nocher, It. nocchiere (a ferryman, boatman).

in G: le Jardin de Nochan et le Jardin de Pottage, (V4), for Ph. Godfray; AG. 1804; in VRq; ment. in GL. 1841 for Jacques Filleul, who is shown in Godf. 1849 nr. Marais à la Cocque; repeated in TG. 1851 as Le Nochant, for Jas. Abr. Filleul; if this word means a ferryman, it may be a nickname, in wry reference to the Voyage de Guernsey.

**Nocq, Noc, No.** (the conduit or trough leading water from a leat on to a mill-wheel or other forms of gutter).

JNF. no, noc; Norm. noc; OF. nocq (a roof gutter; a wooden or stone conduit feeding a mill-wheel); the word occurs in 14th cent. accounts, and may be related to Eng. nock (notch), Dan. nok; It. nocca; Eng. notch (a groove cut in timber, or a defile between mountains).

in C or G: le Costil du Neucq Anquetil, AG. 1708.

in H: “le nocq dudit moulin (de la Ville)”, 1748.

in S: “pro le nocq molendini de Malassis”, 1349; (BSJ. 1912, p. 183).

**Nodin.** v. Renaudin.

**Noe, Noé, Noë.** v. Noue.

**Noé, Noel, Nouet.** pers. and surname; pl. **Les Nouaux.**

recorded as surname Noel, Le Noel from 1299; Nouel 1309; JNF. Noué, pl. Nouaux; F. Noël; OF. Nouel; ML. natale Domini (the Nativity of Christ, Christmas); Eng. Noel, Nowell; there may be confusion with the Hebrew pers. name Noah, F. Noé, whence Eng. surname Noe; cf. noue.

in H: au camp du nord de la demye vergie Collas Nouet, West Mount area; partage Katherine Sanson; MHau. 1537.

le Clos de Jean Noël, avenue Elie Cabot; AMel. 1700.

La Ville es Nouaux, an area embracing the public park at St. Andrew's Church, 6D4, (BSJ. 1908, p. 306; L'Amy, p. 151).

in J: le Clos de Jean Noël, VHé, for Jean Nicolle; and, dans le Clos de Noë, for Elie Coutanche; TJ. 1747.

in M: La Ville es Nouaux, a group of homes of this family, (OJH. 219).

le grand Clos de Hugh Noël, Fief d'Anneville, sold by de Quettevilles to Clem. Renouf; MBil. 1780.

le Clos des Nouaux, (V9), H. Payn, L'Abri, Faldouet, VQ; PRMt. 1861.

le Clos de Noël, Ph. Vardon, VRoz; PRMt. 1865.

le Jardin de Noël et Pré Laurens, (V3½), T. Renouf; VE; PRMt. 1889.

le Clos Jean Noël, (Mt. 259); PRMt. gives, in VRoz. 1865, le Clos de Jean Noël, and in VE, for C. E. Noël, 1889; and dans

le Clos de Jean Noël, (V½), for F. J. Noel, Le Vouest.

in My: les jardins et deux ménages de Richard Noel, (?My. 844); TMy. 1602.

le pré du milieu et Noël; and le pré et pendant du ménage Noë Grossier, (My. 801. 803. 806).

in T: le Clos Noel, (T. 604); Bouley Bay Fm.

unlocated: le franc fieu es Noëls, 1476; (BSJ. 1893, p. 261).

**Noel.** v. Noë, Noue.

**Noes, Noés, Noës.** v. Noue.

**Noette.** v. Nouette.

**Noguette.** meaning unsure.

Perhaps connected with JNF. nodgin, a small measure, of about a gill, or a nickname in the west of the island for Frenchmen, particularly Bretons. It can also refer to noggling in carpentry.

in L: le Clos de la noguette for Pierre Belin from Jean Luce, 1667; le Clos de derrière et Clos de la noguette en une pièce for Raulin Langlois from Pierre Belin, 1674. Le Clos de la Noguette, fief de la Hougue Boeste, for Nic. Arthur et Catherine Renouf sa femme. ?nr. Douet de Rue, 1717.

**Noidr.** meaning unknown.

in S: le Clos du Noidr, at Longueville; RS. 1461–78. DLX. 2. 102.



**Noir.** (black).

F. noir, fem. noire; OF. ner, neir, negr, nigre, fem. nère, naire; JNF. nè, nièr, fem. nêthe, naithe; Pr. nier, negre; Span. negro; Lat. niger (black). Many surnames are derived from this; Le Noir 1274, appearing as Le Neir, Neyr 1307–09; La Neire Gigarette 1299; Scolastica, filia Ricardi le Neir, ment. 1309 as a thief who had fled in 1270, escheating one virgate to Reginald de Carteret; there is Nernyt, Nairnut c1340; domus uxoris Nigri Oculi (Neroeil) 1274; cf. Nobretez, a corruption of Nereberd (Blackbeard).

in **B:** Noirmont, qv; early forms include Neirmont, Nermont, Neyrmont, Niger Mons.

Le Noir Côtil, Noury's name in 1886 for Le Braye, qv; 5C4.

le Fieu Neremont, MHau. 1531. A French barque stranded on the fief was claimed by the Seigneur and also by the Crown, as enemy property. MHau. 1746.

in **G:** le Clos de la Fosse, Fieu de la Fosse Astelle, bordering le chemin public des Noires Terres; MHau. 1698.

in **H:** Le Mont Néron, Les Monts Néron, Noirons; v. Néron; named fr. the dark appearance of the wooded hillside; v. OJH. 218; 7C2–4.

in **L:** Feodum au Ner, named fr. fam. Le Ner; bel. to Jourdain Payn 1324–31, (v. Ext. 1331; BSJ. 1927, p. 336).

in **Mt:** Noire Terre et Nouveaux Cotils. Name given to (Mt. 352) and slopes below it. It is not known if these are old names, and the land is now called Blacklands.

in **O:** La Nêthe Rue, fr. Carrefour des Rues to Les Pallières; 1A4.

le Noir Prê, and le Clos du Seigneur, N part of (O. 1545); Nat. Trust property; habitat of *Orchis laxiflora*.

les Noirs Près ou Marquand, (V10¼); E Le Maistre; PRO. 1905.

in **P:** le Noir Prê (P. 44).

at sea: many examples on the coast.

Les Noires Roches, off St. Ouen's Bay, (BSJ. 1883, p. 391) or Les Nêthes Rocques.

La Ronde, or La Noire, rock areas off Grève d'Azette; 10C4, same as La Noire, a rock off the E coast, shown by Dum. 1685; La Noire rock, shown SE of La Rocque 1770, and called La Naire 1783, 1817; cf. La Noire, E of Grande Haise, 1781, 1843, 1867, 1904.

in Les Écréhous: La Grande et Petite Noire, rocks, 1867, 1894.

in Les Dirouilles: Le Rocher Noir, 1894; called La Noire Rocque, 1904.

**Noirmont.** (black mount).

so called because it is very dark especially before rain.

in **B:** Noirmont; name of peninsula (which is the Island War Memorial), headland, tower, Fief, Manor and Vingtaine. The Fief and Vingtaine coincide.

Noirmont Point or La Tête de Noir Mont called le bec de Niermont by Chevalier 1649, p. 677, and Pt. de Noirmont by Mariette 1689; see also vagaries of spelling below; with Noirmont Tower or La Tour de Vinde; 9C4.

Noirmont Manor, (OJH. 187); sold to the Pipon fam., who held it for about two centuries from 1695; 9C2.

Le Fieu de Noirmont, orig. Le Fieu au Prieur de Noirmont, having been granted to Mont St. Michel Abbey in exchange for Alderney, (v. MLT. and BSJ. 1926, p. 237); in 1413 the fief escheated; in 1643 it was granted to Sir Geo. Carteret, (v. BSJ. 1909 for Patent); it had sub-fiefs, ès Burnous, and le Franc Fief au Breton.

Noirmont appears as Niger Mons c1218; Nermont 1254; Neyrmont 1286 (Cart. 26. 28. 31); Feodum de, and molendinum in Nigro Monte c1309, (Cart. 408); Neir Mont 1331; Fieu de Noirmont 1368; le fuy de Nermont 1401, (Cart. 134); Fee of the Priory of Noirmont 1607; Noir Mont 1668; absurdly shown by Mercator 1606 as Point Réré mouth, by Coronelli 1696 as Rere mouth, and in other 17th cent. maps as Point Reg mouth. Clôture de Noirmont, now St. Brelade's Park 9A3. in **H:** le Clos Noirmont, (H. 1129), nr. Surville; 7A2; no reason known for choice of name. La Pièce de Noirmont, fief de Surville for Marie Le Gallais, 1784.

in **G:** Le Noirmont (G. 272).

**Noirmontaise.** (an alignment to Noirmont).

at sea: La Noirmontaise, a rock W of La Corbière, where the ship *Ibex* was wrecked in 1897 when racing the *Frederica*. No loss of life. Ships are clear of this rock when la tête de la Moye is seen in line with Noirmont.

**Noiron, Le Noiron.** surname.

Françoise Noiron ment. as morte sans hers in SRMel. 1774.

in **My:** le Clos du Noiron sud, (My. 515); AVL. c. 1775 gives a group of fields here named Noiron; partie du clos de Noiron, (V1), for Marie Gâtain; VS, PRMy. 1883.

in **P:** le Clos de Noiron, (P. 371).

**Nonerin.** (meaning unknown).

in **P:** le Cotil des Nonerins et la fonteyne des Nonureyns, Val de St. Pierre, Fieu du Roy. MHau. 1574. cf. Monerin.

**Nonet, Nosnet.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded; poss. akin to Lat. nonus (ninth); or to F. nonnette, OE. nonett (a young nun; then a tom-tit, titmouse).

in **Mt:** Le Val Nosnet, Fief du Roi, ment. 1633; AMt. 1701 gives la maison, jardin et terres du Val Nonet, for hers Richard Noel; and le clos, jardin, prays, cõtils, and le clos et petit cõtîl du Val Nonet for Beaugié, Brée and Laurens; also le clos de Sohier au Val Nonet, for Machon; le clos de Cabot et du Val Nouet, et la Fosse Dammé on fiefs du Roi and l'Abbesse de Caen, ment. 1742. Le Val Nonnet for Beaugié, 1983, (Mt. 372).

**Nonne.** (nun).

F. nonne; Eng. nun; D. non; ML. nunna (mother); It.; nonna (grandmother); Sanskrit, nana (mother). There is no evidence for a medieval nunnery or convent of nuns in Jersey except in the name Le Couvent, which can mean a monastery, and in the fact that Ste. Marguërite was added to the dedication of the Priory of St. Blaise, (which stood close to La Couochette ès Nonnes) poss. because nuns had been admitted to the establishment? cf. Couchette.

in **J**: La Couchette ès Nonnes, an area N of St. Blaise. La Rue des Nonnes, from Ville Guyon to La Rue de Frémont. in **Mt**: la pièce dite la Nonne, Le Bouillon House qv. le jardin du Pavillon, le pré et la Valnonne, fief de la Reine, for John Giffard, 1853, v. Nonet. La Nonne et le Clos du Ménage, (V11½), Park Farm VF.

**Nord.** (north).

D. noord; Eng. north; Icel. nordhr; note that JNF. nordgien (northerner) is used generally for the people of (Mt) and (T), and by people of (J) and (T) for those living nr. Les Platons.

in **J**: La Route du Nord, or North Marine Drive, or New North Road; 2B1; made during the German Occupation to divert labour from the invaders; memorial stone now in (J. 199). Le Nord, now called L'Auberge du Nord; 2B3; has a square tourelle; Le Couteur home 17–18th cent., then Romeril; ment. (not by name) in partage in MLeC. 1720, and again (unnamed) in TJ. 1747, with fields bel. to Amice Le Couteur. (OJH. 61, 187).

in **O**: La Rue du Nord, fr. St. George's Church to Le Pallion; 1B3.

**Nord-est.** North east, or surname.

Nordest, as a surname, recorded from 1461–1668.

in **C**: le Clos de nord est autrement appelé la Grotinerie, maison et ménage de nord est. MSam. 1608.

**Norfolk.** English surname.

in **Mt**: chez Norfolk, la prochaine maison du Vieux Chasteau; Dan. Messervy, 1771. Manorial Court of the Fief et Seigneurie d'Anneville, Evrat et Lemprière, held in Richard Norfolk's house, 1772. In 1799 Elie Norfolk fs. Richard sold his house la Maison du Vallet bordant sur le chemin des Tours de Gorey, fief Lemprière ou Anneville, Prior to 1855 when the house was purchased by Philippe Asplet, it had been damaged by fire. It was rebuilt and is known as Le Vallet to this day.

**Norman, Le Norman.** (a Norman); also a surname; locative, **La Normandie, Normannerie.**

F. OF. Normand; JNF. Nouormand; D. Noorman; Eng. Norman, Northman; Icel. Nordmadhr (a man from the North, from Norway); formerly, in JNF. it meant any Frenchman, and was used to frighten children into obedience, as was the name Boney in England; when King John lost Normandy, and men who took the side of the continental Normans were declared traitors, Norman became a derogatory term, and this was accentuated by the Norman Occupation of 1461–68. This Occupation is not reflected in Jersey place-names, except Mauvellerie, Flocquetterie, and Le Rué des Normans below. As a surname, Norman is recorded as Normant, Normannus, 12th cent.; Le Norman, Normand and Norman or Campio 1299; Le Normaunt and La Normand 1309; de Normandie c1340; Le Normant 1461–78. Norman still current.

in **B**: Le Rué des Normans, a channel below L'Oeillère, 8A2; perhaps indicating an approach used by invaders, or referring to the surname.

in **H**: the end of La Rue Normen, and l'issue de la Rue Normen, ment. in MGos. 1523; cf. Namen.

La Pelle ou Champ Norman and le Clos Norman de l'ouest, Fief de Bellozanne, for Ph. de Carteret, 1813.

in **L**: le Clos de Norman, (L. 390).

in **Mt**: La Cour Normande, 4C4.

le Jardin Norman, (V1¼), Elie Le Maistre; AMt. 1701.

Le Havre ès Normans. Inlet E of Rozel Bay. 4B.

in **O**: le Jardin de Normandie, le Jardin de potage et de la Normannerie, (V1¼), ?nr. (O. 731–2, 739 or 1159), J. Hamon, Broadlands, VG1; PRO. 1904–11.

in **P**: la Vallette au Normant à la Rocque à l'Aigle, VD; shown in PRPT. 1598 for Balleine; this may refer to the fam. Le Normant; or mean the valley up which Normans advanced c1461 to meet locals at le Clos de Bataille on top.

in **T**: and **J**: le Jardin de Norman (V3¼), at Beau Désert. La Ville ès Normans, hamlet; 7A1.

in Les Minquiers: Les Grunes de Norman, (BSJ. 1959, p. 218).

**Normanderie, Normannerie.** v. Norman.

**Normandie.** (Normandy).

prob. in **My**: MHau. 1605 records the sale to Hugh Lemprière by Thos. Lemprière of his inheritance, including Le Fief d'Escraquevilles, la terre des renonciations et des Esperons, and dues from Clem. Arthur "pour Battelage de Normandie", and from Jacques Journeaux "pour le Castel de Laic". This suggests some obligation to make boat journeys to Normandy; v. batelage.

**Nos.** v. Noue.

**Nosnet.** v. Nonet.

**Notin.** v. Nottin.

**Notre Dame.** v. Ste. Marie.

**Nottin, Notin.** prob. a surname.

not otherwise recorded; cf. Eng. surname Notting.

unlocated: le côté de Nottin, Notin, for Chs. de Carteret, aveux MMel. 1822; it was nr. a jardin de l'écluse.

**Nouaux.** v. Noé.

**Noue, Noué.** (wet land; a marshy meadow used for pasture; an old stream bed retaining water). spelt with many variations, some of which are shared by the pers. name Noé, and the surname Noé,

Noël, (qv; *niz.* noce, noe, noé, noè, noel, noes, noés, nos, noue, noues, noués, nouet; *dim.* nouette, qv; *fr.* JNF. noue (with the above meanings); Norm. noe, noue; prob. related to this is *fr.* noue, JNF. noe (a leaded valley or gutter in a roof; a pantile); there is also, but at first sight with an opposite meaning, JNF. nouai, nouaix, nouau, nouex (kernel, apple-core, centre-post of an apple-crusher); this corresponds with *F.* noix (nut), and *noyau* (nucleus, mewel), *OF.* noiel, *Eng.* newel, *OE.* nowel, *ML.* nucale (pertaining to a nut); *OE.* nowel (a newel or centre-post of a spiral stair), has the complementary meaning of a mould for casting cylindrical objects, which seems to ally it with noue (a gutter). Often impossible to distinguish from surname Noël.

in **B:** AB. 1786 gives, le Clos appellé les Noues (V1), Jean Alexandre; and les petits vauz et jardin de Noël.  
 in **H:** les terres des Noes, in: Le Petit Carré, avenue Jean Le Gallais; AMel. 1700. Les Grands Nos, for Jean Williams; SRMel. 1778.  
 Les Grands Nos, Fief de Surville, for Ph. Lerrier, SRMel. 1813.  
 in **J:** la Vallée au Noe (J. 428), and La Petite Vallée au Noël, (J. 439), VD, at La Hougue Boëte; ment. in PRJ. 1904 as La Vallée du Noé (M10¼), and in 1915 as La Vallée au Noe.  
 TJ. 1747 gives, dans le Clos de la Noue, VN, Thos. Chevalier; and le Clos de la Nos, VN, (J. 924), Josué Hocquard; (v. under Clos Aubin in ERO, and SRMel.).  
 in **L:** le Clos de Noe, Fief de St. Clair, avenue Ph. Luce; MMel. 1735.  
 le Clos de Nos, WCT, sold to Mazet; fief de la Hougue Boëte; MHau. 1740.  
 in **M:** le Clos des Noés, anciennement nommé le Clos de la Croix, (Mt. 406), MCol. 1695; BSJ. 1960, p. 325; cf. le Clos de Godel et de la petite Noe; MO. 1698.  
 Les Hautes et Basses Noes, Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, 1617; cf. maison et ménage appellés La Maison de Caen (cf. Coutances) et la pièce de la Noé, fief du Roi, ?(Mt. 392).  
 le Clos de la Noce, (Mt. 734); cf. terres es Nos à l'ouest des grandes fermes du Roi, Fief du Roi, 1613.  
 le Clos de la Nos, (Mt. 744); cf. le Clos d'Edouard Payn appellé le Clos de la Noé ou de la petite Croix, (V5¼), Ph. Collas, AMI. 1701; and le Clos d'Edouard Payn ou de la Nos, fief du Roi, MCol. 1785.  
 AMI. 1701 gives: le Clos de la Noé (V4¼), Geo. Bandinel; (V3¼), Abr. Le Feuvre; le Clos et cõtil de la Noé (V4¼); le Clos de la Haute Noé (V5¼), hers Clem. Mallet; les terres es Noés (V6), Geo. Brée.  
 PRMt. in VE. gives, le Clos de la Nos (V3¼), and Clos de la Nos de l'ouest (V5½) E. Le Brun, Le Pré, 1889; and le Clos la Noes (V2), R. Baad, 1865, written les Nos 1889, prob. (Mt. 734) above.  
 in **O:** Les Noues, a wet area in Les Landes W. of Ville La Bas; 1A3; (v. BSJ. 1892, p. 124); and near it, le Clos des Noués (O. 874), and La Ruette des Noes.  
 in **P:** le Clos des Nos, proche le moulin des St. Brelade; MHau. 1741. Deux champs au Sud des Noués, fief de la Reine, Mathieu Alexandre 1865.  
 in **S:** le Clos des Nos Passes (meaning unknown), (S. 418); 7D4.  
 les Noés de bas (V4¼), partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.  
 unlocated: le Clos de Noe; MEsn. 1680, and Les Petits Noes; MHau. 1808.

**Noues, Noués.** v. **Noue.**

**Nouet.** v. **Noé.**

**Nouette, Noette.** (a small marshy meadow).

*dim.* of noue, qv.

in **C:** Les Nouettes fm., with fields La, Les Nouettes, (C. 239, 265, 266, 266A); and La Rue des Nouettes; 11C1-2. Terre des Nouettes, J. Averty, 1724.  
 in **G:** Les Nouettes, (G. 240); 11A3.  
 in **O:** Les Nouettes, (O. 692), also called le Clos des Caux (?caux), or La Rue à l'Eau; le Clos des Nouettes occurs in MPer. 1768.  
 La Rue des Nouettes, fr. Croix du Marais to Pont des Croix du Rouai; 1D3.  
 in **S:** Mess. 1574 gives, at Les Mouettes, Fief de Gorges, between a field of hrs. Estienne Le Saulteur and that of Helier Ahier; cf. Les Noettes, fief de Gorge, 1614; Contrée de Noettes, fief de Bagot, 1639; le champ des Noettes, Gorges, 1641; la Contrée des Nouettes, Gorges, 1648.  
 in **T:** SRAb. 1648 gives: le Clos des Nouettes (T. 521), avenue of proc. of Aron Guerdain; Les Nouettes de haut, Thos. Bisson; Les Nouettes de bas, Jean Bisson; un camp dans le Clos des Nouettes, terre de Guerdain, for Reginald Hocquard and Nicole Jean.  
 unlocated: Les Camps des Nouettes; MHau. 1594.

**Nourice.** a nurse, or place for cultivating shellfish.

La Nourice, part. MRS. 1715.

**Nourri, Nourry.** surname, still extant in Guernsey.

recorded as Norri 1309; Nourri 1331; Nourry, Norry, 15th cent.; like the Eng. surname Norris, Norreys, this may be fr. *OF.* noreis (a northerner), or nourri (well-fed), fr. *Lat.* nutrire (to feed); cf. Malmori, les Maus Nourris.

in **B:** le Clos du Muerin, Muerin ou du Nourri, (V1¼), Jeanne Martel; AB. 1786. In 1954 Walter Benest, La Sergenté, named it "La Clos du Mouchu" FLM.

in **S:** le Clos Nourry, Fief du Roy, l'hal. to Messervy, Mess. 1621; prob. the same as le Clos de Nourry, VPr, for Ph. Messervy fr. Maximilian (b. 1641); MS. 1671.

**Novale.** (land reclaimed from the waste by the Church).

*F.* terres novales (land which had lain waste from time immemorial, and lately brought under cultivation by the monks); a dime from such land was consequently due to the clergy; *Lat.* novalia, fr. novus (new).

general: les novalles, vulgairement appelées desertz, 1359; (BSJ. 1900, p. 360).

**Noyer.** (walnut-tree).

F. noyer (walnut-tree), fr. F. noix (walnut); Eng. nut; D. noot; IceL. hnot; hence IceL. valhnot (the foreign nut), ie. fr. Italy and France, fr. Teut. wealh (foreign), whence Welsh, and hnutu (nut).

in **B**: field Le Noyer, (B. 629).

in **J**: Les Noyers fm; 2D2.

in **L**: Les Noyers fm; 3D3.

**Nozois.** (a man from Nozay),

or Nozeroy, or Nozières, or other French town.

in **G**: le Clos de Nozois, VRue, for heirs Anthoine Pain; TG. 1601.

le Clos du Nosouais. VRue, for Labey. 1948. poss. same as Le Clos du Nord-ouest given for P. F. Labey. 1950.

**Nuisible.** (harmful).

F. nuisible; Lat. noxius.

in Les Minquiers: Le Nuisible, a rock, known locally as Lé Niésant du Nord.

**Nulques.** v. Mulquez.

**Nursery.**

fr. F. nourrice; OF. OE. nourice; Eng. nurse; Lat. nutrix.

in **Mt**: The Nursery, in Gorey Castle, 1637; no doubt for the numerous children of Ph. de Carteret, then in garrison there; (BSJ. 1912, p. 163).

# O

**Oak.** appearing in many place names, v. also *Chêne*.

in T: Oak Cottage, proche le manoir de la Trinité, to be let in "Le Jerseyais", 25 July 1840; with le Jardin de Morice (ie. Jardin de Maurice, (T. 1064)), le pré des Prateaux and le pré de Billot; the site of Oak Cottage is in (T. 1091), 7A2.

**Oasis.**

literally, a well with vegetation in the Libyan desert.

in B: General Don's experimental farm at Les Quennevais often described as General Don's Oasis in Crown Land book, 1861. 23-879 acres.

in Mt: L'Oasis house and land, at (Mt. 449), for T. W. Messervy, Les Alpes; VRE; PRMt. 1899.

**Oeillère.** (a peep-hole).

JNF. ilièthe; F. Eng. oeillère (peep-hole), orig. the aperture in the visor of a helmet; used in the following place-name because there may once have been there a look-out tower (l'oeil au guet); or perhaps a pierced rock or a stone with a hole in it (like some modern works of sculpture).

in B: L'Oeillère, a promontory between La Pulerie and Petit Port, and its hinterland; 8A4; wrongly shown as St. Illière c1810; two groups of stones are shown here in Rich. 1795; a mound is shown to the E on Admiralty charts; Neolithic pottery was found to the S; field L'Oeillerie (B. 401) contains "The Beehive Hut"; other fields take the name, L'Oeillère (B. 404-5), and le Clos de L'Oeillère (B. 400). "Trouvee a gravag a legiere" for Martel, Cour d'Héritage, 1612; and parc de liere, 1673, are probably the same; also given as l'eglière, in AB. 1786.

**Oeuf.** (an egg).

F. oeuf; OF. oef; JNF. oeu; Pr. ov; Teut. ei; Eng. Icel. egg; Ir. ugh; W. wy; Lat. ovum; Gk. ὄον. oon.

in T: field La Douzaine d'Oeufs, (T. 303); named from an annual due of a dozen eggs to the parish priest.

**Ogier.** current surname, Guernsey mainly.

from Danish Holger; Ricardus Ogier ment. in 13th cent. (Cart. 333); Ogerus, Prior of Otterton, Devon, 1327, (Cart. 110).

in P: Feodum Ogier, Ext. 1331.

**Oie, Ouaye.** (goose).

F. oie; JNF. ouaie; Eng. auk; Icel. alka; ML. auca; cf. ouaye; (note that the auk and goose are different birds). Recorded as hoties in 1551.

in B: le Pré de l'Oie, (B. 589); 9A3; cf. le Clos des Oies, Fief de Noirmont, ment. in transactions of Ed. Pipon, MHau, 1833; and le Clos aux Oies, (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ), for Pipon, PRB, (B. 774).

in S: Le Pray Ouayees (V $\frac{1}{2}$ ) MAdC, 1578, ouayes 1580; le Pray ès Ouayes (V $\frac{1}{2}$ ) sold by Jean de Carteret to Ph. Messervy, 1581 (BSJ 1931, p. 416).

in T: Le Pont ès Oies. 3C2.

**Oison.** (a gosling).

F. oison (gosling, simpleton); dim. of oie, qv; or of oiseau (a bird), ML. aucellus, for avicellus, and thus a dim. of Lat. avis; though ML. auca (goose) seems to derive from Icel. alka. There is a surname Le Oisel, Loisel, occurring 1309. qv.

in S: le Clos de l'Oison. VPh, for Edouard Estur; AS. 1671.

le Clos de l'Oison, (S. 437).

**Olin.** form and meaning uncertain.

pres. for au lin (flax); the OF. olinde (a sword-blade) named after hunting knives made at Olinda in Brazil seems hardly relevant.

in O: le jardin Olin; TO. 1721, p. 31, also given as Le Jardin au Lin at L'Étaçq. Flax for linen thread used for cobbling was grown here, 19th cent. P.I.M.

**Olive.** a girl's name,

unless the entries below record some isolated experiments in growing olives in Jersey. Olive, Olivia, Oliff, dim. Olivet, are forms of a fem. pers. name, fr. F. OF. olive, Lat. *oliva* (the olive), but the name is extremely rare in Jersey; the only example found being Olive Dontevert, ment. in Ancient Petitions, Hen. III, (1216-1272), and repeated as Oliva, wife of Thomas Dovenand, Dovenand of (S), in AR. 1309, p. 331.

in J: le Clos d'Olives, (J. 961), W of Hautes Croix; 3C1.

in My: a group of fields, le Clos d'Olive, Olives, Fief de la Hougue Boëte, (My. 658-672-4), 1: of Tombette, on La Rue d'Olive; 2A4; ment. in MArt. 1729; appearing in PRMy. 1883, in VN, as le Clos d'Olive (V3/4), J. Le Marquand, and le Clos d'Olive, J. Le Moignan; and le Clos d'Olive, (V2/4), Ph. Luce, Appledale.

**Oliver.** v. Olivet.

**Olivet, Oliver.**

Oliver could mean Oliver Cromwell, as in the description of Michel Lemprière as "Bailli sous son Altesse Olivier, Sr. Protecteur de la République", MHau. 1658. Olivet could be: (1). an alternative spelling of Oliver; (2). dim. of girl's name Olive; (3). a manufactured pearl; (4). F. *olivète*, or *oilette* (a poppy); (5). Olivet, or the Mount of Olives, the hill outside Jerusalem, appearing in Lat. versions of the scriptures as *Clivus* or *Mons Olivarum*. FLM records that Elie Brévint's MSS. Journal 1613-1674 (at La Seigneurie in Sark) states: 'Le Jardin d'Olivet, Jersey, nommé d'auprès le Jardin sous le Mont des Olives.'

in T: le Jardin d'Olivet, (T. 225), a hill overlooking the coast, where in August 1549 a French raid under Capt. Frs. Breuil was repulsed by the Jersey Militia; a tower and flagstaff were erected here later; 3D1-2; ment. by Dan. Messervy 1769 as le Jardin d'Oliver à la Trinité.

**Olivier, Ollivier.** surname.

recorded as Oliver c1340; Olyver 1359; Olivier 1587-1749; current as Oliver, Olliver, Ollivier; fr. F. *olivier*, Lat. *olivarius* (olive-tree), or fr. ON. *Olaf*.

in B: le Jardin d'Oliviers, Ollivier, (B. 522-525); 8B3; shown in PRB. with le Mont ès Croix on its S and E.

in H: Ollivier's School, Charing Cross, 1874-1931; founded by Mr. Frederick Ollivier, Methodist; later Huelin's store demolished in 1972. This family of Huguenot origin, established here by 1598.

in Mt: field named Olivero after a tenant, (Mt. 675); 11B1.

**Olympia.**

JF(T)U building on the Esplanade. Has a round arch with initials that are not contemporary; they stand for Tom Charles le Gros, with the date 1879. There is also the date 1674 on the keystone.

**Olympic.**

in H: Olympic Place, Bath Street, offered for lease in "Le Jersiais", 25 July 1840.

**Onvoi, Onvoy, Envoie, Convoi.** meaning uncertain.

explanations offered: (1). Onvoi is pronounced Onvay, and might be a surname; (2). for la roquette qu'on voit (which one sees); (3) la roquette au vent describes the rock's windswept position; (4). F. *voie*, Lat. *via* (a way, trail, alignment); this headland might have been aligned with one on the shore and been a sea-mark; cf. *ouvel*; (5). forms in PRO. suggest that the word may be F. *convoi* (a funeral procession), Eng. *convoy* (escort), ML. *conviare* (to accompany). FLM is convinced (1) is correct.

in (O) La Rocque Onvoi, Onvoy, Envoie, a house on the crest of Mont Mathieu, built on the site of La Houquette, with field La Rocque Onvoi (O. 1717A) opposite; 5B1; appearing first in la pieche de la Rocque au Vent, S of Les Vaux Cuissin, Fief Haubert; MHau. 1580. Also given as la roquette au von, 1603, *camp gesant en la Roque au voit, buttant sur les Vaux Fallu*, MPer. 1654; Roquoivoit, MPer. 1679; Roque onvoy, MPer. 1731; nr. (O. 1623); PRO. 1904-11 gives, La Roquoivoit à la campagne (V2/4), G. Alexandre; La Rocque Onvoy, P. Binet; le champ de la Rochenoi (V3/4), J. Syvre; La Roquoivoit (V2/4), J. Pirouet; les champs de la Rocque Convoi (V6), E. J. Le Blancq; La Rocque Convoi (V1), E. Prouings; La Roquoivoit (V2/4) Renoufrie Lanfenestey; these include the strips numbered (O. 1701-1703, 1705). At Les Laveurs are: La Marthe Jacques Onvay, La Tchichichie dé Jacques Onvay, and a lone rock Marthe Onvay.

**Or.** (gold).

F. or Lat. *aurum*.

in Mt: La Colline d'Or, in (Mt. 593); 4D3.

in O: La Hougue à l'Or, ment. in TO. 1721, p. 21; v. Hougue, and map 1A4. 1B3.

in T: le Clos d'Or, (T. 1277); 7A4.

**Orange.** surname.

recorded as Orense 1296; Orange 1309-1617; Orange from 1668; either from a French place-name, or from girl's name Orange, appearing as Orange c1130-49, (Cart. 186); Orenzia, wife of Petrus Vauter, LC. 1274; fr. F. Eng. orange; OF. OE. *orange*; ML. *arangia*; Span. *naranja*; Arabic and Persian, *naranj*; S African Dutch *naartje* (a tangerine).

in B: le Clos Orange, (B. 178-183), and La Route Orange, 8B1; La Pièce Orange, (B. 578-9), 8B3.

in I: le Clos Orange, (L. 426).

in O: les vaulx Phil. de Carteret, sur ou près le Fieu Orange, 1614.

in P: le Clos Orange et Clos Esnouf, réunis, (P. 649); ment. as le Clos d'Orange in bornement of Fief des Vingt Livres 1774, in which fief les Closées d'Orange are ment. 1635.

le Clos Orange, (P. 790).

in M: PRM. in VRe, gives, les champs d'Orange, J. Godfray, Les Grandes Rues, 1861; and le Clos Carrée et Jardin d'Orange (V9<sup>1/4</sup>), C. W. Binet, 1889.

**Oreille.** (strip, border).

OF. oreille, oraille, oraille, (edge, strip, frontier) Godefroy quotes 'une franche sergenterie appelée l'ouraille en la forest de Breteuil', 1328; this word may be a dim. of OE. ora, occurring in Windlesora (Windsor), bank, landing place, border, margin, edge of hill.

in O: le fieu de la Croix de Vielle Oreille et à la Dame; partage of de Carteret of Vinchelez; MAdC. 1675. cf. Dame.

**Orge.** (barley).

F. orge (barley); Lat. hordeum, prob. fr. horrere (to bristle).

in B: le Clos à l'Orge, or de l'Orge, (B. 390. 453. 455-6. 516); cf. le Clos à l'Orge (V8<sup>1/4</sup>), Jeanne Hamon, AB. 1786.

in G: la pièce d'Orge, d'Arges, (G. 505), 11C2; prob. for the surname Daag, qv; v. also le Clos Touzel, (G. 504).

**Orgeon.** meaning uncertain, prob. wide channel.

if not for argent (silver), this word might be related to one of the following: (1). Eng. orgyia; Gk. ὄργυα, orguia, (the length of the outstretched arms, a fathom, 6ft.); (2). wide channel derived from Greek oreo, to stretch.

at sea: Le Cané, Canné de l'Orgeon, or d'Argent, SE of La Rocque; the great river formed by the falling tide nr. Seymour Tower, (AEM); prob. route taken by Rullecourt, 1781.

**Orglandes.** v. Orillande.

**Orgueil.** (pride); **Mont Orgueil.** (Mount Pride).

F. orgueil; OF. orgoill, orguel; Pr. orguill; OE. orgul, orguil; It. orgoglio; of Teut. origin; this name also occurs in Guernsey, but no connection between the two is known, viz. "pro marisco Orguill (le marais Orguill) et Hoga Gerald (la Hougue Gerald)"', LC. 1247.

in M: Mont Orgueil, or Gorey Castle, 11B1; also called Le Vieux Château, Le Vîer Châte, to distinguish it from the new (Elizabeth) castle; building begun c1210; called castrum nostrum de Geresey in LC. 1226. 1229. 1295; castrum in Ext. 1274; in 1226 we find, "in operibus Castri de Geresey, ut in muris dirigendis et puteis extendendis, et fossatis faciendis et reparandis", (BSJ. 1952, p. 472); called Castrum Jersey, 1302, (Cart. 270. 414); le Chastel de Gersuy 1323, (Cart. 102); le chastel Gorri, 1330, (BSJ. 1894, p. 290).

It was first called Mont Orgueil in 1462, during the Maulevrier Occupation, was this the Islanders' way of describing a prison from which some of them never emerged alive?; in 1499 Thomas Ovray is called "capitaneus castri Montis Superbie". (BSJ. 1890, p. 416); it is shown as le chastel de Mountorguille, in RC. 1515; Mount Orguyle (Pop. 1563); Orgueil (Norden, 1595); Orguel (Mercator, 1606); Orguil (Speed 1610).

Jersey had a Herald of Arms for half a century, called Montorguil Pursuivant 1485. Montargule Herald 1516.

**Orillande.** for d'Orglandes (of Orglande), a surname.

recorded as d'Orglande, Orglandes 1528-1749; one Jordanus d'Ogladres is ment. c1150, (Cart. 291); cf. Eng. surname Oglander.

in O: Le Fieu d'Orillande, d'Orglandes; a grant of 44<sup>1/2</sup> acres (V. 178) to d'Orglandes (Coctentin); sub-fief of L'éoville; recorded as Feodum de Orilandes 1274; Doglaundres 1309; Dorglandes 1331; Orglandes 1528; Orillande 1585; Origlandes 1607; d'Orilande 1645, 1668; Orelande 1749; Orvilande (DLX). In about 1600 the fief measurement was 35 perches to the vergee. MO. (Elie Dumaresq). The fief was sold, with the fief of Léoville, in 1749 for £4800 tournois by Jean Pison, tuteur des enfants Amice de Carteret fs. Edouard, to Anne, youngest daughter of Edouard.

Orillande fm. on Les Monis Capiéaux.

**Orme.** (elm). The commonest hedgerow tree in Jersey, the source of many house names.

F. orme; D. olm; Eng. elm; Lat. ulmus.

in B: Les Ormes fm; (OJH. 190); 5D4.

in G: mielle proche la maison dit becquer à l'orme, for Jean Nicolle; prob. in Gorey Village.

in H: Le Haut de l'Orme, (H. 1139C).

in L: le Clos appelé l'Orme du Conseil, Fief du Roi, (L. 541), 6B3; au pres de l'orme du Conseil (V4). Fieu du Roi, MHau. 1533. Le Neuf Clos à l'ouest de l'orme du Conseil, MHau. 1534. Dans le Clos de l'orme du Conseil (V3), MHau. 1587. ment. in Registre 1611; la place qui s'appelle l'Orme du Conseil, (v. SRarb. p. 85 and BSJ. 1923, p. 56); l'ancien Orme du Conseil, marking boundary of Fief des Arbres, 1705 and 1707, SRarb.

le Clos de l'Orme, (V4<sup>1/4</sup>), Chas. Le Brun; AL. 1718; Le Brun partage, 1803.

in M: Les Ormes, (OJH. 190), VRe, 4C2; shown as (V11) for Eliz. Renouf in PRM. 1889; it has a menhir like stone built in to the NE corner of the house.

La Chaumière de l'Orme, and Le Mont des Ormes; 4C2-4.

le Clos de l'Orme, (V3<sup>1/4</sup>), on Rue de l'Orme, 4C3; VQ; shown in PRM. for Elie Starck 1865, Eliz. Starck 1889; La Rue des Ormes, 4C4.

le Clos de l'Orme, (V6<sup>1/4</sup>), Jean Le Moigne; AMT. 1701.

le Clos de l'Orme, veuve de Geo. Sohier; VE; PRM. 1889.

le jardin de devant les Ormes, (M. 457).

in Mv: le Jardin des Ormes, à Ormes, (My. 218), shown in VN, in PRMy. 1883 for Nic. Arthur, La Falaise.

le Clos de l'Orme, (My. 537A. 890) adjacent; shown in VS. in PRMy. 1883 as (V6<sup>1/4</sup>), for E. Le Gresley, La Tenue.

le Clos de l'Orme; MCol. 1729.

in O: le Clos de l'Orme, (V4), A. Arthur, Le Coit; VPC; PRO. 1907.

le jardin à Ormes, (V3<sup>1/4</sup>), Fief des Vingt Livres; MArt. 1832.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VG, la Vallette à l'Homme, for Le Brun; and in VC.V, son menage de l'homme, for Anley, Les Aix.

in **T**: Les Ormes fm.

Le Haut de l'Orme fm. and lane, (T. 1379); 7A2.

**Ormel, Ormelle, Hormel.** (a young elm).

F. ormeau (a young elm); ormillé (a very small elm); JNF. ormieau; cf. orme.

in **C**: field L'Ormelle, (C. 35).

in **G**: la terre de Thornel. ERO. 10. 1590; terre à l'Ormel, MLab. 1611; à l'Ormel, (V1¼), Ph. Falle; G.V. 1685. 1711. le grand Ormel, in GL. 1841, for G. Maret, who is nr. (G. 667) in Godf. 1849.

le Clos de l'Ormel, at Ferme de la Fontaine, V1.v, for Jean Mattingley, later Thos. Le Sauteur, AG. 1804; for Thos. Le Maistre in TG. 1851; cf. la courie pièce de l'Ormel, in this area, partage Baudayn 1620; ?(G. 680-2) site of R.C. School. le Clos de Lormel, (V7), partage Hormain; MCol. 1634. le petit Clos de L'Ormel, (V4), for Jean Valpy; AG. 1804.

**Ormette.** (a small elm).

cf. orme, ormel.

in **G**: les champs des Ormettes, (V½), nr. La Rocque; for Josué Roissier in AG. 1708; for Jean Brès; AG. 1804.

**Orville.** v. Ouville.

**Osmundenses, Hosmundenses.** (Osmund's people).

fr. the pers. name, ON. Asmundr (god-protection); Norm. Osmond; Eng. Osmund; cf. Osmaston, Derby, orig. Osmundestune (Osmund's village) and similar place-names in England.

in **H**: Tenementum Hosmundensium. Fief de Bellosanne, 1200; (Cart. 418).

**Osnault.** v. Néel.

**Ostel.** v. Hostel.

**Osué.** poss. (bony), or cf. Louisière.

perhaps for F. ossu (big boned, bony); or F. ossuaire (a pile of bones, ossuary); or even for the pers. name Josué. FLM. says error for Le Haut Rué.

in Les Écrehous; L'Osué; a feature.

**Ouaisné.** FLM is in no doubt that it means an anchorage. poss. an anchor stone (killick).

the early forms Houène, Houénè, Hoinet, Hoisnet suggest deriv. such as fr. ho, hocq (cape, spur), or hou (islet), and the surname recorded from 1331 as Aisné, L'Aisné, Laisney, Laisné, Laesney, Laysne, Lesney, meaning the cape or inlet of the Aisné family. But note the GNF. ouanne, ouciné, meaning an anchorage, and there are comparable examples in Normandy.

in **B**: L'Ouaisné, Le Ouaisné, a bay and slipway on the W of Noirmont, 9CI; with a lane Le Ouaisné, and road Le Mont du Ouaisné; La Carrière Ouaisnel. 1475; ment. 1659 as maison et terre au Hoisnet, Fief de Noirmont; le chemin public aux Hoinet, MGib. 1725; eight voyages of my big boat to Wayne. ... collecting stone (for St. Aubin's Chapel) in 1736; shown in map of c. 1810 as Hoinet; 1844 as Houène, Houénè, with a rock named La Tête du Houène; PRB. gives La Tour dite Ouenet, (V2); and le Clos du Houesnet, (V3¼), bordant N et Le Marais. Le Clos de Houenet, fief de Noir mont, Ch. Le Petevin dit le Roux, 1713.

**Ouest, Vouest.** (west).

F. ouest; OF. west; JNF. ouêt, vouêt; lecl. vestr.

in **M**: Le Vouest, Vouêt, Ouest, fm. and hamlet, 4A3; in the far NE of the Island, but W of Rozel Manor; both it and Whipple Cottage contain Écrehous stone, (BSJ. 1956, p. 374).

in **O**: La Route du ouest, from top of Mont du Vallet to Rue de la Mare. Le Clos du Ouest for Le Boutillier. Le Clos du Ouest for Avrill.

unlocated: le Clos à l'Ouest; MArt. 1619.

**Oulities.** not understood.

perhaps not a place-name, cf. ouvel.

in **C**: Item, le jour de Pasques les deux parts de plaine la coiffé au Prestre de Oulities; TSam. 1608.

**Ours.** (bear).

in **P**: house called Les Cinq Ours on La Rue de la Mer, in reference to the owner's five children.

**Ouvel.** meaning obscure, poss. confusion with onvoi, qv.

poss. akin to surname Louvel (Lat. lupellus, a little wolf), recorded c1150, and as La Loel 1309; or to OF. euwel, yewel, F. égal, Lat. aequalis (equal), giving OF. uelte, ovelette, OE. ovelty (cf. oulities), (equality of service in subordinate tenures).

in **O**: La Rocque Ouvel, Fief Haubert.

**Ouville, d'Ouville, d'Orville, Donneville, Dunville.** surname.

in **J** and **P**: Le Fieu d'Ouville, d'Orville or des Mouriers in (J), with a half-carucate in (P); grant to d'Ouville (Cotentin); Ricardus de Ouvilla was holding land c1170 at Les Morers, at Sta. Maria de Mala Nocte, and in St. Peter. (Cart. 296);



Guillelmus de Ouvilla is ment. c. 1202, (Cart. 269); Gilbertus de Ovill, knight, was witness to the Ecréhou charter in 1203, (Cart. 420).

The holder of this fief having defected to France, it was confiscated in 1204 and included in Terrae Normannorum, 18 acres in (J) being granted to Le Franchoy; in LC. 1214 land is ment. as tenementum quod fuit Willielmi de Hovilla, and in 1219 Willelmus de Ovilla, Ouvilla occurs.

In Ext. 1274 we find the escheat of Willelmus de Dunvill "apud le Bouet" in (J), and Feodum de Morers, Morier in (J), the latter poss. the name of earlier holders of the fief; and the names Morers and Ouville cling together, in varied forms, through the centuries.

AR. 1309 gives Feodum Donneville in (J) and de Orville in (P); Ext. 1331 gives Feodum Dorville alias Le Mourier (J), alias Lemorier (P). In 1433 part of the fief was sold to Thomelin Lulague, Jurat, and took the name Le Fieu de Lulague dit Le Mourier; the remainder staying in Crown hands as d'Orville.

In Ext. 1607 we have Orville (P). In 1650, Le Fief et Manoir d'Orville et la Prioré de St. Pierre were resigned by Ph. de Carteret, Seigneur de St. Ouen, to Sir Geo. Carteret; this manor has not yet been identified. Ext. 1668 gives d'Orville in (J). DLX. gives Le Fieu ès Mouriers, Orville dit Mourier, in (J), and Orville et du Prieur, in (P).

**Ouzière, L'Ouzière.** v. Lousière.

### Oxenford.

in L: Oxenford House School (L. 308) founded by P. Neel and J. W. E. Davey in 1870, closed in about 1927. Now demolished.

**Oye.** (the hearing of cases, or of proclamations).

F. ouïe (hearing), found in the JNF. ouïe de pâraisse (ouye de paroisse), an announcement made in the hearing of the whole parish; and in OF. OE. oyer (the hearing of indictments); and in OF. OE. oyes, oyez (hear ye), uttered by a public crier or court officer; fr. F. ouïr, OF. oïr, JNF. ouï, Lat. audire (to hear). However, FLM. states it is La Rocque ès Ouyes (geese).

in B: La Rocque aux Oyes, a menhir on La Moye Golf Course, 8B1; the name indicating that it was a venue for making announcements or determining cases.

### Oyster.

F. huître; JNF. hitre, qv; Lat. ostrea. A common name around the coast.

in G: paved oyster beds were laid down in Gorey Harbour 1835; 11B1.

at sea: Oyster beds are shown E of Grouville Bay 1685; called Lit d'Huitres 1781; Great and Little Oyster Bank 1799. Oyster Rock, l'Hitière S of The Hermitage, 9D4; had a pole and ball beacon 1867; the Cuckoo was wrecked here 14 May 1850, and the ss. Caledonia 19 Feb. 1881.

Oyster Rocks, off L'Etaquerel, E of Bouley Bay; 3D2.

in Les Ecréhous: sundry areas marked Oyster Ground, 1867.

### Ozanne. pers. and surname.

from Hebrew, hosanna (save now), an exclamation used in Jewish liturgies; becoming a pers. name, esp. for children born on Palm Sunday, when it was the refrain of an anthem, usually in the F. form Osanne, Ozanne; then becoming a surname in Guernsey.

in T: le Clos Ozanne, (T. 1417); cf. le Jardin de la Vallette Ozanne, (V6½), Augrès, VRoz; PRT. 1928. Found as la vallee osaine, fief de Dylament for Dumaresq 1540, MO; appears as Ozanne in MRS. 1787.

### Ozier. (a willow).

F. Eng. osier (a species of willow, whose branches were suited to wicker-work); OF. osier; Bret. ozil.

in C: le Jardin à Ozier, et le Clos de bas ou près, (C. 246), (Y2¾); ment. in PRC, VG, as being at Old Farm or La Maison du Moignan; there is a menhir in this field.

# P

**Pacice.** (a path leading through).

prob. fr. ML. *passaticum* (a right of way, a way through); Lat. *passus* (a narrow passage); occurring only in:

in C: fields **La Pacice** or *Pacice Causiè*, or *le Clos de Causiè* (C. 257, 259); there was a causeway here v. *causiè*.

**Pacquet, Paquet.** prob. error for *parquet* *qv*.

FLM. says it was a surname.

in J: dans *le paquet*, VN, for Ed. Baudains; T.J. 1747.

in Mt: *le Jardin et Clos de Paquet*, nr. *la Boulogne de haut et bas*, (Mt. 436); v. *Boulogne, partage de Quetteville* 1834; ment. also 1836.

**Paillerin.** (form and meaning uncertain).

poss. JNF. *pâlière*, *paillière*, a tinker. The example found suggests a connection with *pallièr* *qv*.

in B: *Le Paillerin*, (B. 627), a small triangular field above *Belle Croue*. 9C1.

**Painy.** meaning unknown.

poss. fr. F. *pénible* (land difficult to work).

in O: certains *costils* appelés *Les Collis de Painy*. SRVdH. 1617.

**Pais.** (land, country, area).

F. *pays*; OF. OE. JNF. Span. *país*; It. *paese*; Lat. *pagensis* (of the country), fr. *pagus* (countryside); JNF. *país* (district), à *travers país* (over the fields); (JNF. *país* also means *pea*, v. *pois*).

in T: *Le Mont au País*, the highest point in the island. 3A3-4.

at sea: *Le Gris País*, an expanse of flat rock off L'Étaçq.

*Le Plat Pé*, *Le Plat País*, as above. 1C3. *Le Tas d'País*.

*Le País Hamon*, an area with rocky bottom 1½ miles W of *Le Banc du Rigdon*, also called *Le Gris Banc* or *West Rock*.

**Pâisson.** (fish).

F. *poisson*; JNF. *pâisson*.

in *Les Dirouilles*: *La Pierre ès Pâissons*, a rock. Fa.

**Paix.** (peace).

F. fr. Lat. *pax*; the item below may not qualify as a place-name.

in L: *La Paix* is inscribed in raised letters on a stone at *The Grove*. This might be the name of a ship, or some rare period of peace not yet identified.

**Palais.** (palace).

F. Pr. OE. *palais*; Lat. *palatium*, from the *Palace of Augustus* on the *Palatine Hill* in *Rome*.

in Mt: there was a building in *Gorey Castle* in 1463, prob. in the *Middle Ward*, nr. *St. George's Chapel*, called *Le Palais*; appearing in *l'ostel du Palais*; *la porte du Palais*; *la petite court de la maison du Palais*, *de la maison que on appelle le Palays*, *de l'ostel qui se nomme le Pallois*.

**Paleron, Palleron, Paelleron.**

F. *paleron* (shoulder-blade) OF. *espalleron*; OE. *paleron*, *pauldron*; Lat. *spatula* (anything broad or flat, a blade, shoulder-blade). Indicating the shape of the piece of land so called or of the palings forming a shelter. Nevertheless these small pieces of land do seem to have been meeting places and one cannot help thinking that *Pallion* and *Paleron* are terms which overlap.

in C: *le maresq de la Motte par le palleron*, *partage le bailiff*. MHau. 1526. *La Mielle ou Palleron*, *Fief de Samares avec Ph. Touzei*, 1773.

in J: *le Clos de Palleron au lieu de la hougueboeste au pres de la haute crois... 4 perques*. *Nicollas Grossier*, 1606.

in **Mt**: Le Palleron and other pieces of land, (V6) for Th. Lemprière, AMt. 1701.

in **O**: un petit jardin ou palleron, Ricard to Le Gresley, 1752.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VSN gives, Le Paelleron, sous la Petite Croix, nr. Susanne Le Sebire, for Bechervaise; repeated as Palleron in 1714. 'Seigneurial Court held at the Palleron nr. house of Timothé Huelin, SRNob. 1622. (?at Les Charrières). Court held sur le Paleron proche le Clos d'Helier Le Bas, 1682. Un petit palleron de terre en pointe, Fief de la Hague, ment. in aveu Elie Huelin qui owes, with other dues, 'un franc journal' (a day's work without pay) MHag. 1718. Palleron here seems to mean a scrap of land. MHag. 1754 gives Jacques Le Gros Bisson, in right of Th. Sprague, heir of Jean his uncle, a house with Le Paleron N of it. (?P. 155).

in **S**: Le Clos du Paleron, Palleron, (S. 249), VMF, 7D2; a triangular field S of La Croix ès Mottes ment. for Josué Maret in AS. 1671, now known as Le Paleron, bel. to J. Norman.

unlocated; in SRAV. 1704 the Court met at 'la ruelle proche la carre du suest du Clos Jean Nicolle, et sur le Clos Ph. Pinel appellé les Marettes... sur le Paleron.

**Pallièrre, Palier, Palièrre.** a medieval defensive stockade.

F. OF. pal, Lat. palus (a stake); Eng. pale, paling; giving OF. paler, paller, Lat. palare (to enclose with stakes); also F. palissade, (a line of pales or stakes); JNF. pallièthe, palièthe, (medieval stockade). There is also F. palièrre, (première marche d'un escalier).

Note that in LC. 1224-5 King Henry I orders the felling of a thousand trees in his forest of Bere 'ad jarullios (barriers) faciendos' in Jersey and Guernsey. (By strange coincidence there is an Indian tree named jarool, but Henry could hardly have heard of it.) Several stockades in Jersey seem to have been triangular, their shape being dictated by their position at the intersection of roads. In this context cf. étoquet (stockade) and fosse (ditch). Pallièrre can be a surname; Philippe Palièrre and Marguerite Nicolle his wife share in the partage of Geneviève Nicolle née Le Couteur, MdeC. 1728.

in **Mt**: there were palissades at Gorey Castle; la reparation du palle de entour le Chasteau...les palles de dehors la muraille...1531; for païles at the garden, 1635; (BSJ. 1906, pp. 98, 102; 1912, p. 150).

le Clos du Palier, (V2½), Beauchamp fm; 4C3; note field l'Étoquet (Mt. 482) here.

Le Grand Clos de la Côte au Palier, du Palier, (Mt. 459) (V5¼), a field at the hairpin bend at the top of Le Mont des Ormes coming up from St. Catherine's Bay to the house La Côte de la Pallièrre, 4C2-4. The land beside this house is La Côte au Palier, or Palyi. This area appears in PRMt. VRE, as house and land of Jean Brée, land of Ph. Gaudin and jardin of Ph. Mollet amalgamated as La Côte du Palier (V27) in 1861, repeated 1889 as La Côte du Pallier (V21) for Eliz. Renouf. Note nearby le Clos de la Pallièrre (V11) (7Mt. 430) at Waverly Farm, also Le Jardin des Fosses (Mt. 458).

in **O**: Evidence for a stockaded site at Portinifer, IA4, Les Pallières, farm and hamlet, with La Rue et la Petite Rue des Pallières and field La Pièce des Pallières, (O. 907). This field now called La Pointe and bel. to Vibert of Les Pallières, is ment. as La Pièce des Pallières in the Franc Fief de Portinifer, 1591. Like other stockades this was known as a 'ville'. Note le Clos de dessus la Ville Romain Renouf (O. 823), and le Clos hors or sur la Ville (O. 817), also La Fosse Taurade (O. 834) and La Rue de la Porte, which might indicate a gate in the stockade. Les Pallières, Paillières, le Champ des Paillières (V1¼) for M. Pirouet, VGC; PRO. 1904-11.

**Pallion.** a meeting place in the open air. v. Paleron.

OF. Norm. paler; F. parler (to talk) ML. parabolare; Lat. parabola (speech, narration, parable).

This name is found in Sark, colonised from St. Ouen, and also in Normandy. FLM. explains that it denotes a place where neighbours met for a chat. Nevertheless the Vinchelez example below suggests connection with a defended site, possibly at an earlier date. v. Paleron, Pallièrre, with which Pallion overlaps. Such an area could in origin have been a place where men met to build a stockade against invaders. In the place names of St. Ouen there are many echoes of guerilla warfare and defence against intruders.

in **O**: evidence for a stockaded site at Vinchelez, where the two manors seem to have formed a fortified enclave. Earthworks still exist to the west of V. de Haut where the lane, Les Doubles Chasses, swings to avert them, though FLM. says this bank was built in modern times to divert storm water. There is Le Pallion des Doubles Chasses, IB3. Note here le Clos de dessus la Ville (O. 257). North of these and nr. the entrance to V. de Bas manor we have another Le Pallion. In MVdeH. 1783 the seigneurial court met 'dans le paleron et circuit de la Chapelle de St. George' indicating that the stockade embraced V. de B. as well as V. de H., with some sort of annexe to include the chapel precincts. We have therefore, here, a pallion (meeting place within a Palleron (paling), unless the Court Rolls confused the names, which is not likely as they were usually very meticulous. Le Pallion (O. 1610), W of St. Ouen's Mill at the top of the path named La Charrière à Sablon, 5B1, shown in PRO. 1904-11 as Le Grand Pallion ou Pallion du sud bord. N on La Vieille Charrie (V¼) with le petit Pallion, bord. E la Vieille 'Chemin' (V¼), VGC, both for J. du Feu at (O. 1595, 1612 and in the hairpin bend at O. 1697). On la Rue des Pallières is Le Pallion (V½) nr. Les Forêts for E. Le Cornu, VM1. Le Pallion or La Commune, (O. 373), at Léoville, ID2, shown in PRO. 1904-11 as (V½) for J. Pirouet (Godfray, 1849), shows Pirouet at Léoville Farm). A stone seat has recently been uncovered in (O. 373). Le Pallion at Les Landes. Le Pallion, partie plantée en bois (V½), J. E. Syvret, Lecq, VVz. PRO. 1904-11. The cōtil is so called, the actual Pallion being above it.

**Pallot.** surname; locative, La Pallotterie.

recorded as Palot, Pallot from 1299; Pallott 1342; Palot Vitard 1299. Pallot still current.

in **G**: ès près Pallot; VMr. TG. 1601.

le Clos Pallot, (G. 587), (V8½), for Josué Mourant, AG. 1804; shown in VRq, for Frs. Mallet, GL. 1841.

in **J**: le Jardin de Pallot, VHe, Les Sts. Germain's area; ment. for Ph. Anley in TJ. 1747.

in **Mt**: La Pallotterie fm. and hamlet; these buildings contain Écrèhou stone, (BSJ. 1956, p. 375); shown in PRMt. 1865, VROz, as La Paloterie fm., with Clos de la Pierre (V6¼), for Frs. Amy.

road named La Pallotterie, Rue de la Paloterie, Rue des Ailleurs, 4A3-4. 4C1, with le Clos de la Pallotterie, (Mt. 251). le Cōtil Pallot, (Mt. 181), and le grand cōtil de la Côte Pallot, nr. (Mt. 182-192), Le Scez, Nat. Trust property; ment. in VROz, in PRMt. 1861-65 as partie du cōtil de la Cotte Pallot, tenants par l'est au havre du Scée, Scie, (V3), for Helier Nicolle, of N of Le Vivier; ment. as La Cotte Pallot, advt. 1972.

in **S**: Les Landes Pallot, Fief de Grainville, ment. 1613, 1649, with La Fontaine ès Corbins; cf. Rocking Stone. (S. 310, 284).

La Pallotterie fm; 10B3; note terre appelée La Pallotterie, Fief de Grainville, ment. 1664.

La Ville és Pallots et Pyneaulx, ment. 1617; cf. "délaiance de rente faite par Jan, Neel et Catherine Pallot sa femme... aux pauvres... à ceux de la Ville és Pallots et pyneaulx de cy au but de la Rue à la Dame", c1620; *Ive Oaks*, area, (BSJ. 1906).

Les Carrières Pallot, Fief de Grainville, ment. 1660; Jean Le Hardy à faire bâtir une maison; dimension des fenêtres prévue.

La Paloterie (S. 781) described as ci-devant à Josué Pallot in 1802. La Paloterie 1833, and Vale View from about 1880. Fief de la Motte.

in T: PRT. 1928, in VRd, gives, Les Paloteries (V3½), and La Palotterie et partie Palotterie (V4), Le Hurel fm.

### Palmerston.

Lord Palmerston, (1784–1865).

in J: PRJ. 1907, in VD, gives, La Maison Palmerston at La Perruque Quarries; shown as the Old Palmerston Hotel, 1915.

### Palmyra.

an ancient city on an oasis in the desert E of Syria, famous for its Roman architectural remains; also the name of several towns in the United States but this road is named after a Polynesian island by the builder, H. Parish Records, 1856.

in H: Palmyra Road, St. Helier; 10A2.

### Panais, Panée. (parsnip).

F. panais, pastenade; OF. pastenaque; JNF. pännais; Pr. pastenaga; Lat. pastinaca (parsnip).

in L: le Jardin à Panée, Pannée, (V¼), Jean Remon; SR Arb. 1739; later Le Feuvre dit Filastre, probably at La Calité, la Qualité.

Pannée. v. Panais.

### Panigot. meaning uncertain, poss. Norman surname Panigaud, Panigaut.

a puzzling word, which resembles Fanigot, qv, but appears unconnected with it; F. panicaut (sea-holly), is a coastal or dune plant.

in P: Panigot, a homestead or hamlet and crossroads; le Clos de Panigot (P. 605), with La Fontaine de Panigot, 6A4; cf. le Clos du Panigot (P. 520), and area, 6A4, and Le Panigot, Cardiff House fm.

le Pré de Panigot (poss. Panigot), (P. 985); 6C4.

Pannée. v. Pannerie.

Pannelière. v. Pannerie.

### Pannerie, Pannière, Pasnière, Pannelière. (a parsnip-field).

DJF. defines pannière as land lately harvested and ready for the panais (parsnip); v. panais for derivation; the Lat. pastinaca is from pastinum (a two-pronged dibble).

in M: le parquet de la Fontaine à la Pannerie, Fief du Roi, appartenant à Ph. Nicolle; MCol. 1644.

in O: pray et sablon appelé les Pasnières, sud pray de la Ferrière, aveux MVdH. 1710; poss. (O. 986).

Les Pannières, Fief de Morville, nr. L'Étaq, MCr. 1788; shown in PRO. 1907, VM1, as (V1¼), for Capt. J. A'Court, L'Étaq.

Pannière. v. Pannerie.

### Papier, Papière. (paper).

F. papier; Eng. paper; Icel. pappir; Lat. papyrus (the rush from which paper was made); the first three entries concern Island mills which at one time made paper from rags, but not necessarily throughout their existence; mills designed for other purposes may have handled this product when it was profitable to do so.

in L: Le Moulin de la Haye; shown in 1849 as Paper Mill.

in M: Le Moulin à Papier.

in O: a small windmill in ruins in (O. 711), S of the Morville Fief mill, said to have manufactured paper.

Paquet. v. Pacquet.

Paquette. v. Pasquette.

### Parade, Paradis, Parad'ville. (a drill-ground; or a place of extreme delight).

there is prob. an intentional double-entendre here, on the part of unenthusiastic soldiers of the Royal Jersey Militia, or train-bands of even earlier days, between two words: (1). F. Eng. parade (orig. a halt by cavalry to prepare for action; then a drill-ground; It. parata; Lat. parare (to prepare), and; (2). F. OF. Icel. paradis; Eng. paradise; ML. paradisus (a deer-park, the abode of the blessed, the Garden of Eden); Gk. παράδεισος paradeisos, (a deer-park or pleasure-ground of an oriental potentate); there is a story that at La Rocque the name Paradis can stand for part à dix (a tenth share), the field so named having been divided between ten heirs in the past. Paradise is also recorded as a surname, Ann Paradise, veuve de soldat Invalide, AdE. 1789.

in G: Le Paradis, (G. 550); 11C2; at the junction of La Lourderie and La Sente Maillard; ment. c1630 as le réage du Paradis vers le chemin de La Rocque; ment. in AG. c1770, 1804 as le Clos des Parades, (V6¼), for Thos. Bertram; ment.

in AG. 1804, in VRq, as le Clos des Parades, same owner; and in GL. 1841, TG. 1851 as la Pièce du Paradis, owner of same name; in origin a park or garden, this field may have become a training-ground for units manning Martellos 1-3; cf. passage, MHau. 1685, 1711 (AG) give, in VRq, les trois butières de Paradis, au réage de Paradis, AG. 1708.

in H: The Parade, St. Helier, 10A3; an area of sandhills until General Don levelled it as a parade-ground for Militia. In 1627 there is evidence of La Commune de la Boullerie in this area. (R.P.).

Le Clos de Paradis, S of La Grande Poulcée, behind Almorah Crescent, 10A2. (BSJ. 1936, p. 7); ment. as les champs de Paradis, (H. 1226A), MPer. 1790. Le Champ de Paradis, Fief ès Debenaires, for Thos. Gautier, 1818.

le Clos de Paradis, (H1229a) for J. Le V. dit Durell, SRMel. 1821.

in S: le Clos de Parad'ville, (S. 399), S of La Gallichanerie, 7D3.

le Clos du Paradis, (S. 557), 7D4; S of Les Pigneaux; with La Rue du Paradis, and La Rue de la Parade near by; La Route du Paradis runs S of this field.

in S or H: Le Pray de paradis appartenant à Aaron Stocall, nr. la Rue du Cois. Meeting place for the Fief de Buisson, 1628. (MHau.)

**Parais.** v. Paroi, Parays.

**Parc, Parcq.** (an enclosure, park, pound, pond, oyster-bed etc.).

F. OF. parc; Norm. par (a pound for straying animals); JNF. par; Eng. W. Bret. park; It. parco; ML. parcus, parricus; Teut. pfarrich (sheep-fold, paddock), fr. Teut. par (a bar); or of Celtic origin; dim. F. parquet, JNF. partchet (enclosure, inlaid floor). The JNF. par covers: (1). an enclosure for sheep or other stock; a pound; note "pro parce commune" (for a common pound) in (My), in AR. 1309, p. 293; (2). un par à ieau (pond for preserving fresh-water fish), at La Place (O), below a vivier; (3). un par à hîtres (oyster-bed), built in stone at Rozel, Le Sciez and elsewhere; there were similar beds for lobsters; (4). a public garden or park. Motopar (car-park) has not yet entered our vocabulary, but soon will. There is also the surname du Parc, qv.

in B: le Clos ou jardin du Parcq. (B. 851). Le Parcq, MJdr. 1826, 1871.

in C: le Clos du Parcq; partage Dumaresq; MO. 1608.

Le Haut Parcq, (V5); TSam. 1754.

in G: Le Parcq fm., with Rue du Parcq and Clos du Parcq (G. 405); this field is prob. the same as Le Parcq Riddé, Mauriddé, ment. in AG. 1804, which also gives le petit Clos de Mauridel (V1½) for Amice Bertram, and le Prè du Parcq (V4) for Amice, later Jean Bertram; cf. Mauriddé. Le Prè Jean du Parcq shows some of these names refer to the family.

in H: Le Parcq, (H. 1158, 1155).

le Clos du Parcq, (H. 1233).

le grand Parc, Parcq, (H. 1297), nr. le Moulin Nicolle, Nicolle Mill; 7C1. Les Parcqs fm. at top La Rue du Moulin Nicolle.

le Parc, Parcq, (H. 1396), at Stonewall; le grand et petit Parc, Parcq, (H. 1414-15), Ph. de Carteret 1813; 7C2.

Le Grand Parcq, (V6), Fern Hill Fm.

in J: Le Parcq, (J. 249).

Le Parc, ou terrain d'agrément, (J. 400).

le Clos du Parcq, (J. 951); le Clos du Petit Parcq, (J. 947).

le grand et petit Parc, (J. 1106-7).

in L: le Clos du Parcq, (V7¼), nr. Carrefour Selous.

le Parcq du sud or de bas, (V10), (L. 247), Crown property; v. MO. 1702, re St. Germain.

in M: at Gorey Castle, The Cattle Park, 1531; The Park, 1562; v. Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. pp. 196-7.

Le Parcq, part of the Carteret manor in (Mt); recorded as Cloce file Carret (V25), Ext. 1528; Park of the Daughter of Carteret, le Parcq aux Bertrams, or Bertram Park, Ext. 1607; Le Parcq aux Bertrams, Ext. 1668.

Le Parc, Parcq de Belle Fontaine; Parke de Bellefontayn 1528; v. Belle Fontaine. Le Parcq du Roy ou Fieu au Compte MHau. 1582.

Le Rond Parc, (Mt. 339); ment. in AMt. 1701, for Susanne Beaugié.

Le Grand ou Long Parcq, (Mt. 14), at la Ville Brée, adjoining (T. 702. 764-5), Petit and Neuf Parcq, Le Parcq Billot (Mt. 15), and Le Parcq (Mt. 21), Fief de Rozel; sold by Jeanne Falle, veuve de Ph. Richardson, to Ph. Billot, MBil. 1794; it was terre champartière; the champart, due to the Seigneur, P. R. Lemprière, was sold to Ph. Billot in 1832 for £124 tournois; Le Long Parcq, (Mt. 14), (V9), appears in PRMt. 1861, VRoz, for J. Messervy, Ville Brée.

le Parcq du nord, du sud, (Mt. 248-9).

AMt. 1701 gives, Le Parc (V7¼), Damian Poingdestre; Le Parc (V8), Michel Payn; le Clos du Haut Parc (V4¼), hers Jean de Quetteville.

PRMt. 1865, 1889, in VE, gives, Le Grand Parcq (V16), Le Petit Parcq (V3¼), Eliz. then J. H. Nicolle, Le Vivier; cf. Bertram Park above.

le Clos de Parcq (V2¼), on E of road to Arsenal, F. de Gruchy, VQ; PRMt. 1889.

le Parc Godel et le Neuf Parc, at Holmdale, C. P. Billot.

in My: Le Parc (My. 507), Le Parc (My. 509), SW of Plaisance; ment. in TMy. 1602; cf. le Clos du Parc (V3¼), Jean Arthur of près de l'Église, and parti du Clos du Parcq (V2), J. A. Perrée.

Le Parc, or le Clos du Parcq, (My. 781), E of The Elms.

Le Parcq, (My. 836), and Hèches du Parcq, (My. 834), at Perry Fm; ment. in TMy. 1602.

le Clos du Parc, (V2), Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832.

in O: Le Parcq de bas, (O. 86. 88), and Le Parc de Haut, (O. 87), bel. to Ph. Vibert in TO. 1721. Le Chemin des Parcqs.

le Gobet du Parcq (O. 421); le Jardin du Parcq, sud et nord, et la Pelle du Parcq, bel. to André Le Montais in TO. 1721, (O. 422. 431); Le Parcq (O. 449. 451); le nouveau champ du Parcq et la vallette du Parcq (O. 450. 452); cf. la vallette du parc, VdeB, PLF. 1479.

at St. Ouen's Manor, le grand Parcq or les grands Parcqs, le petit Parcq, and le Jardin or les petits Parcqs, tog. (V21), (O. 1842-3); MO. c1809. La Grande Pieche desoubz le Parcq, S of house of Helier de Carteret. MHau. 1583.

in P: PRPT. gives le champ du Long Parc, VG, for Le Bas 1598 and 1714, and Le Feuvre (at Les Nièmes) 1847.

in T: le petit Parcq, (T. 702) and (Mt. 14. 21), bel. to La Ferme; there are stones of interest in this field. Le Parcq à fouailles, in list of lands of N. R. Richardson MRS. 1876.

Le Parcq Godfray, le grand Parcq, le petit Parcq, le neuf Parcq (T. 762-5); Les Parcqs, (T. 766-7).

Le Long Parcq, (T. 844); Le Parcq de Blampied, (T. 845).

Le Parcq du Nord, (T. 914); Le Parcq, (T. 945, 945a).

Les Parcs de St. Maurice, (T. 1067-9); v. St. Maurice.

Le Parc Cornu, (T. 1071); Le Parc Mollet, (T. 1071a).

Le Parc, (T. 1358, 1376, 1396); Le Grand Parc (T. 1412a).

in le parcq binet (V5), lieu de dylament for Richard Dumaresq, 1537, MO (Elie Dumaresq). Le Clos du Parcq (V2), lieu des Godeaux, MHau. 1717. le Clos du Parcq de l'ouest, on Sion main road, for sale 1965; le Clos du Parcq de l'ouest (T. 1307). Les Courtils du Parcq, le Parcq de l'est, le Parcq de l'ouest, (T. 1399). All on fief des Augres et es Godeaux, unlocated: Le Parcq; M.Jdr. 1826.

**Parcage, Parcaige.** v. Perquage.

**Parcos, parcot.** dim. of parcq qv.

It. parco means park, v. parc.

in **Mt**: Le Parcos, Les Parcos, for Jean Gallichan, fief de Rozel 1847, (Mt. 218). le Jardin de la Fosse et le Parcot, lands of Le Parc farm, fief d'Anneville, 1870.

**Parcq, du Parcq, Du Parcq.** surname.

established in Jersey from c. 1520; recorded as du Parcke, Le Parke 1607; du Parcq 1668 to 1759.

in **B**: La Maison du Parcq, now Bellavista, on the Boulevard. PRB.

in **O**: the Du Parcq Battery, St. Ouen's Bay, 1C4; named after the Rev. Jean Du Parcq, Rector of St. Ouen, 1763-84, who played a courageous part in repelling the raid by the Prince of Nassau on 1 May 1779, (BSJ. 1915, p. 93); shown in 1817 map; decision to build a magazine at La Batterie de Du Park, AdE. 1797.

**Parcqhée.** meaning unknown.

poss. a local dim. of parcq, qv, and v. parquet.

in **L**: La Rue Parcqhée, the lane from Carrefour Selous to Carrefour Jenkins; 6B1.

**Paree, Parcille.** v. Paroi.

**Pareur, Le Pareur.** surname.

F. pareur (a finisher), fr. parer (to trim off, embellish).

in **J**: Petrus Heles pro Feodo au Pareur, es Pareurs; Ext. 1331. part of the d'Ouville fief.

**Parfond.** v. Profond.

**Parisi, Parisie.** poss. (a person from Paris); locative Pariserie.

poss. interpretations: (1). 'The Conservators of Privileges of the University of Paris' had some authority in Jersey, (v. AR. 1309, p. 269 and note thereon in errata); (2). surname Paris is recorded 1306-1623, de Paris c. 1340.

in **My**: Le Clos des Parisies, (My. 697), opposite Eden House, 2C2; ment. as Les Parisies in partage Grault-Ahier, MLeC. 1737; sold by Sara Ahier, heir of Jean Grault, to Jean Le Brocq and Esther Le Quésne, MLeC. 1740.

Les Parisies, purchased 1799 by Esther Le Rossignol, procuratrice d'Edouard Le Rossignol, son mari, fils Thomas. Fief du Roi. Shown as Les Pariseries for Ed. Le Rossignol in PRMy. 1802; as le Clos des Parisis, for Nic. Le Rossignol, 1841 and in PRMy. 1883 as (V3) for J. Le Rossignol. Le Creux Paris, in Crabbé, SE of l'Île Agois.

**Parleux.** (a meeting place). cf. Pallion.

F. parloir, JNF. parleux; Eng. parlour.

in **My**: Le Parleux à Thomas J'han, E of Crabbé rifle range.

**Paroi, Parais, Paroie, Paroye, Parée, Pareille.** surname or a party wall.

F. paroi; JNF. pathai; Lat. paries (an inner party-wall, a wall, partition); the form pareille is a misspelling for parais, not the F. pareille (like), fem., nor F. pabelle (lichen). There is a surname Le Parey and fem. La Pareye 1309; Parey 1331, 1479. cf. La Masse de Paroy in The Jersey Chantry Certificate 1550, p. 50, referring to a family Parey.

in **C**: un camp sceant au dessus de la pourroy, fief du Prieur, for du Costil, MHau. 1528.

in **G**: Les Hautes Paroies ou Les Jardins des Hautes Parées (G. 617), known locally as Les Hautes, pron. like doubt. The house here is now called Côte d'Or, and bel. formerly to Bertram. (v. story about Amice Bertram at the Battle of Jersey, Bull. Ass. Jèrr). The former house on this site, La Haute Parée, was protected from the sea by high walls, now demolished.

in **H**: La Longue Paroi, a house on Mont au Prêtre, home of Mathieu Dorey (d. 1666); BSJ. 1903, p. 106).

in **J**: le Jardin de la Paroie, (J. 254). le Clos des Parées, VHé, for Noé Coutanche, prob. nr. (J. 705); TJ. 1747.

le champ des Parais and Clos des Parais, (V3¼), Brook Vale on La Profonde Rue, VHé; PRJ. 1910-11.

in **L**: Les Paroys, nr. Handowes, MHau. 1565. le Clos des Paroies, Ed. Le Cras; AMel. 1700, Noé Le Cras in 1774.

in **My**: au camp des Paroies, VN; TMy. 1602.

in **O**: un planistrell (an area smoothed flat) avec quelques parois qui sont dessus, nr. La Chapelle de St. George; 1608. La Fosse es Parais, Pathais, a section of La Rue du Coin, top of Les Charrières, 5B2.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives Les Parrois, Parroys de la Hague, for Robin; and Les Parroys dudit pont for Anley, Les Aix-Le Pissot area.

unlocated: es Parays Canett, (V1¼), MHau. 1545. cf. Canett.

**Paroye.** v. Paroi.

**Parquet.** (a small park, fold or pen; a sheep-fold).

dim. of parc, parcq, qv; F. parquet (a small enclosure in a court room, a theatre; also wood blocks

laid in patterns as flooring); F. *parquer* (to fold or pen sheep, cattle or motor cars); JNF. *partchet* is confined to flooring: cf. Eng. *parquet*, *parquetry*.

in B: Le Parquet, W part of (B. 39); 5D4.

in G: Le Parquet, (G. 551); 11C2.

in J: Le Clos de Hau et le Parquet, (V7¼), nr. The Woods, advt. 1973. Le Parquet, site of former N Telephone exchange, bought by States from L. Richard in 1946.

in L: Le Parquet de haut avec les autres Parquets, (V1½), Raulin Mauger; AL. 1718. Le Parquet, at Le Passage, for Jean Luce, SRMel. 1798. Le Pré appelé Le Parquet, nr. (L. 298), at La Huclinerie; MHau. 1756.

in M: Le Parquet, (Mt. 218). 4B3. Le Parichet at Fliquet.

le Clos de Parquet, (V3½), Fief du comble (sic); poss. Grasfort area; 1582. Le Parquet de la Fontaine, at La Pannerie, fief du Roi; MCol. 1644. PRMt. 1861-65 gives, in VQ, le Parquet at La Bachauderie; and in VRoz. Les Parquets et pépinière, (V6), J. G. Bequet, Les Parquets also for Ann Le Huquet.

in My: Les Parquets, (My. 299), W of La Hougue Mauger; ment. in MArt. 1711; shown in PRMy. 1883 as (V2¼), for J. Arthur, La Pompe.

in O: Le Parquet, VdeB; MADeC. 1675.

in P: deux courtils appelés les courtils de Parquet, fief Sotell; MRoz. 1650.

in S: Les Parquets, (S. 747).

le Parquet à poiriers, (V1); partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq. ERO. 35. 1799; and partage J. Le Hardy, MHau.

in T: Les Parquets, (T. 965), with part in (S).

Le Parquet, (V1½), (T. 980).

le petit Parquet, (T. 1448 and Mt. 125A), and le grand Parquet, (T. 1449), Rozel Fm., just outside Le Câtel earthwork; 4A3; advertised 1962 as la partie ouest du Parquet de bas et du milieu, a cōtil in two pieces on Rozel Hill, very early land, with a well.

Jardin appelle Le Parquet, Fief de Diélament, 1611.

**Parroi, Parroy.** v. *Paroi*.

**Parslo.** meaning unknown.

in M: le champ des Carriers, bordant par le sud La Rue des Parslo, Parclo, (V2½); VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

**Parterre.** (a flower-bed).

in P: Le Parterre; at Hamptonne.

**Partie.** (a share-out).

F. *partie*; Eng. *party*; Pr. *partida*; Lat. *partita* (a part, portion, division).

in B: La Partie fm., La Moye; ment. in AB. 1786; in continuous ownership of the Flott fam. from 1649; with le Clos de la Partie (B. 362).

in T: le grand Clos, le Clos and le Jardin des Parties, (T. 530. 536); ment. in aveu Noé Vaudin, SRAb. 1648; PRT. 1931, VVEv. gives le Clos des Parties at La Fontaine; le Clos des Parties, prob. bel. to Les Vaux house (T. 559), ment. 1639.

**Partot.** form suspect.

in H: Partot, (V7), Chestnut Fm.

Partot, (V5), St. Anne's Fm.

**Pas.** (a footprint).

F. OF. OE. *pas* (a step, stride, footprint); Eng. *pace*; Span. *passo*; Lat. *passus* (pace, footstep, footprint). A cluster of place-names arises.

in H: from La Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas, originally called Capella de Alto Passu, Capella de Passibus (Chapel of the High Footstep, Footsteps; v. *cotil* (sic) will of 1496 discussed in BSJ. 1970); shown as *noter dame depace* by Pop. 1563, *Nostre Dame by Speed* 1610. It was built on a neolithic mound, prob. known as La Pouquelaye des Pas, nr. the former Married Quarters site in Green Street (formerly La Rue de La Chapelle), and famous (until its destruction in 1814) for exhibiting footprints of the Virgin Mary; La Queruée, nr. La Chapelle des Pas, is ment. in Mess. 1588. The Chapel gave its name to Le Havre des Pas, 10C1-2; shown as *ye passe* by Mercator 1606. The *Pase by Speed* 1610, The *Passé* in other 17th cent. maps; Havre de Pats in SD. 1600-50; never a significant harbour, it is shown in 1737 as "only for boats fetching seaweed for manure and fuel".

La Pointe des Pas, headland; shown as *Cul du Mont by Mercator* in 1606; it had a round tower, built 1788, to which were added a rampart, shown 1795, and Engineers' Barracks, shown 1817.

**Pas, Pâsse, Pâssée.** (a footpath, track, on land; a strait or passage at sea).

F. *pas* (a stepping); Eng. *pass*; JNF. *pâsse*, *pâssée* (a narrow entrance at sea).

in B: Le Pas, a long, wide gully in the rocks at La Pulente; 8A2.

Le Petit Pas, an inlet at the S point of Noirmont peninsula; shown 1844; 9C3.

in O: Le Pas de Grès, a track below Les Aînières leading to Grève au Lanchon.

Le Pas Vaurchi, a path descending to Grève au Lanchon.

in S: le Clos d'Nos Passes, or Clos Vivian, (S. 418); 7D3-4; poss. meaning our paths.

between Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles: La Pâsse de L'Éto; a sea channel.

**Pasnière.** v. *Pannerie*.

**Pasquerel.** surname.

recorded 1461-78; cf. similar surnames *Pasger*, *Passewart* 1309; *Passevoaret* 1331; *Pasquet* 1607-1749; *Pasturel*, current but recent.

in **L**: le Clos de Pasquerel, for Raulin Luce, 1773, for Chas. Hamptonne 1780, for Jean Luce 1798; also le Petit Clos de Pasquerelle for Jeanne Larbaestier in 1773. All in SRMél.

in **M**y: le jardin Pasquerel sous le Colombier, (?My. 377), VN; TMy.

in **S**: le Clos Pasquerel, RS. 1461–78. DLX. 2. 102.

**Pasquette, Paquette.** appar. a surname,

or the fem. of a surname Pasquet, recorded 1607–1749; or poss. F. *paquette*, *pâquerette* (a daisy), fr. F. *pâque*, OF. *pasque* (Easter);

cf. *pasquerel*.

in **B**: le champ de Paquette; in a Mauger décret referring to a partage of 1637.

in **G**: le mesnage de Pasquette, VMr, TG. 1601; au clos Charles Hamlin au mesnage de Pasquette; Pasquet's house in Gorey; Ext. 1607, pp. 26, 51 and 1668, p. 58.

La Piece Pasquette, fief du Roy, hers Jean Filleul, 1616 and 1646. MO (Debora Dumaresq); in GV. 1685, 1711 we have la pièce de Pasquette (V2), Jeanne Jambart; in AG. 1804, le Clos de Paquette, Pasquette (V1½), at La Rocque, for Nic. Poingdestre, and Jos. Graut, later Frs. Mallet; in GL. 1841 and TG. 1851, Pasquette, VRq, for Frs. Mallet, who is shown in Godf. 1849 as S of Martello no. 2.

in **L**: le Clos de Pasquette, for Nicolas du Pont, AL. 1656; repeated as (V2) for Frs. Le Huquet in AL. 1718.

in **S**: le Clos de Paquier, fief de l'Abasse de Caen, 1771. Jean Le Geyt.

**Passage, Passager, Passeur, Passeux.** (a passage, way to pass, right of way, way-leave, a way through, on sea or land).

F. OF. Eng. OE. *passage*; JNF. *pâsseux*; ML. *passaticum* (a right of way, sometimes involving a toll), cf. *pacice*; note F. *passeur* (ferryman), *passerelle* (gangway on board ship), *passager* (passenger, passer-by, migratory).

in **B**: le Pâsseux, le Pré du Pâsseux (B. 421), 8A4; and la Lande du Passage (B. 430, 434); beside a brook, falling into Petit Port below Les Vaux Larron.

in **C**: le champ du Passage, (V½), at Le Bourg; nr. (C. 275).

in **G**: Le Passage, Clos du Passage (G. 526, 526A, 529), 11C2; with La Sente (G. 528) in between; VRq; indicating a way through from Les Nouettes towards Fauvic Tower, N of La Sente Maillard.

further S, also in VRq, is Le Passage, the N strip of (G. 598), incorporated into Les Champs du (sic) Mare au Prêtre, indicating a way through from La Lourderie to La Rogodaine; 11C4; to this may be related le champ du Passage (V1) in GV. and le Clos du Passage, for Ph. Brée, TG. 1851; further N in VMr. there may have been yet another way through; note le Clos du Passage, for Jn. Bertram in GL. 1841, this fam. being shown on Godfray. 1849 opposite Martello no. 5.

in **L**: le Jardin à Passages, (V¾), touchant au fieu du Roy; Jean Le Boutillier; SRArb. 1661.

in **M**t: field Les Passeurs, petits et de Haut, (Mt. 4), 3D4; poss. an egress from La Ferme to Les Côtes du Nord. MRS.

1763, 1818.

at sea: Passage Rock, La Grune de la Passe du Ouest, in St. Brelade's Bay.

in Les Écréhous: *Passager*, a feature known to French fishermen.

**Passelbaret.** surname.

recorded as *Passewaret* 1309; *Passevoaret* 1331; *Passenaunt* c. 1340: this item is perhaps not a place-name.

unlocated: *receptis de Passelbaret*, 1294–5; (BSJ. 1936, p. 19).

**Passeur, Passeux.** v. *Passage*.

**Patchette, Pecquet.** extinct surname in Grouville.

On the SE coast, in the Écréhous and Minquiers; Les Patchettes, with variants; also given as Le Pacquet; area known as La contrée des Patchettes.

**Patente.** (a licence; letters patent).

F. fr. Lat. *litterae patentes* (an open letter, a letter to whom it may concern). The horse on which the Seigneur of Augrès had to ride out to sea to meet the King is called le cheval patentaire in 1771. (BSJ. 1905. p. 341).

in **L**: Hamptonne or La Patente, named from Letters Patent granted by Charles II in 1649, making the property 'impartable', and entitling Laurens Hamptonne to appear at the Assise d'Héritage. This no longer occurs. OJH. 1 p. 158.

**Paternoster.** (The Lord's Prayer).

F. *paternôte*; Pr. *patrenostre*; Lat. *Pater noster*;

There is a story handed down from generation to generation in the Arthur family of St. Mary. In the 16th cent. when Helier de Carteret's emigration to Sark was in progress, a boat-load of women and children was wrecked on the Paternoster reef. Their wails and cries are heard to this day whenever there is a storm in that area, the Arthur family does not connect this story directly with the name Paternoster, which they have always explained as follows: sailors and fishermen in danger near the reef would fall on their knees and pray 'Notre Père qui est dans les cieux...' In pre-Reformation times this would have been 'Pater Noster...' A St. Ouen version of these stories is recorded in Bull. Ass. Jers. no. 19, p. 307. It is interesting to note that Paternoster is the name of every 11th bead of a rosary, and that Isaac Walton in 1653 used a 'Pater Noster line' for a fishing line with hooks and leaden shot hung at intervals.

at sea: The Paternosters, or Pierres de Leca, a reef off the N coast, ment. by Dum. 1685. The vernacular names of some individual rocks (kindly supplied by FLM) are: La Vouëtaise ou La Vouët'resse, La Grosse, Le Longis, L'Étaise, Le Bel,



Le Bui, La Greune de Lè, La Cappe, L'Orange, La Douoche. Their names on Admiralty charts have been bestowed by Englishmen, viz: Flat, Great, Long, North and Sharp Rocks, and East and West reefs.

It is also recorded, (BSJ. 1892, p. 81) 'Lors les anciennes invasions, une barque de pirates cinglait de la direction de Serocq vers Jersey. Les habitants réunis sur la côte nord, voyant l'ennemi déjà par le travers des Pierres de Lecq, en désespérant de pouvoir résister, eurent recours à Dieu Ils n'avaient pas achevé le Pater Noster que le courant brisait la barque sur les écueils. Le nom de Pater Noster conserverait le souvenir de ce bienfait. On peut remarquer qu'en 1694 Falie se servait comme nous du nom de Pater Noster.'

**Patibulaire.** (of the gallows).

Lat. patibulum (a fork shaped gibbet, fr. *patere*, to lie open).

in H: Le Mont Patibulaire, Le Mont es Pendus, Le Mont du Gibet, or Gallows Hill; now Westmount; where the public gallows stood: there are many references to it in SRMel.; in MMe. 1822 we have, un champ de terre sur le Mont Patibulaire, for Daniel Trachy; un petit champ de terre sur le Mont Patibulaire, appelé la petite Pelle, for Jean Forbes.

**Patier, Pâtier.** JNF. form, Patchi surname.

this could be the fam. recorded as Patier, Pater 1309-42, but the circumflex indicates a dropped s, so that Pasger, Pasquier, recorded 1309, is more likely; nearer still is Pастey, 1309-63, appearing as Paste 1274, Pastei 1331, dictus Paste 1333; a brother Petrus dictus Paste was appointed Prior of St. Clement 1333, (Cart. 128). It is suggested the name comes from St. Paternus, 7th cent. Bishop of Avranches.

in N and S: Le Fieu de Pâtier, de la Ville Pâtier, a sub-fief of Longueville; held in 1299 and 1367 by de Barentins, whose estates were divided in 1382, Lemprère acquiring the Pâtier fief; it was later sub-divided, surviving today as Pâtier and La Ville Pâtier, the latter now Crown property, having poss. escheated from La Fille Carteret; it is ment. in 1469 and 1613-55; (BSJ. 1907, p. 221); we find John Le Caumes de la Ville Patier in RS. 1461-78; and le camp de la Ville Patier, Fief L'Abbesse de Caen, 1660.

a fontaine and douet de Paquier are ment. in (S) in 1797, (BSJ. 1907, p. 221).

Patier House, (OJH. 191); home of the Amy fam. 17-19th cent., the Amy family continued to live in the house built 1823 until recent demolition; 10B1; le grand Clos de Patier, (S. 518).

in P: le Clos Patier, (P. 16); ment. in PRPT. 1598 as la moitié du Clos Patier, for Le Seigneur de St. Ouen; and in partage Anley, in MHag. 1730, as, au Val de la Mare, le Clos de Pattier (V10), and la pièce du sud de la Pierre (le Clos de la Pierre is (P. 11)), joignant le champ Cardin, all N of the road leading to meadows of the Seigneur de St. Ouen, (P. 8-10); and in VG, in PRP. 1880 as le Clos de Patier... dans les types (V11¼), hrs. F. J. Le Brun.

unlocated: le Clos Patier, (V6¼), partage Gavey; MHau. 1726.

le picachon de la Fosse Patier; partage entre Jean et Jacques le Geyt dit Maret, 1612.

**Patigare.** meaning uncertain.

either an unrecorded surname; or fr. It. *partigiana*, OF. *pertuisane* (cf. *pertuis*, *Maupertuis*), Eng. *partizan* (a weapon resembling a halberd, or a man armed with one; fr. It. *pertugiare* (to make full of holes), a fair description of what a partizan could do to its victim).

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives, son Fort a Fere dans le Clos de Patigare, for Hamptonne; ment. in MHag. 1700 as le Clos de Patigare, bel. to Hamptonne house; included, with le Clos de la Rocqchine etc. in the sale of Hamptonne by Elie Hamptonne to Le Couteur, and ment. as (V6¼) in aveu of Ph. Le Couteur, Fief de La Hague, 1757; repeated in aveu of Eliz. de Carteret, veuve Ph. Le Couteur, tutrice de ses enfants, in MHau. 1803. Le Patigare, Potigare, Poligare appear in 1840. (P. 620).

**Patrimoine.** (a thing inherited from one's father).

F. *patrimoine*; Lat. *patrimonium*; Eng. *patrimony*, which can also mean a Church endowment.

in B: Le Patrimoine, (V1½), La Valeuse; PRB.

in L: Le Patrimoine fm; 6B2; Terres du Patrimoine are ment. 1620; we are not told which inheritance this name records, but in 1627 a Le Patrimoine was inherited by Jean Bonhomme from his father Josué, (BSJ. 1917, p. 200).

**Patriotic.**

in H: Patriotic Street and Place, St. Helier; 10A3; ment. in SMel. 1822, with Patriotic Ground, for Jean Cabot.

**Patron.** poss. a surname; Collas patron ment. in 1519, or fr. F. *patron* (a pattern).

prob. not F. *patron* (master, owner of the farm), or *patron saint*, Lat. *patronus*; but fr. Lat. *pectoralis* (resembling a breast), or ML. *petronus* (a heap of stones); cf. *petran*.

in O: le Clos du Patron at Les Landes.

in P: le clos du Patron on Les Monts Huelin.

in T: Les Patrons, (T. 626), 3D4; there are sites of several tumuli on the N of this field, which is sometimes wrongly written as Les Plaçons; in the same area PRT. 1931, in VRoz; gives les Landes du Patron, la pièce et la lande du Patron, prob. W of Pou du Rocher. (T. 708).

**Pâtûre.** (pasture).

F. *pâtûre*; OF. Eng. *pasture*; JNF. *pâtûthe*; Norm. *peûtûre*; Lat. *pastura* (grazing), fr. *pascer* (to feed).

in O: Les Pâtûres Elie Vibert, in Les Mielles.

in P: le Clos de la Pâtûre, (P. 353), part of La Caroline, fief des Vingt Livres, ment. in MHag. 1765 as le Clos de la Pasture; in AVL. c. 1775 as Clos de la Pasture; in MHag. 1778 as Clos de la Pâtûre.

**Paul.** Pol. pers. and surname.

recorded as a surname from 1668, but note that there was a saint Paul, after whom places in France were named.

in **Mt**: le Clos Paul, Pau, (Mt. 448); cf. le camp de Paul for Clem. Machon sr., AMt. 1701.

in **My**: le Clos Paul, (My. 939).

in **S**: La Maison de Pol, later Valley Farm, later Alphonson House. (OJH. I. p. 112).

Le Moulin de Pol, Paul, de Louis Pol ou Paul alias Bertram; Paul Mill; 7D1; (v. Moulin; BSJ. 1913. p. 364; L'Amv. p. 150; and Louis under fief de St. Clair); ment. 1774 as le Moulin de Louis Paul, (DLX. 3/168).

in **T**: le Clos Pol, (T. 275).

**Pauline**, a girl's name.

**Lat.** Paulina, fem. of Paulinus; St. Paulina was a 4th cent. martyr; Pauline is a normal F. and Eng. pers. name, being regarded as the fem. of Paul.

in **O**: le Clos de Pauline, at Vinchelez; MO. 1486; but this may be a mis-reading of Rauline *qv*.

**Paumelle**, prob. a surname.

this word could mean a variety of barley or be a dim. of paume (fives).

in **S**: le Clos de derrière ou de Paumèle, part of (S. 528) at Five Oaks, formerly part of Welton Farm, now called le Clos Paumelle, after consultation with FLM, who quotes the name of a Petrus Paumellus from records of La Cour de Cotel, living in (S) in 1564. (v. Evening Post 1971).

**Paumier, Le Paumier**, surname.

meaning a pilgrim, or a fives player; recorded as Le Paumer 1274-1309; Le Paulmyer 1331; Le Paumier 1329; the word has two origins: (1). OF. paulmier; ML. palmarius; Eng. palmer, (a Jerusalem pilgrim who brought home a palm branch (Lat. palma) to lay on the altar of his parish church); (2). F. paumier (the keeper of a ball court), fr. OF. OE. paume (palm play or fives), which was much to the fore in the Lemprière trial 1463, the word being applied later to tennis and racquets, which are not palm-play at all; fr. F. OF. paume, Lat. palma, Gk. *παλάμη* palame, the palm of the hand. Matilda la Palmere occurs 1309. There have been English Palmers in Jersey since 1840.

in **S**: le Clos au Paumier, RS. 1461-78; DLX 2/102.

in **T**: la pièce Paumier, (V5), Le Câtel, VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Pauvre, Pauvres; (the poor).**

**Lat.** pauper (poor). In the good old days Jersey testators had a mind for the poor people in their parishes, and often bequeathed a field to La Charité; as was made possible by an ordinance of Queen Elizabeth's Commissioners in 1607; "il est ordonné et desclaré quil sera loisible a quelconq personne de Donner par sa dernière volonté et testament, legatiment fait sans que ses hers soyent aucunement soufert à le Reuoquer par aucun acte assauoir la tierce ptie de tous ses conquest et acquisitions en Rentes ou Héritages à quelconque bien ou vssage publicq de Cette Isle...". The Churchwardens would lease it to a farmer and the rent he paid would be devoted to the solace of the needy. Jeanne Gruchy (1763-1848) bequeathed money to all the parishes for the purchase of land for the benefit of the poor. Le Clos des Pauvres is therefore a widespread field name, often supplanting an older one. We find Clos des Pauvres in:

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in **B**: (B. 865) Don Gruchy.

in **C**: (C. 188, 238, 244).

in **G**: (G. 410). (V6¼), in field nr. Fauvic Nursing Home.

in **H**: (H. 1265), formerly bel. to Les Côtis, Mont à l'Abbé; now the Parish of St. Helier Nursery. (H. 1310), Don Gruchy; 7C2; with Les Messières (ruins of a house);

in **J**: dans le clos des Pauvres, VD, for Ph. Gruchy, prob. nr. Le Câtelet; TJ. 1747. Don Gruchy, formerly (J. 675) now transferred to (J. 935).

in **L**: (L. 769, and L. 36).

in **Mt**: (Mt. 550), Don Gruchy, and (Mt. 578); cf. le Clos des Pauvres or Clos Messervy; (V17), VF, to let by the Rector, advt. 1973. (Mt. 740).

in **My**: (My. 678), Don Gruchy; formerly le Grand Clos et le Clos du Bosquet; cf. former Clos des Pauvres, (V6¼), Ph. Perrée, The Elms, VS; PRMy. 1883. (My. 824); v. Luce.

in **O**: (O. 203); (O. 773-4). Les terres appellées aux Pauvres, or le Clos de Pip, (O. 774). MAdeC. 1788. (O. 572, Don Gruchy; v. Murette, and (O. 1781-2).

(O. 640), Charité de St. Ouen, formerly le Clos Briard.

(O. 912, 1012, 1873), Charité de St. Ouen.

in **P**: (P. 22, 762).

in **S**: (S. 265, 628), part of (S. 748) bequeathed by Carteret La Cloche, d. 1665, previously called le Clos des Epinets. This field, also called le Clos des Épinets was bought by the parish in 1776 for the poor, and partly paid for by la legation

Testamentaire faite par Dlle. Jeanne Le Bailly veuve de Monsr. Thos. Denton aux pauvres ...  
in T: (T. 1207, 1217).

**Pavé.** (paved, cobbled, pavement).

F. OF. paver; Lat. pavire (to ram down); cf. pavement.

in Mt: Jean Godfray of La Ruette Pavée, (?Mt. 5), VROz; PRMt. 1865.

in T: Maison d'Haut Pavé, ment. in almanac of La Nouvelle Chronique, 1878, in Bull. Ass. Jers. 1973, p. 82.

**Pavement.** (paving).

F. Eng. pavement; Lat. pavimentum (a hard beaten floor), fr. pavire (to ram down), cf. pavé; later applied to floors of mosaic, tiles, bricks, flagstones; in the items below cobblestones may be meant. FLM. suggests an error of payment.

in L: le Clos de Pavement, (V2¼), bord. S la Rue de Bas, W of chemin public; VV1. PRL. Le Clos du Pavement, fief Jourdain Payn for Helier Langlois, 1707.

in P: le Clos du Pavement ou de la Lande, fief de la Hague; ment. in inventory of the land of Henry de Carteret, heir of Ph. Lemprière and in his année de succession list, both in MHag. 1700. this field may be le Clos de la Lande, (P. 458), 6A3.  
in S: le Clos du Pavement.

**Pavillon.** (the wing of a house, summer house, lodge).

F. papillon (butterfly), and pavillon (a regimental flag, tent, pavilion, summer house, wing of a house), are fr. Lat. papilio (a butterfly, tent), the basic sense being a thing which flaps, hence a flag. Pavillon is used for the wing of a building in 1675 for Chs. Hamelin in St. Aubin and in 1683 for Jean Thoreau in the Royal Square.

in Mt: Le Pavillon fin; 4C2; Jardin du Pavillon, le pré et le valnonne en une pièce for John Giffard, 1853.

**Payn, Payne.** surname.

F. païen; OF. OE. paien, payen; Pr. Eng. pagan; Lat. paganus (countryman); recorded as a surname, Paganus 1180, Pagan c. 1218, Pagany 1227, Pagani 1269, dictus Paen 1293, dictus Paganus 1306, Payn, Payne from 1299; intermediate forms, Pain, Paien, Paein, Payen; this influential family held fiefs in (H), (L), (Mt) and (O) and land in other parishes as well.

in G: la pièce de Martin Payn, (V1¼), nr. La Mare au Feuvre; GV; 1685 and 1711. Le Clos de Payn (G. 842 and 815).  
in H: le lieu des Payns, ment. 1586, 1622 and MHau. 1598.

un camp de terre à la pièce de Rau Payns, fief de la Godebière, (640-41); cf. le Clos de Raufx Pains, (H. 1495) for Clement Le Gallais, 1813. le Clos de Payn, fief de Méleches; dues owed by Ph. Gallichan, inherited from Jean Le Quesne; SRMEL. 1773-1816. Payn Street, named after Ph. Payn, developer.

in J: le Pré de Payn, (J. 432).

in L: le fief Jourdain Payn, extending W from the church to Badier; Jordanus Paen pro libero feodo suo, Ext. 1331; le fief des Pains, dont estoit Jourdain Pain Seigr; RC. 1515; le fief Jourdain Payn ou le Colombier, 1645; de Jourdain Payn, 1668. (for Le Colombier v. OJH. 1. p. 139).

le Clos de Rauf Payn, fief des Arbres, nr. Clos de Touraude; MESt. 1559. le Clos de Payn, bel. to Benj. Bisson; AMel. 1700.

in Mt: le fief Guille Payn, 1528, 1607; de Guillaume Payn 1668; SE of St. Martin's House, 4C1, are la Rue de Payn; le Clos Payn (Mt. 392), site of chapel of Sire Augustin Baudains, (OJH. 1. p. 205);

le Clos Payn (Mt. 406); le Clos de Payn, (Mt. 414); le court Clos d'Edouard Payn or de la Noë or de la petite Croix (V5¼), (Mt. 413), shown for Ph. Collas in AMt. 1701, and as de la Nos in MCol. 1785; AMt. 1701 also gives, les mesures d'Edouard Payn (V4¼), for Ed. Sohier; and le Clos de Thomas Payn or le Clos de milieu du Bouillon, (V7¼), for Ph. Collas; le Clos de Jean Payn. Fief du Roi, is ment. in MCol. 1790; finally, AMt. 1701 gives le Clos de bas de Payn (V4¼), Jean Badier.

le Clos Payn, nr. La Tourelle, where Payns once lived, (Mt. 701); 11A2.

PRMt. gives, le Clos de Payn, veuve Geo. Sohier; le Clos de Payn, bord. sur La Rue des Reine, Rennes, Ph. Payn, VQ, 1865. 1889; and le Jardin de Payn, Ph. Amy, ?Rosedale, VE: 1889.

in O: Feodum Paen, Ext. 1331; Le Fieu Paen, 15th cent. (BSJ. 1892, p. 168); v. Le Machon.

Le Puits du Pinacle et la Hure Payn, the latter above Le Pilevoq.

le Clos de Richard Payn, (O. 786).

le Clos de Rolin Payn, est au Clos de la Hougue, (V5¼), Mary Anne de Carteret, VLé0; PRO. 1904-11.

le Jardin de Rachel Payn, (V5), ment. c1806, (O. 1917), bel. to the Manor, now named Rachel Payn or le Clos Payn; le Clos Priaux, (V6), (O. 1916), orig. also called le Jardin de Rachel Payn, joig. N and W on Manor land, tenanted by P. Priaux in PRO. 1911.

in P: le Clos Jacques Payn, (P. 642).

le Clos Payn, (P. 886. 992).

in S: le Clos Payn, (S. 655).

in T: le Jardin Payn, (T. 122A).

unlocated: le Clos de Payn, occupied by Clem. Nicolle; partage Suzanne Nicolle née Amy; MHau. 1675.

**Paynel.** v. Pinel.

**Pêcherie.** poss. (a place where peaches grow).

There are no streams near the field below, therefore connections with angling would have been scant, and opportunities for misbehaviour or trespass no greater than elsewhere; the root may be F. pêche (peach); OF. pesche; Span. persico; Lat. Persicus malus (the Persian apple).

in G: le Clos de la Pêcherie, (G. 735); SW of Radier; 10B4.

**Pêcherie.** (fishing-ground), v. Pescherie.

**Pêcheur.** (fisherman, angler).

F. pêcheur; Lat. piscator (fisherman); F. pêcheur (sinner) fr. Lat. peccare (to sin) is less likely.

in B: La Chapelle es Pêcheurs, The Fishermen's Chapel; built near the beach, S of St. Irelade's Church; a Norman chapel; dedication and family unknown; 8B4.

Le mont es Pêcheurs, fief du Roi, Jean Belin, 1725.

la terre sur le Mont aux Pêcheurs (V3), for Jean Piott; AB. 1786; pièce de terre appelée Le Mont es Pêcheurs, (V2½), N of Le Mont du Petit Port; PRB.

in T: le Côté Pêcheur, named after the fisherman Chs. Le Cocq, (V½), at Les Brouillons Cottage.

**Pecquerée, Peçrée, Pecqu'sée.**

pron. pecqu'sée: in JNF. Lat. Pecus, Pecaris (livestock). A place where animals could be collected together is a possible explanation given by FLM.

in O: La Peçrée, or la Clos de la Pecquerée, (V2½), (O. 1020), S of Le Maréquet, nr. La Villaise; shown as La Pecquerie, for J. Hubert, VM1; PRO. 1907; repeated as La Pecquerée 1911.

**Peçrée.** v. Pecquerée.**Pehain.** v. Pihan.**Peirson.**

Major Francis Peirson (1757–1781), 95th Regiment, hero of the Battle of Jersey.

in H: Peirson Road, St. Helier; 10A1, also Peirson Place where Major Peirson fell.

**Pelé.** v. Pelle.**Pelgué.** surname.

recorded from 1461; as Pelgay, Pelgey, Pelgué; intermediate forms Pelegué, Pelleguey suggest the termination found in some Basque surnames, eg. Jarreguy, Béhoteguy.

in S: La Maison Pelgué, or Eden Fm; (OJH. 175); has a remarkable keystone to the round arch, dated 1632; 7D2; said to be named after a 19th cent. Jurat Pelgué; note L'hostel Pelleguey, ment. in Mess. 1560.

les courtils de Pelegué, Fief du Roi, ment. 1615; AS. 1671 gives land of Jean Pelgué, les courtils de Pelgué for Eliz. Gallichan, and le Clos de Pelgué for hers de Lorans l' Amy.

**Pelle.** (land which has been skinned); adj. pellé, pelé; loc. pellerie.

F. peler (to strip bark or skin); Pr. pellar; OF. peller; Eng. peel; fr. F. peau (skin); OF. Pr. pel; Eng. pell, peel; Lat. pellis (a skin); cf. F. pelle (a shovel); in Jersey field-names, pelle and champ pellé mean the same as terrain essarté (land stumped and cleared of surface rubbish).

in B: La Pelle, Les Pelles, (B. 511A–C), 8B3, and a muddy lane to the W of them; ment. as on Franc Fief in ERO. 27. 1745; ment. for Jean Le Ray and Thos. Papon in AB. 1786.

in C: la Pelle du Dic (V13¼), and la Pelle de la Melle (V1½); TSam. 1754. La Pelle, Fieu de Helyée; MHau. 1578, (ie. fief d'Elie). La Pellerie or Anchor Lodge at Le Bourg.

in G: le Clos es Pelles, (G. 56).

in H: le Clos de la Pelle, avec Chs. Le Brun, AMel. 1700; la grande et la petite Pelle, avec Jn. Dorey, SRMel. 1748.

in J: le Clos des Pelles (V4¼), (J. 1008).

in L: Les Pelles, (V1½), Elie du Heume à la Bois Martin; AL. 1718.

Les Pelles, Pilles, Fief de St. Clair, avec Chs. de Ste. Croix 1735; MMel. 1735, 1821, for Jean Hubert 1774.

in M: Les Pelles, with La Rue des Pelles, and fields Les Pelles (Mt. 119. 159); le Clos des Pelles (Mt. 160), shown as (V3½), on La Rue des Pelles, for G. Noel, VRoz; PRMt. 1861; 4A3–4.

Les Pelles, (V2), (farmed from Cowley (S).

Les Pelles, (V1½), for C. P. Hocquard 1861, D. Anley 1865, VRoz; PRMt.

in O: la grande, la petite Pelle, (O. 161. 190).

Les Pelles, La Pelle du Parcq, (O. 422).

les Camps Pelés, Pellés, (O. 505. 514. 517); crossed by the boundary of Fief des Vingt Livres 1722; same as Les Camps Pelés.

La Rue de la Pelle, fr. junction of La Rue Motier, des Croix and de la Croute, to La Rue de la Devise; La Pelle (O. 1831); 5B2.

la grande Croute et La Pelle, (O. 1849–50); ment. as La Pelle de la Croute in TO. 1721.

La Pelle, Hastings Fm.

in P: le Clos du Cul Pellé; v. Cul.

La Pelle, ?(P. 190), for Marie Briard; MHag. 1754.

in S: AS. 1671 gives, La Pelle de bas du Clos de Richard, and le Jardin des Pelles, for Abr. Le Maistre; and la Pelle de haut, VPn.

le Jardin des Pelles, Fief de la Rayne; MAvr. 1710.

in T: Les Pelles, (V2¼), (T. 75).

La Pellerie, (T. 287); cf. le Clos des Pelleries, Le Hurel fm; VRd; PRT. 1928. Le Côté de la Pellerie VVEV; PRT. 1931.

La Rue des Pelles, and le Clos des Pelles (T. 1056); 7A2.

SRAB. 1648 gives, Les Pelles, avec Jean Maret, procr. Aron Guerdain; and Les Pelles, for Clem. Mallet.

unlocated: rente due from Sebire to du Val on les Camps Pelés, (V5½). MHau. 1440.

un costil et à la Pelle, partage Le Moignan; MCol. 1597, prob. in (C).

**Pellerie.** v. Pelle.**Pellet, Pellé.** (a small patch of skinned land, surname).

dim. of pelle, qv.

in H: Le Pellet, un petit morceau de terre, 7 perch; avec of Jeanne de Ste. Croix, veuve Thos. Le Gallais; SRMel. 1748.

Le Mont Pellé, Pellet, First Tower area; Clos du Mont Pellé (H. 1546).

**Pellier, Pélier.** surname.

in T: Mont Pellier fm; (OJH. 183. 231); with La Rue du Mont Pellier: 3C4; home of the Grandin fam. 17th cent.; Pellier fam. 18th cent.

**Pellot.** v. Pelotte.**Pelot.** v. Pelotte.**Pelotte, Pelot, Pellot.** prob. (a ball, or ball-game).

inescapably (unless it is a dim. of *pelle*, *qv*) this word in its various forms means some sort of ball; F. *pelote*; JNF. *p'lotte*; OF. *pelote*, *pelotte* (a ball, tennis-ball); Eng. *pellet* (a sling-stone, cannon-ball, bullet); OE. *pelot* (a stone ball); Span. *pelota* (a ball, the Basque form of fives); ML. *pilota*; Lat. *pila* (a ball); the term *faire sa pelote* means to make one's pile, perhaps referring to a successful business deal. (OJH, II, p. 172). Note both genders appear in the examples below.

in B: Les Pelotts, (B. 122-3), on a stream S of Pont du Val, 5D4. cf. Les Pelots (V1) for Geo. Le Manquais, AB. 1786.  
in G: La Pelotte, fm, on the main road NE of church, 11A3; prob. the same as *maison et terre de la Plotte*, *lieu de l'État*, vers le fondz de Grouville, 1651, and as La Pelotte, the Payn house at Grouville, MPay. 1764; cf. le Jardin de la Pelotte in AG. 1708, VMr, for Ph., later Wm. Payn, AG. 1804; and le Clos de la Pelotte for Jean de Caux in GL. 1841 and TG. 1851.

in M: Le Pellot or le Clos Alesas, (Mt. 542); 4D3; above Les Arches.

in O: le Clos de Pelot (Petot) Jean Le Ruez, avec lieu de St. Ouen, nr. Millais, 1779.

**Pelouse.** (a lawn).

F. fr. Lat. *pilosus* (covered with fine hair); Eng. *pillous*; cf. the pile of a carpet.

in T: La Pelouse. (T. 988E), at Dièllement; 7B1. Les Longs Champs du Clos de la Pelise, fief de Dièllement.

**Pendant, Pendante, Podent.** (overhanging, of a field on a slope, or a rock). F. *pendre*; Lat. *pendere* (to hang down) JNF. *podant*. cf. Eng. *hangar* (a wood which slopes or hangs over the land below it).

in B: Les Pendants, (B. 137b). 8B2; AB. 1786 gives Le Pendant, (V4¼) for Ed. Marett of La Haule; Le Pendant (V1¼), for Math. Alexandre; le fond des pendants (V1½), Jean Le Bouillier; les Pendants à la Croute (V2), and le chemin des Pendants (V½), Jeanne Hamon. La Pièce pendante (V8½), Jean Alexandre, 1870, W of Le Mont de la Marquanderie.

in H: le Grand Pendant, (V2¼), part of Mont à l'Abbé farm. (?H. 1393).

in J: le Pendant, (J. 716); it contains a lime-kiln.

in M: le podent et varine, for J. F. Noël, VR; PRM. 1861/1865.

in O: le Pendant, ment. as nr. le Clos de Thoreau; MPay. 1796.

in Q: Les Pendantes, S of La Commune, at Lecq, for Nic. Vibert; MHag. 1759; now known as Les Pendants.

unlocated: le jardin du Pendant, dans le long Pray, Ph. Pinel; SRAv. 1751.

at sea: Les Pendantes, rocky area S of Victoria Harbour; shown in 1737 map. 10C3.

**Pendu, Pendue.** (a person hanged).

F. *pendre*; Lat. *pendere* (to hang).

in H: Le Mont es Pendus, le Mont au Gibet, le Mont Patibulaire, Gallows Hill, now West Mount; La Croix du Mont ez Pendus ment. in partage Katherine Sanson, MHau. 1537, and in SRMe. 1774.

in O: La Rue à la Pendue, fr. le Carrefour Millais to le Carrefour des Petrons. There is a legend of a woman hanged here; JA4-1C2.

**Penery.** v. Pennery.**Pénillieuse.** (pools which make peninsulas).

F. *péninsule*; Eng. *penile* (peninsula); Lat. *paene* (almost) and *insula* (island); It. *penisola*; OF. (unverified), *penisle*; F. *pénil* (a rounded eminence).

at sea: Les Pénillieuses, given by DJF, as areas of water which get left behind at half-tide in the rocks at Les Havres, L'Étiac; the name appar. being transferred to the pools from the peninsulas which they create.

**Pennery, Penney.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for F. *pénurie*, JNF. *Peinè*, *Painè*, meaning difficult to work, Lat. *penuria* (penury); or F. *penné*, cf. *Painy*.

in P: le Clos de Pennery, (P. 123), W of Les Augerez; 5B2; shown in PRPT. 1598 as le Clos Penney; a note suggests that the orig. name of this field was *Busouif*; it adjoins le grand Clos (P. 115) which contains a 1795 "site"; said to be nr. a Clos de Baraille, but none such is shown here; shown as le Clos de Penery, Fenery, Tenery, (V5½), J. N. Le Couteur, ? Les Augerez Cottage, VAuzg; PRP. 1880.

**Pente.** (slope).

F. *pendre*, Lat. *pendere* (to hang); cf. Eng. *pent-house*, and v. *apentis*.

in O: La Pente, avec l'Abreuvoir, (O. 1931-2); appearing as le Clos appelé La Pente (V5¼) in MO. c1806.

**Pépin.** surname, same derivation as *pépinère*, *qv*.

in G: Les Champs du Pépin; an exchange of land between Houper and Bertram at La Croix es Regnauts. MRS. 1640.

in J: le Jardin de Pépin or La Pépinère (J. 329), for Romeril, 1927.

**Pépinère.** (a nursery garden; seed-plot for raising plants),

especially for apple-grafts; F. *pépinère*; OF. *pepinerie*; OE. *pepinnery* (a garden-plot for sowing

(pips), fr. F. pépin (pip, kernel), OF. pepin, OE. pippin, popyn (apple-pip, melon-seed etc.); Span. pepino (cucumber); Gk. *πέπων* pepon, (melon, pumpkin). This name is very common.

in **B**: La Pépinière, (V1¼), Ph. for Ed. Maret, La Haule; AB. 1786.

in **C**: la Pépinière du sud, du ouest, Samarès; TSam. 1754.

in **J**: La Pépinière, (V2¼), Northwood fm.

in **M**: La Pépinière, (Mt. 682C), Green fm.

le bequet sur la Pépinière, (V¾), Thos. Gallichan; AMt. 1701.

in **M**: La Pépinière du Clos de Romeril, Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832; and La Pépinière du Clos de la Fosse.

La Vieille Pépinière, (My. 578). La Pépinière, (My. south part of 461).

in **O**: La Pépinière; among the lands of St. Ouen's Manor, c1776.

in **P**: La Pépinière, Maison de la Hougue; MCol. 1793.

in **S**: la Vallée et Pépinière; partage Thos. Hardy and Fsc. Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

la Pépinière du jardin de la Chasse, Fief de Grainville; partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729; 36. 1800.

in **T**: La Pépinière; MBin. 1841.

**Pepperey.** v. Piperie.

**Pequage.** v. Perquage.

**Pequ'sie.** JNF. an area designated for vrac collecting.

in **T**: Le Pequ'sie, a rock S of Tête des Hougues. but cf. Pecquerée.

**Percege.** v. Perquage.

**Percé.** (pierced, perforated).

F. percer, contraction of pertuiser (to pierce); It. pertugiare; Lat. pertundere (to perforate); cf. pertuis.

in **B**: L'île Percéc, Perchié; an islet W of the tip of Noirmont peninsula; 9C3.

**Perchard.** surname. Locative, La Percharderie.

recorded from 1299; Perchart, Le Perchand 1309; meaning a man from Perche, in the S of Normandy.

in **G**: le Prê de Perchard, le long du Homêt, VMr; TG. 1601.

le Clos de Perchard, for Clem. Chevalier, AG. 1804; prob. in NW of parish.

le Jardin de Perchard, nr. La Hougue Bie; advt. 1963.

in **H**: le prey de Perchard, Fieu du Prieur, W of La Rue ès Aulgreys. MHau. 1553.

in **L**: les Terres de Perchard, Fief de St. Clair, for Clem. Deslandes; MMeL. 1721.

in **M**: les Courtils de Perchard ès Mares, with le Clos des Alliettes, le long du camp du Trésor et la terre au bas Rozel, 1615.

AMt. 1701 gives: les deux Courtils des Mares Perchard (V9), Jean Collas; le val et cõtils Perchard, avec le cõtill de Quetteville (V4¼); le Clos de Perchard (V3¼), hers Jean de Quetteville, et les champs Perchard. La Pièce de Perchard, Haut Quetée, MRS. 1663, 1675.

le Clos Perchard, (Mt. 345), appears in PRMt. 1899, in VR, as: le Clos (V3½) et Val (Vaù) (V4) de Perchard, Thos. Renouf, Le Câtillon.

in **S**: in 1462 Richard Milrèze gave one perch of land at La Croix Perchard to St. Saviour's Church; DLX. 2/104.

le Clos Perchard, (S. 431), Fief du Roi; prob. named after Mr. Perchard at La Commune; the house over the road to the S is La Maison de Hue.

in **T**: Les Jardins de la Percharderie (T. 807), 1869, Fief de Dièlament.

**Perche.** (a perch, Jersey land measure).

24 pieds perche make 1 perche; 40 perches make 1 vergée, which is .44 of an English acre; a perche is 484 English square feet; fr. F. OF. perche (pole, perch (roost) and perch (measure)); Pr. perja; Lat. pertica (measuring-pole) JNF. pèrque; cf. perquage; a surname la Perche is recorded 1495.

Some fiefs had different area measurements in use, e.g. Le Franc Fief en St. Brelade used 30 perches par vergée, as did Samarès.

in **B**: Les Trente Perches, (B. 367-8); 8B3; cf. le champ, les champs de Trente Perches, ment. in AB. 1786 for Ed. Maret of Beau Vallon, and Jeanne Martel.

le Clos Perche, prob. the surname, now called le Clos de haut; partage Elic Asplet; MHau. 1872.

in **L**: Les Pierches, deux petis clossets de terre; MGib. 1623.

in **O**: cõtils at La Place, named les Quatre, les Dix Perches (O. 68. 65); les Dix Perches Plats (O. 62); les Seize, les Vingt Perches (O. 69A. 69). les vingt pèrques à la ville Bagot.

les Quatorze Perches, (O. 92).

les Grandes Perches, (O. 249).

**Perchepies.** meaning unknown.

F. perche (perch), fr. Lat. pertica (pole); and pie (maggie); the name might also stand for perce-pierre (stonecrop).

unlocated: La Maison Perchepies, ment. in partage Thos. Lemprière le viel; Mess. 1568.

**Perée.** v. Perrée.

**Pererie, Pererrie.** v. Perrier.

**Perier.** v. Perrier.

**Perlais.** meaning uncertain, poss. error for *parleux*, *qv.*  
There is a locality *Perlais* in *Aniège*, France.

in C: field *La Perlais*, ?for *Perlée*, (C. 274A), at *Le Bourg*: 11C4.

**Permain.** (a species of apple or pear).

Eng. *pearmain* (apple); OF. *permain*, *poire de permain*, *poire à main* (pear); fr. Lat. *permagnus* (extra large); or error for *Germain*.

in J: le Clos de *Permain*, (V15), adjoining le *Jardin de Germain*; L. A. *Jouanne*, *Hautes Croix*, VH; PRJ. 1904.

**Pernelle.** (a chatterbox); and a girl's name.

v. *Peronelle*, *Perrenelle*.

**Peroit, Perroit.** meaning unknown.

poss. for F. *pérot* (a sapling left after two thinnings-out). There is a surname *Le Perot*, recorded 1299 to 1331; cf. *Perrée*.

in H: le grand et petit *Perroit*, (H. 1421); cf. le *Petit Peroit*, avec *Amice LeV. d. Durell*; MMel. 1822.

**Peron.** v. *Perron*.

**Peronelle, Peronnelle, Perronnelle, Perrenelle, Pernelle.** (a girl's name, and surname).

fem. dim. of *Pierre*; for some reason equated with a chatterbox. F. *péronnelle*, JNF. *pèrnelle* (a stupid woman). It became a surname, *Peronelle* 1309, *Perronelle* 1331, *Perronelle*, *Perrenelle* 1381, *Geo. Perronnelle dit La Cloche*, MHau. 1619.

in L: le Grand Clos des *Pernelles* or *Perrenelles*, (L. 637A), formed of le *Neuf Jardin*, le *Clos de la Houquette* and le *Clos des Pernelles de haut* (near the road), at *Les Chasses*, *Coin Hâtain*; shown as (V15) in PRL; prob. the same as le *petit cõtil d'aupres Les Peronnelles*, *Fief Hastain*, 1630: le *Clos de Pernelles de Haut* (V5½), *Fief de Mèlèches*, MLau. 1832; and le *grand et petit Clos des Perrenelles*, et le *cõtil des Perrenelles*, *Fief Hâtain*, MHAm. 1838.

Le *Héricher*, in "Jersey Historique...", p. 66, quotes a manor of this name; none such exists; he may have been thinking of *La Loge Pernelle*, nr. *La Chasserie*, VCH. PRL.

in T: le Clos de *Perronelle*, (T. 972): 7B1; ment. 1632, 1648 as a *courtill*, le *Clos de Perronelle* (V2¾), *Fief de Dièlaman*, adjoining land of *Michel Horman* and le *Parcq de Mons. de Dièlaman*; (T. 945) is *Le Parc*.

**Peronnelle.** v. *Peronelle*.

**Pèrou, Perrou.** meaning uncertain; cf. *pirot*, *perrot*, *perot*; F. *pèrou* means *treasure*, fr. *Peru*; the name below may have been given by *Jersey seamen* returning from that country.

in L: the area around *Bon Air fm.*, 2D3, seems to be shown as *Le Pèrou*, and a field SW of it, le *Clos Perrou*, (L. 50).

**Perquage, Parcage, Pacache, Pécage, Pechage.** a medieval sanctuary path. Exclusive use as sanctuary is now in doubt, research in progress.

Believed to have existed from church to coast, for fugitive criminals, though so far no pre-Reformation reference to either the word or to sanctuary paths has been found, except in one instance dated 1535... ledit chemin nest point perquage... (Cour de Cattel Vol. 26 fo. 10) *Chevalier*, p. 152, uses the word in 1645.

Some examples below suggest that the word was used for any footpath; it is to be noted that our ancestors spelled this word as though it derived from *parc*, but we know that in fact it stems from *perque* (perch), the width of the path: fr. F. and OF. *perche*, *perque* (pole); Pr. *perja*; Lat. *pertica* (a measuring pole). A *Jersey linear perch* is 24 feet (11 Imperial inches to one *Jersey foot*) and 40 square perch make a *vergée*. Each parish church was believed to have had its *perquage* or possibly two. These paths, together with *Terres Vacantes*, were given in 1663 by *Charles II* to *Sir Edward de Carteret* (1630-1698). Up to 1715 his widow and his heirs were selling them, usually to adjoining landowners.

Some occurrences of the word *perquage* are listed below to guide future research, but it should be noted that they do not necessarily refer to the *perquage* of the parish in which they are found.

in B: *Le perçage et avenue*, *Les Jehanneries*, nr. (B. 786), PRB. *Le Pré du Couvent* (B. 109, 112) includes le *perquage*, v. *couvent*.

*Le Pré, cõtil et perquage* (B. 120).

in H: *Les Petits Perquages*, *les Grands Perquages*, *les Perquages*, *Fief de Mèlèches*, for *Noè de Gruchy* and *Ph. Binet*, 1814.

Sale of sundry pieces of *perquage* by de *Carteret*, in *Hilgrove Street* and entry to *Royal Square*, 1663.

in J: Can be traced on 2C4, 2D1, 6C4. Note *Le Perçage* (J. 383b) ran through part of (J. 282). In transactions of *Edward de Carteret*, 1663, *perçage* was sold... *perçage à St. Jean et St. Laurens* to *Josue de Carteret* and in 1664 *perçage allant sud depuis l'église de St. Jean* jusqu'à la maison et cache *Nicolas Esnouf*. *Le perçage*, part (J. 274), (V2) for *H. Falla*, *Les Buttes*, and le *Jardin de Jean Esnouf* *Jardin de derrière* et le *perçage réunis*, (V8¼) for *P. C. Le Boutillier*, *Les Chasses*, VD. PRJ. 1904-1915.

in L: la cache et issues par le nord joignant au *perçage*, in land of *Ben. Bisson*, AMel. 1700; le *Perquage rabatu*, prob. nr. *Tesson*, for hrs. *Ph. de Carteret*, in AL. 1718.

a marsh near the sea and *Pisseries* or *Perçage*, (V38) VVI. PRL. Bequest to *Société Jerseyaise* of *Perquage* at *Sandybrook* (BSJ. 1949, p. xxix).

in Mt: 4D1. Many instances of the word occur in the sale of lands by de *Carteret* from 1663 onwards, starting at the church and going east to le *moulin de la Perrelle* and thence to the sea, on the *fiéfs du Roy*, de *Rosel* et de *L'Abbesse de Caen*, e.g. (Mt. 335).

in **My**: Le Pecage (My. 807); Les Perquages (V3¼) Oakleigh farm, also... au clos de Clem. Journeaux sur le neuf perçage... VS. TMy. 1602 which also gives... dans le clos du Mont Simon, tant sus le perçage que devers lest sur le viel chemin. (My. 810-813?) and... le bas de la petite Tenue sur le perçage (My. 889?) in 1663 de Carten sold... du perçage à Sre. Marie, fief du Roi à Helier Hue jr... (at Perry Farm.)

à remplir trois fosses le long du perçage... for Ph. Le Brocq, VS. PRMy. 1809... partie du pré du perçage, for John Collas, VS. PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: There may be two perquages: a) running north into Grève de Lecq, (D3 and b) running west into St. Ouen's Bay. 5A2, 5B1.

a) sections of perçage above and below Le Maresquet (prob. O. 337) changed hands 1663, 1664, 1690, fief de Léoville, courtil de Léoville. There was... une liziere de perçage in Jean le Rue's aveu of c. 1700, fief à l'Enchestre. M.O.

le coté des Perçages for E. Prouten, Ville Bagot, VLeo. PRO. 1904-1911. Le perçage, parçage à la Grève de Lecq joignant au chemin public, for E. Briard, source as above. Une pièce de terre à l'ouest des Perçages, for E. Hubert VVz, PRO. 1904-1911.

b) autant de terre de perçage qu'il y en a depuis le perçage de Pierre Dauvergne fs. pierre allant voest entre les terres dudit Vibert (Jean Vibert fs. Jean du Marais, 1713) autant comme lesdites terres en emportent... fiefs Haubert et de Morville. in P: 5D4, 9A4... à gagner le perçage, approx. (P. 708), 1612, v. Quetivel.

le perçage du Roi. MHau. 1576, 1577. le perçage between (P) and (L); MHau. 1599. le perçage du pré Jean Seale, audessous du Moulin de Quetivel. Les Perçages (V7) at Hamptonne, for P. Blantped, VCV, PRP. 1880. (P. 616?) Le pré des Perçages, (V¼) for J. Le Grand, VCV, PRP. 1880 (P. 475). le Perçage ou canal entre les deux marais, at Sandybrook, (V1) VSN. PRP. 1880.

in **S**: a l'entree du perçage entre le pray qui fut a Clement Bouirel et le pray Sara Lempriere, 1632, Chefs Plaids de Longueville et Buksou. Appears as l'entree du perçage in 1637, 1641, MHau.

**Perque.** v. Perche.

**Perran.** meaning unknown, poss. for Perron qv.

in **O**: les champs de Perran, nr. Ville au Neveu; AVL. c. 1775.

**Perreaux.** meaning uncertain.

the name could be a pl. of Perrelle, or a form of Pierreux qv.

in **S**: le Clos Perreaux, lieu au Guernetier es Caruees, MHau. 1555. shown in MHau. 1549 as (V7) with (V4) adjoining the Corvées, disposed of within the Dirvaux family by indenture made in Southampton.

**Perrecoisnet.** meaning uncertain, prob. for Pierre Cosnet, or a corner in a retaining wall, v. cosnet.

in **Mt**: un clos, De Perrecoisnet, fief du Roi, 1630.

**Perrée, Perée.** surname (also common in Normandy), and in certain contexts a noun.

recorded as a surname from 14th cent. prob. fr. JNF. pèree, m. and f. (capable) fr. Lat. peritus (skilled); as a noun, it may derive fr. F. pierre (stone), Lat. petra (crag), giving F. pierreux (stony); a perré (a stone revetment holding up terraced ground); and JNF. pèrrer (to pile stones on an object to prevent it being blown away, or on a heap of vrac to prevent it being washed away); another derivation could be F. poiré, Eng. perry, fr. Lat. pirum (a pear); cf. perry; the surname or this latter derivation seem the most likely.

in **J**: le jardin de Perrée. (J. 687).

in **Mt**: le Clos du Perré, (Mt. 337); ment. as (V2¼) for Edmond Beaugié in AMt. 1701; cf. le Clos Perré (V2¼), J. Beaugié, Le Pavillon, PRMt. 1899. Le Perrée (Mt. 355) refers to pear trees.

Le Perré, (V2), VRE; PRMt. 1889.

in **O**: le Clos Perrée, (O. 1004).

PRO. 1911. in VGC, gives, le Clos Perrée, bordant à la Mare, (V6), P. Le Brun.

in **S**: le Clos Perée, (S. 36).

la terre du Clos du Perré, VMf, for Eliz. Briard, who holds the part on the Fief du Roi, showing that a fief boundary passes through the field; AS. 1671.

les trois courtils des Perrées, for hers Michel L'Emprière; AS. 1671.

**Perrelle, de la Perrelle.** surname; locative, La Perrellerie.

recorded from 1528; de la Perelle 1607.

in **C**: le Clos de la Perrellerie, and La Perrellerie du sud, VG, nr. the railway line; PRC. (C. 272, 274).

in **Mt**: La Perrelle hamlet, 4C2; with site of Moulin de la Perrelle, or le Moulin à St. Martin, and its écluse (La Mazeline), reopened by the Germans as a reservoir; and Les Vaux Perrelle, above La Mazeline.

**Perrenelle.** v. Peronelle.

**Perrette.** poss. (a pebble) or a girl's name.

F. pierrette (pebble), dim. of pierre; or a dim. of Perrée, qv.

in **J**: Les Perrettes (V2¼), et le Jardin Perrée (V1¼), J. G. Rondel, La Fontaine, VHé; PRJ. 1911.

**Perrevilla, Perreville.** v. St. Clement.

**Perrier, Perrière, Perier, Pererrie.** meanings uncertain, surname most likely.

there may be several words here: (1). the surname recorded as Perer, Perrer 1309; Perier, Pèrier, Perrier from 1331; Le Percy c1340; Perir 1515; (2). F. perrière (a quarry); (3). F. poirier (a pear-tree); (4). F. perrière, OF. Eng. perrier, ML. petraria (a military engine for throwing stones). FLM. tells us of a Thomas Poirier who changed his name to Pèrier in the 19th cent.



in **B**: le champ Perrier, (V1), Jean Le Bas; AB. 1786.

Les Pererries, (B. 396); cf. le Clos des Pererries (V5½), J. Seale; AB. 1786.

in **G**: le Clos du Perier, Fieu du Roy; MHan. 1602, no. 1692.

in **L**: le Bourg à la Perrière, (V2¼), Ed. Maugé; N.

le Clos de Traversin ou de Perrier, (V4¼), (L. 1721), Les Sarrés; MGib. 1901.

in **S**: Hostes Nycolle buys from the Crown the renunciation of Macyé Croveul, with le Clos du Perrier, a house in ruins, and le costil l'hosteil Pelleguey, ie. La Maison Pelgué, nr. which is le Clos Maci (S. 417); Mess. 1560.

le jardin à Perriers, VMf, for Damian Poingdestre; AS. 1671.

**Perrin, Perrine.** surname; locative, **La Perrinerie.**

in origin, a dim. of Pierre; recorded as Perine c1340; Perrin from 1461; Perin 1607.

in **C**: PRC. 1949 gives, in VSam, le Prê de Perrin, (V16), A. H. Dorcy.

in **L**: Mont Perrine, a lane W of Les Trois Bois; 6B3.

in **M**: Pointe de la Tour Perrin, a cape on the N coast; here the Perrins, who held Rozel Manor c1467–1625, must have had a watch-tower; called Pointe de la Tour Perrin in maps of 1689, 1710, 1757; Le touer (Pop. 1563); Le Tour (Speed 1610); Tour Perrin 1739, 1817; Tour de Roselle 1833; today, La Tour de Rozel, 4A1, with a rock Demie de la Tour N of it and Le Creux de la Tour Perrin to the W.

le Clos du Perrin, (V2¼), J. Beaugié, VRé; PRM. 1865, cf. Perrée.

in **P**: Les Perrines, W part of (P. 687), nr. Gargate; cf. Les Perrines, Oaklands Fm.

in **T**: Les Perrinerics, (T. 1062, 1066–7).

**Perroit.** v. Perrot.

**Perron.** (a large stone; a megalith).

augmentative of F. pierre (stone), Lat. petra (crag); F. Eng. perron (a flight of steps in front of a house); JNF. pèrron (boulder, a large rounded rock), just showing above the surface of the sea, often with a surname attached, eg. Le Pèrron Fauvé; Pr. peiro; ML. petronus (a heap of stones); there is also a surname Perronne 1402, current but recent as Perron.

in **B**: a costil and banque called le Costil du Vaut du Perroit, Fief de Noirmont; MGib. 1672.

AB. 1786 uses perron for the scattered megaliths from La Moye and Beaufort dolmens, in (B. 552A–C. 553); 8B3; viz. le Clos appelé le Grand Perron à la Moie, part owned by Jeanne Le Cornu; le champ du Perron, and champ du nord, du sud du Grand Perron, for heirs Ed. Le Cornu; le sommier du Grand Clos Perron, Nic. Le Cornu; fields (B. 552B–C) are still called Perron, and Perron du sud.

in **C**: le Champ du Perron, fief du Prieur. Le Peron Suzanne and Le Peron Madeleine; rocks nr. Icho Tower.

in **G**: Le Perron, (V¼), (G. 582); 11C4; nr. La Rogoïaine; for Richard Bertram, AG. 1804; and as (V1) for Nic. Poingdestre; also le champ de Perron, for Frs. Amy, tuteur d'Elie Pirouet.

field Le Grand Perron, Contrée de la Rocque, 1898.

le Jardin du Perron, Fief de la Franche Lamône, MPip. 1826.

in **M**: terre au pres du Perron des Landes; MPer. 1559.

in **O**: le campars (champart) de son mesnage dans la terre des Perons (V7½), 1723. Les Perrons, or Carrefour des Perrons, at Millais, with La Route des Perrons, and fields Les Perrons (O. 790, 792); gateposts in the next field are prob. menhirs; 1A4. 1C2; PRO. 1904–11, in VM1, gives, le Clos des Perrons, (O. 787), (V2¼), J. Vautier, The Eims; and Les Perrons, (V2½), Ann Le Rucz.

Les Perrons, (O. 1476), Ville au Bas, 113. 5B1; PRO. 1904–11, VGC, gives, Les Perrons, (V6), A. E. Collas, Ville au Bas. le Clos des Perrons, (V2½), P. Alexandre; VVz; PRO. 1904–11.

in **S**: le Clos du Perron (V5), and le Clos de la Pesquerie (V4½), Fief de la Houguette, nr. (S. 426); MGib. 1637.

le jardin à Perrons, VMf. for Jean Poingdestre; AS. 1671.

**Perronnelle.** v. Peronelle.

**Perrot, Perroit.** pers. and surname. (little Peter).

dim. of Pierre; cf. F. Pierrot; recorded as Le Perot 1299–1331; current but recent as Perrot, Perrio, Perriot.

in **H**: le côtel de Perrot, (H. 1221); ment. in MMel.; cf. le costil de Perrot, for Mathieu Le Geyt; AMel. 1700. Le Grand Perrot (H. 1422).

le camp de Perrot, avenue Ric. Gorrey, AMel. 1700; appearing in avenue of Jean Luce in SRMel. 1748. Le Petit Perroit for Amice Le V. d. Durell, 1840.

in **L**: le Clos de Perrot, (L. 170).

le Champ de Perrot for Jean Luce, SRMel. 1773.

**Perrotte.** fem. form of Perrot qv.

in **S**: Clos de Perrotte, Jardin de Perrotte, N of (S782). François Godfray, 1848.

**Perrotine.** meaning uncertain.

JNF. Pèrrotin is dim. of Pierre, and Perrotine is the fem. form of it.

in **O**: fields Les Grandes Perrotines, or La Pièce de Lecq (O. 149), and Les Petites Perrotines (where the seignorial court of VdeH. met in 1614), (O. 148), are above La Vallette Tro, 1B3; shown recently as (V4) and (V2), and bel. to Eagle's Lecq Fm; cf. Les Perrotines, VVz, ment. in TO. 1721 and MHag. 1759.

PRO. 1904–11 gives le Clos des Perrotines, (V2½), for J. Malzard, of nr. (O. 290).

in **P**: Les Perrotins (P. 900).

**Perrou.** v. Pérou.

**Perrouet, Perrut.** meaning uncertain.

poss. for surname Pirouet; or perruque (quarry).

in H: le Clos La Perrut (sic), (V7½), Rossmore Fm., Vallée des Vaux.

le Clos de Perroet, lieu de Mellesches et gesant le long de la rue de l'illaterie, Heher briard, 1615.

unlocated: le Clos de Perrouet, for Thos. Le Breton and Nicolas Hue, AMel. 1700, recurring as le Grand Perrouet (V6) and le Petit Perrouet (V4), in aveu of Thos. Le Breton, SRMel. 1748, and 1773.

**Perruque.** (a quarry).

"ce nom... est assez commun en Normandie pour dessiner une perrière, une carrière", says Le Héricher in "Jersey Historique etc.", p. 50; and OF. perruchai means stony ground; there is thus no need to pursue the origins of F. OF. perruque, JNF. pèrruque (periwig, peruke), which ultimately mean plucked hairs; nor of F. perruche (a parrakeet, or top-gallant sail).

in H: Les Perruques (H. 1299), and Les Petites Perruques (H. 1329); appearing in AMel. 1700 as Les Perruques and Les Grandes Perruques for Pierre Chevalier, and le côté des Perruques, la Petite Perruque, in aveu Jacques Guillaume; SRMel. 1746 gives Les Perruques, in aveu Ed. Chevalier; SRMel. 1748 repeats the name in aveu Benj. Chevalier, and gives les Grandes et Petites Perruques in aveu Geo. Touzel; and in 1814 for Ph. Richardson, 7C4.

in J: La Perruque fm., with field La Perruque (J. 175), and La Rue de la Perruque; 2B3-4; wrongly shown in 1817 map at Mont Mado, with a flagstaff.

édifices, terrains, falaises et carrières de la Perruque et de la Lipendette, with Clos de la Perruque, (V5½), C. J. Quesne, VN; PRJ. 1904.

in M: La Perruque house, nr. Le Villot, with Clos et côté de la Perruque, (V2); J. Le Huquet; VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

La Rue de Fliquet, or de la Perruque; 4A4.

in T: La Perruque, (T. 52), at Egypt; 3A4.

La Perruque fm., with fields le Clos de la Perruque, La Grande Perruque, La Petite Perruque (T. 430, 435); La Petite Perruque (T. 477); le Clos de la Perruque or Colard (T. 512); La Perruque (T. 478); the last of these occurs in aveu of Aron Guerdain, in SRAB. 1648, which also quotes La Perruque as on the boundary of the Fief de L'Abbesse de Caen. La Grande Perruque, (T. 431).

La Peruque, (V6½), at Le Côté fm; 3D3.

La Longue Perruque, (V4), La Commune, VRd, PRT. 1928; poss. the same as La Longue Perruque (V3), farmed from North Lynn (Mt).

unlocated: le grand et petit camp de la Perruque. MHau. 1595.

**Persy.** (parsley).

F. persil, JNF. pèrsil.

in M: Le jardin de Persy, partage Mollet, MRS. 1687.

**Perrot.** v. Perrouet.

**Perry.** (the liquor made from pear-juice).

Eng. perry; F. poiré; fr. Lat. pīrum (pear); the item below is not from the JNF. or Eng. surnames Perrée or Perry.

in M: Perry Fm. (OJH. 192); has a circular stone staircase; a Hue home in 18th cent.; named from the former avenue of pear trees, from which perry was made.

**Pertus.** v. Maupertuis.

**Pescherie, Pesquerie, Pêquerie, Pêcherie.** place for fishing; landing or curing fish.

F. fr. Lat. piscari (to fish). Pesqueries are ment. in Ext. 1607, p. 28, 90, 1668, p. 25 DLX. 1/10, 379.

in C: La Pescherie de Dom Philippe, sous la mare de Samarès; sold by Durell to Stocall 1663, who sold to Le Gallais; bought 1807 by Hammond, Seigneur de Samarès; ment. as on Fief de Samarès, MHag. 1807.

in G: La Pescherie, old name for Gorey Harbour; 1495-6, le hable de la pescherie, or Pesquerie harbour, (BSJ. 1892, p. 164); 1531, 1562, 1617-19, the Pescherie, Perquerie causeway, under the W walls of the Castle, leading to Gorey Village, (Nicolle, Mont. Org. Cast. pp. 196-7); 1531, la réedification de la dite pesquerie, (BSJ. 1938, p. 307); 1562, the Pesquerie (a place to dry fish) at the Castle, (BSJ. 1912, p. 195); c1630, The Pesquerie harbour, (BSJ. 1931, p. 367); 1679, Col. Legge shows La Pêcherie, at the Castle, (BSJ. 1967, p. 238); 1842, GL. gives La Pécquière (V3), Frs. Touzel.

in H: le pêcherie nr. Elizabeth Castle; in 1545 Curé Louis Hamptonne built a pêcherie nr. La Vraquière rock, and made roadways through the rocks for collecting vraic; in 1571 (Le Geyt II p. 257) the Crown sold to Laurens Hamptonne a site in the sea adjoining La Rocquise rock, to build a pescherie (excluding royal fish like sturgeon and dolphin); no fishery was built, Hamptonne's successors only taking vraic from these rocks; between 1581-1590 the Hamptonnes were run in for taking vraic from Les Mangeurs rock before the Crown had declared it open for vraicing. In 1649 Sir Geo. Carteret built a pêcherie nr. La Vraquière on Louis Hamptonne's original site, but storms destroyed it and he obtained dispensation from the Crown to take vraic from Les Mangeurs as compensation. This right descended to the owners of Manor House (L) whose contracts from 1845 confirm their right of pêcherie on Les Mangeurs, cf. Mangeur, Vraquière and OJH. Vol. 2.

in M: "une montaigne (Tour de Rozel) près la pescherie (Le Sauchet) du petit Rosel (both on fief of Petit Rozel), et la coste de la pescherie de Rosel", (BSJ. 1924, pp. 124, 145).

in S: le Clos du Perron (V5), et le Clos de la Pesquerie (V4½).

Fief de la Houquette, nr. (S. 426); MGib. 1637.

at sea: La Pêquerie, fishing ground par excellence. Area between La Grande et la Petite Avarison, bel. to Le Manoir des Prés, (G). La Pécquière is ment. in GL. 1842.

**Peserie, Pèserie, Pezerie, Peseril, Peserill.** (a field of peas; or a weighing-out, scales, weighbridge or poss. a pear orchard).

OF. peseris, pezière (a field of peas); or, F. peser (to weigh); OF. peiser; OE. peise, peize; Eng. poise; OE. peizer (a weigher); Span. pensar; F. penser; Lat. pensare (to weigh, consider); JNF. peithe (pear).

in B: Les Pèzeries, (B. 396); 8A4.

in H: le Clos des Pezeries, aveu Eliz. Le Breton; AMel. 1700. Le Clos des Peseries (H. 1422) SRMel. 1774.

in O: Les Pezeries, (O. 280), W of Léoville, ID1; FLM. knows that (O. 280) was a pear orchard before 1860, and that it has been known as les pât'h'ies. This is logical but does not accord with the form Peseris which follow, or with the evidence of the Messervy references. ment. as es Peserills, in partage Frs. de Caen, Mess. 1594; in 1604, a field es Peserils, a little field at Peserils abutting on the main road, la pièce des Peserils, Fieu à Lenchestre, à Lanchestre 1606, Alenchestre 1617; in Mess. 1604, "le fief à l'enchestre ou autres fieux es Peserils"; recurs in SROr. 1800 as Les Peseries, in aveux of Jean Le Feuvre dit Filiastre and Jeanne Ricard; shown in PRO. 1904-11, in VLéo, as Les Pezeries, le Clos des Pezeries proche Le Marais, (V8), for H. P. d'Auvergne, later F. Spencer ca. ux. d'Auvergne 1911.

in T: La Pezerie fm. and road, and field La Pezerie (T. 296): 3C2.  
le Jardin de la Forge (V1) and le Clos des Peseries (V9½), in one, at La Maison de la Valette, Lower Trinity; advt. 1973.

**Peseril, Peserill.** v. Peserie.

**Pesquerie.** v. Pescherie.

**Pesse.** (the plant horse-tail),  
an equisetum; F. pesse, pèse, pessereau.

in Mt: La Pesse. (V7). G. Noel; VRoz; PRMt. 1861. FLM. believes this is an error for La Passe.

**Pestel.** v. Pétel.

**Pestit.** v. Petit.

**Pestour, Le Pestour.** surname.

recorded 1306-31 as Le Pestour; Le Pastor, Pastur 1309; forms which could derive fr. Lat. pistora (a miller, baker), or pastor (a shepherd); one Richard Le Pestour was Rector of St. Brelade 1309.

in Mt: Feodum Guilleberti Le Pestour; Ext. 1331.

**Pétant, Pétant.** v. Petun.

**Pétel.** surname.

recorded as Pétel 1668; Pestel 1749; it may have meant a miller, baker; cf. OF. pestel; Eng. pestle; ML. pestellus (a pounder) fr. Lat. pisere (to pound); cf. pillon, pestour.

in B: AB. 1786 gives le Clos de Pétel. (V1¼), for Helier Mauger; and le champ Pétel, (V1¼), for Ph. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre; PRB. gives le Clos de Pestel (V1¼), and le champ Pestel, same as Clos de Pestil at Le Pissot house; now Le Valleran, Henry Vatcher; (B. 233-232).

**Peter.** pers. name, named after Pierre Ingouville fils George.

in H: Peter Street, St. Helier; 10A4.

**Pèteri, Pètri.** (muddy place).

Eng. petary, ML. petaria (peat-bog); cf. pitory (a muddy place), of which pèteri is prob. a variant.

in Mt: Le Pèteri, (Mt. 213): 4B3; a small còil on the cliffs N. of Fliquet Tower; cf. le champ Pètri; (V1¼), for Jean Galchan, fief de Rozel, 1847 and for Chs. Larbaletier, Fliquet; VRoz; PRMt. 1861.

**Pèteri.** v. Prêtre.

**Petit.** (little).

in B: Le Petit Port, an inlet N of La Corbière; L'Amv, p. 119 records that at the point where the railway crossed the road to Petit Port was an old house, said to contain hidden treasure, guarded by a black dog.

in O: La Petite Rue, fr. les Blanches Pierres to the top of La Rue de Lecq; ID1.

in T: Le Petit Port, inlet; note Guillelmus Payn de petit port, 1323-1324, in Ext. 1331; contrée de Petit Port, Fief de Dièlément, ment. in 1659. La Contrée du Petit Port, MHau. 1589. unlocated: field Petit Port, (V2¼), La Porte.

**Petit, Le Petit.** surname.

F. petit; Eng. petty; OIt. petitto, origin uncertain; cf. W. pitw (small), OLat. petilus (thin); recorded as Petit, Le Petit from 1274; Le Petyt, Le Petist 1309; Willelmus le Petyt de Rosel 1309; Petite 1363; Colin Le Petit, Lieut. Bailiff 1401; there was another family Despetits, des Petiz, recorded 1501-39; Nicolas Despetits was Curé of St. Martin 1504, (DLX. 1/33).

The Fief of Le Petit, Le Petit Rozel and Saval; the evidence is a bird's-nest; at best, one can deduce that there were two widespread estates, interlocked, and owned by the inter-related families of Le Petit of Rozel, and de Sauvaille; these names occur as under:

in G: le Clos de Saval, (G. 545), nr. La Rocque.

in J: in 1331 Richard Le Franchois held the Feodum Sauvaille, and fiefs in (L) and (T) as well.

in Mt: le Petits held Le Fieu du Petit de Rozel; now held by Robin, under the names Le Fieu du Petit Rozel (S), and Saval (Mt).

in O: le Clos du Petit, des Petits, (O. 902. 912), W of Les Palières; la pièce de Pestits, Petits ment. in Fief Hubert, 17th cent.; the surname Le Petisa, Pestit occurs in (O) in MCor. 1699. La Fosse du Petit, under La Falaise a Brebis, Le Pulecq.

in P: Le Fieu Saval, de Sauvaille, sub-fief of Nièmes; poss. named after Laurence Sauvale (P) 1309; held by Messervys 1645; note le Pré et grand Clos de la Sauvallerie (P. 300. 302), and road Les Sauvalleres, nr. the Airport.

in S: v. (Mt).

in T: the Le Petit seem to have held fiefs named **Le Petit**, **Le Petit (de) Rozel**, **Saval** and **ès Verrants**, totalling one carucate: Feodum Ricardi Le Petit ment. 1274; Fief of Savalle (T) held by de la Rocques 1607, 1645, and is ment. 1668; ment. of le Clos des Pestils MHau. 1608.  
unlocated: le camp des Pestils, 1699.

**Petitbon.** (little good); a nickname, becoming a surname.  
recorded as **Petitbon** 1528; **Le Petitbout** 1607.

in S: le Clos petit bon. RS. 1461–78; as petit John occurs in the previous line, this might be suspect; but in 1624 we have le Clos de Petitbon, Fieu de Gorges, also DLX. II p. 102.

**Petticoat.**

in J: Petticoat Lane, E of London House, Mourier Valley.

**Petit Ménage.** v. Ménage.

**Petran.** meaning uncertain.

JNF. pétro. F. poitrine (breast); OF. petrine; ML. pectorina, fr. Lat. pectus; the same root gives Span. petral (breastplate), OF. poïtral, Lat. pectorale; also OF. poïtrinal, Eng. petronal (a musket fired by placing the stock against the breast); cf. poïtron. The name Petran, Pêtran seems to have been applied to La Hougue Bie and the area around it, either because of its shape, or poss. fr. ML. petronus (a heap of stones).

in M: le Clos de Mallet, Fieu de la haute Queruée ès Diervaulx et fieu Petran, (Mt. 673); MPer. 1638.  
in S: le Clos d'Aubin et le Camp Collin, Fief Petran, prob. (S. 189) at Champ Colin fm., N of La Hougue Bie.  
La Rue à la Dame au Fief Petran, in Labey lands, 1610.

**Petravilla, Petrivilla, Petrovilla.** v. St. Clement.

**Petri.** v. Péteri.

**Pétron.** v. Poïtron.

**Petun, P'tun, Betun, Petant, Pétant.** (tobacco).

OF. Norm. petun; JNF. p'tun; from petum (tobacco), in the Tupi-Guarani language of Brazil, the word being brought back to Jersey by mariners, (thus GdeG. to the Jersey Society in London, 14 Oct. 1912). Tobacco is no stranger to Jersey; it is recorded that in c1600 Sir Walter Raleigh always smoked a pipe in the States, (BSJ. 1919, p. 101); on 5 Feb. 1624 an Act of the Royal Court banned the sale of petun; in 1645 Chevalier, p. 166, mentions "betun mincey" (snuff), and in 1651, p. 954, says "ils betunois" (ils fumaient petun); in 1671, AdE. prohibits "les petuns venus icy de la Virgine... petuns étrangers", to protect local ship-owners. In 1941–45 tobacco was grown in Jersey, under licence, during the German Occupation.

in G: le champ de Petant, SW part of (G. 737).

in P: le Jardin à Petun, Fief de La Hague, prob. nr. Carrefour à Cendre, aveu Raulin Le Vesconte, MHag. 1749; held by Josué Bauche 1763; ment. as le Gardin à P'tun, Fairfields fm, Evening Post Nov. 1961.

in S: le champ de Pétant, (S. 732); 10B3.

**Peuplier.** (poplar).

F. peuplier; Lat. populus.

in J: La Rue des Peupliers; 3C3.

in O: Les Peupliers, house and farm (O. 495).

in S: le Clos de Poplar (S. 454); 7D4, (named after Poplar Avenue).

in T: le Jardin des Peupliers, (T. 60); 3A4.

**Peverel.** surname.

recorded 1260 as dictus Peverel; Peverell 1292; Pevrel 1331.

in J: a feodum held by Nicolaus dictus Pevrel, from Ricardus Malesars and Robertus de Hoga, was exchanged in 1260 by the Malesars fam. with St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey for one acre of land between clausum Rue (Clos de la Rue) and landae Uslees (les landes Uslees), (Cart. 295).

**Peyton.** Eng. surname.

Sir John Peyton, Governor, 1603–1630.

in M: The Peyton Bulwark, Gorey Castle, (BSJ. 1942, p. 116).

in T: Sir John Peyton's arms are carved in the farmyard wall at La Grande Maison, Rue de la Croiserie, 7A4.

**Pezerie.** v. Peserie.

**Phare.** (a lighthouse).

F. phare; Lat. pharus; Gk. φάρος, (pharos); cf. fara, farouin.

in B: Le Phare de la Corbiethie, or Corbiere Lighthouse.

**Phépedos.** not understood.

there may be a clue in the termination of Le Moulin Gras d'Eau, for Gras Dos (fat back).

in B: le Clos de haut, autrefois le Clos de Phépédos, (V1½); PRB. 1923.  
le Clos de Phépédos (V2¾) is N of Clos de Chépedoux (V1), Fief de Noirmont, for Nancarrow, 1947.

**Philibert.** v. Filbert.

**Philipin.** v. Philippin.

**Philipot.** pers. name, (little Philippe).  
dim. of Philippe.

in B: le pièce de l'autel Philipot, (V3¼), Jean Le Manquais, AB. 1786; prob. the tall outcrop in wooded slope E of (B. 785); shown as pièce de l'autelle Philipote, at Le Pissot house, in PRB. v. Jehan.

in L: le jardin de Philipot, à Thos. Denise, Fief du Roi, Mont Félard; MEstn. 1613.

le camps de la pièce Esthur, et le camps de lostel Phlupot, et deux camps de Martin, with le Clos Dialune, for Ed. Bisson; AL. 1656.

in O: le Costil Phlupot, Fief de Vinchelez, 1610, (?O. 134A); ment. in MAdeC. 1574 as le Costil de Johan Philipot, or cōtil de l'Est, W of La Grande Coupe; cf. Beaucostill.

in T: field Petit Philipot, (T. 295).

Le Philipot, (T. 395. 397).

le jardin de Philipot, (T. 1281).

**Philippe.** pers. and surname.

recorded as surname, Phelippes 1214; Phi 1292; Phelipe, Philippe 1309; Philippe c1340; Phelippe 1331; Philip 1342.

in B: le Clos Philippe, (B. 116).

in G: La Caruée es Philippes, appearing as carucata es Phelipes 1309, carucata es Phelippes 1331.

La Ville es Philippes, hamlet, and La Maison de la Ville es Philippes, 11A1; Mess. 1600 quotes from a MS. of 1558 "à la Couture... Maciot Philippe", and one of 1559, "Drouet Nycolle de la Couture en Grouville"; ie. (G. 56A).

in H: le Clos de Philippe (V2¾). Fief de Bellozanne (H. 1080).

in L: le Clos de Dom Philippe, at Hamptonne; this man was a clerical member of the Hamptonne family, who bought the Franc Fief (B) in 1546; there was a Pescherie de Dom Philippe at Samares, v. Pescherie.

in Mt: la pièce de Philippe, (V3½), Thos. Nicolle; AMt. 1701.

in O: le Clos de Philippe, (O. 506); v. Maillefer.

in P: Feodum Philippi de Kerreto, Ext. 1274; Philippi de Cartret, Ext. 1331.

in S: le Clos de Philippe, VMf, for Domyan Falle, AS. 1671; prob. in Vieux Menage area.

**Philippin, Philipin.** appar. (an adherent of Philip).

if so, the field below might have been the rallying-point for Philippe de Carteret's marchers in 1468; but cf. Philippine.

in P: le Clos des Philippins, (P. 329), nr. St. Peter's Mill; shown as le Clos de Philipin in AVL. c. 1775; as le Clos de Philippin (V5½), for T. Le Ruez; PRP. 1880.

**Philippine.** a girl's name.

used in the children's Christmas game where two children share a double almond, separate, and on next meeting must say Bonjour Philippine; whichever says it first receives a present from the other; F. philippine; JNF. philippinne; Eng. philopoena: the game is said to be of German origin, philippine standing for *vielliebchen* (sweetheart); or else to refer to St. Philip's two daughters, who were buried in the same tomb, according to DJF and CD.

in H: les trois jardins de Philippine, fief de Méléches, for Jean Syvret, 1813.

in O: le Clos de Philippine or la Pièce au Brun, sold by Poingdestre to Hérault; MO. 1674.

**Philipot.** v. Philipot.

**Phillips.** Eng. surname.

in H: Phillips Sreer; 10A4, laid out by John Phillips in 1824 on land he bought from Thos. Le Breton who had it from Jacques Hemyery. Le Breton also had le Prê de la Commune. (Stead's newspaper, 14.6.1854).

**Physion.** (poss. a whale, though FLM. disagrees).

the only words we can find approaching this are: (1). vision, *qv.*, (an apparition); (2). F. physétère, Span. fiseter, Eng. Lat. physeter (sperm-whale, cachalot), fr. Gk. *φωσθηε* fr. *φύσα* (bellows), *φουσεω*, phuseten, phusa, phusioon, (blowing, puffing, panting). If the last is correct, this may record the stranding of a whale in St. Ouen's Bay; cf. terra de Pourpay (porpoise) in (Mt). In 1933 a whale's jawbone was found nr. Les Foraines rock (H), *qv.* One old MS spells physician as *pbision*, showing that one could spell as one chose.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VG, gives terre des Becervaise es Physions, for Le Brun; petit champ des Physions, for Le Brun (P. 256-9); un camp es Physions for Alexandre, 1598, 1714, 1847; es Physions for Becervaise 1598, Hamon 1714, Le Gresley 1847. A MS. of 1621 records the lease of la pièche des Fisions. In Dec. 1726 a giant whale 71 feet long was washed ashore at Le Pulec (BSJ. 1977, p. 84). In 1959 a whale was washed ashore at La Corbière; in 1974 a 15' 6" pilot whale was washed ashore at the N end of St. Ouen's Bay.

**Pl, Pis, Pits, Py.** v. Puits.

**Fianche.** (plank) v. pille.

**Pianne.** (level), cf. *plaine*.

F. *plan* (level); Eng. *plane* (a flat surface); It. *piano*; Lat. *planum* (level ground); Lat. *planus* also gives F. *plain* (even), It. *piano* (smoothly, without hurrying), F. *piante-piane*, OF. *pienne-pianne*, Norm. *pelin-pélant*, pianopian (all meaning softly, softly, or gently-Bentley); the item below indicates quiet, untroubled rocks, this virtue being due to their level character.

at sea: Les Pianne, rocks off La Corbière; 8A2.

**Picache.** v. *Picachon*.

**Picachon, Picache, Picachi.** (a scrap of land).

JNF. *picachon*, *bégachon*, *bigachon*, *bicachon*, *bigazon*, *bigard*. Norm. *picache*, *bigard*, (a point of land); patches so named were mostly small triangles, usually at road intersections; cf. *pointe*; the derivation could be: (1). It. *piccolo*; Span. *pequeno* (small), cf. *piccaninny*: (2). F. *pièce* (piece); Span. *pieza*; ML. *petium*, *pecia*, with dim. *peciuncula*, and *pedica* (a patch of ground), fr. Lat. *pes* (a foot): (3). F. *pique*; Bret. *pik*; ML. *pica* (a pike); Span. *pico*; W. *pig* (a sharp point); Corn. *piga* (a sting); Icel. *pikka* (a prick); this accords with the pointed shape of most *picachons*. It is said that if a property containing a *picachon* is sold without the heirs' consent, they can claim the *picachon*. FLM. prefers the second explanation.

in B: *peciuncula terrae in landis de forisfactura Ranulphi Durivaut*; Ext. 1274.

in H: *Le Picachon*, (H. 1168).

le petit *Picachon*, adjoining La Fosse, Mont à l'Abbé.

in J: *Le Picachon*, (J. 78). *La Picache*, part of (J. 1025).

in L: *Le Picachon*, (L. 284. 320. 464).

*Le Picachon*, (L. 462).

*Le Picachon*, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1726; 1740; 1784; 1896; it seems to be (V234).

le Clos de la Carrière avec la *Picachi*; and le Clos appelé *Le Picachone*, Fief de St. Germain, MGib. 1805; ?at Clifton House, Mont Suzanne.

in Mt: AMt. 1701 gives *Le Picachon* (v. Mallet); *Le Picachon*, associated with le Clos de Martel; les deux *Picachons*, for G. Bandinel.

le Clos de dessus le Moulin (Rozié) et le *Picachon*, tog. (V5), advt. 1963. *Le Bégachon* in Franche Queruée.

in My: *Le Picachon*, Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832.

in O: *Le Picachon*, a property and three cornered garden on La Rue à la Pendue, Millais. This name often referred to a small enclosed garden.

*Le Cachon* at Millais, FLM. says a contraction from *picachon*.

in S: *Le Picachon*, (S. 489), 7D3, at Grainville Manor; ment. as le *Picachon* à chênes dans le grand Clos Lempière, partage Poingdestre, ERO. 24. 1729; 36. 1800.

in T: *Le Picache*, (T. 59); 3A4.

*Le Picachon*, (T. 716).

**Picardy.** an old province of France.

capital Amiens; name of a battery at Gorey Castle; no reason for this choice of name has been found.

in Mt: The Picquardy, 1617-19; The Picardy Halfe-Moone, 1680; (Nicolle, Mont. Org. Cast. pp. 196-9).

**Picnic.**

formerly *pic-nic*, *picknick*; a rhyming word conveying the picking or nibbling of bits; cf. *snatch*, *snack*; F. *pique-nique* was in use before 1740. *Picnics* were a popular element in the way of life of Victorian Jersey; witness the "picnic sides" with which farm vans were fitted.

in B: The Picnic Hotel, St. Brelade's Bay; shown 1867; 8B4.

**Picot.** (a small spike); also a surname, still current, with fem. *La Picotte*; locative *La Picotterie*, *Picot'tie*.

dim. of F. *pic* (pickaxe), *pique* (pike), its meanings include splinter, wooden pick, quarryman's hammer, pickaxe, pike, anything with a dangerous point, and a turkey; recorded as surname *Le Picot* (which can mean a pikeman) from 1270; *Le Piket* 1299; *Picott*, *Pigou*, *Piket*, *Le Pikot* 1309; *Piquot* 1331; *Le Pikert*, *Amy* le *Picatt* c1340; *le Picot* 1381, 1402; *Jean Picot*, *Piquet* of Rosel, MHau. 1600-11; *Picott* 1607.

in B: *La Picoterie*, (B. 885), shown in PRB. as le Clos de la *Picotterie* (V3½), and le Prê de la *Picotterie*, (B. 889-90).

in G: field *La Picotte*, (G. 580); ment. as (V½), for Richard Bertram, laier Ed. Army, in AG. 1804; and GL. 1841.

in J: Les *Picots*, (J. 26).

le Clos de *Picot*, (J. 134).

le Clos du camp de *Picot*, avec deux Clos de Sorel, Fief ès Poingdestres, 1618.

le Clos de *Picot*, Fief d'Orville; Le Moignan property; MGau.

in Mt: *La Picoterie* house, F.N. de Quetteville; VQ; PRMt. 1861.

in S: *La Picoterie*, former name of house now called Le Champ Collin.

in T: le Clos de *Picot*, (T. 258); le Jardin de *Picot*, (T. 255).

*La Picoterie*, (T. 386).

le Clos de *Picquot* in 1547 and le Clos de *Picot* pos. nr. Les Augres (the zoo), MO. (EHe Dumaresq) 1552.

le camp des Hurets, lying bet. the land of Benest and the terre des *Picqolz*, Fieu de Dièlman MHau. 1589.

le Clos *Picot*, (T. 408); cf. le Jardin et le Clos de *Picot*, avec de Aron Guerdain, SRAB. 1648.

le Clos *Picot*, (T. 482. 638A. 845. 1103).

La Rue ès *Picots*, W of La Profonde Rue; 3D3.

PRT. 1931 gives, in VCr. La Picoterie (V9¼), Fairfield; in VRoz. La Picoterie, ?(T. 958); in VVEv. La Picoterie (V8). ?(T. 482), Hauteville.  
 unlocated: la pièce appellée Les Picots, sold by Marie Luce née Le Bailly to Hélier Gruchy, with Les Houguettes, le Rondé de Sourey etc.

**Picoterie.** v. Picot.

**Picotte.** (a small splinter).  
 fem. of picot, qv.

in Les Dirouilles: Picottes, or Picouais, a group of rocks; Fa.

**Picquet.** surname.

appearing in various forms, which are difficult to disentangle from forms of Picot: Le Piket 1299; Piket, Le Opiket 1309; Piquot 1331; Piquet 1668; as a noun, F. piquet means a peg, a military picket; OF. picquet, dim. of pique (pike).

in P: le Clos Picquet, (P. 754), N of La Ronde Cheminée; shown in VSN, PRP. 1880, as le Clos de Piquet, for P. J. Blampied; and le Côté de Piquet, (P. 754), at La Ronde Cheminée, shown in PRPT. 1598 for Le Brun. An Englishman Fred Picket had fields in this area, early 20 cent.

le Clos Picquet, (P. 927), E of St. Peter's Arsenal, and adjoining le Clos des Chevaux.

**Pie.** (sea-pie, oyster-catcher, magpie).

F. Eng. pie; Lat. pica (magpie) but not magpie in these instances.

in B: La Rocque à la Pie, Petit Port, at the bottom of Le Grouet.

at sea: Le Nic, Nique es Pies, rocky area, IC3; here the "Bottlewood" was wrecked c. 1881.

**Pièce, Pièche.** (a piece or allotment of land).

F. pièce; Span. pieza; ML. pecia, with dim. peciuncula, pedica (a patch of ground); fr. Lat. pes (a foot); JNF. pièche de terre means part of a defined field, unenclosed except for a franche raie (a plough-furrow or balk) thrown up to mark it; and also a patch near the coast for drying vrac; note "duae peciae terrae sitae in feodo ad Dirovauz" 1251, (Cart. 161).

in B: La Pièce, Fief de Noirmont; MSS. 1673. 1769. 1830.

in G: le Clos de la Pieche (V5), and la Pieche du Val du Boys (V3½), partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

in H: La Grande Pièce, (H. 1397), at Belmont, Mont au Prêtre.

in J: "dans les pièces", VN, for Jean Dolbel; TJ. 1747.

in L: La Piece, (V1¼), MEstn. 1740; Fief du Roi, MEstn. 1726; 1784.

la pieche de L'Espine, en la campagne de la Vallée, MEstn. 1616.

La Grande Pièce, (V1¼), ?(L. 506), Les Noyers, VCH; PRL.

in Mt: PRMt. gives, in VQ. Les Pièces (V5), Geo. Falle, 1865; and La Grande Pièce (V13¼), J. Cabot, 1889; in VRé, Les Pièces (V12), N part of (Mt. 337), for J. Beaugié, Le Pavillon, 1899, shown as (V9) in 1889; in VRoz, Thos. Richardson, des Pièces, 1865, and les Pièces de Picot (V7½), for Math. Noël, La Paloterie, 1861.

in O: La Pièce, (V¼), *Hastings fm.*

le Clos des Pièces et la Campagne, (O. 1781-2), a Don Gruchy field.

les courtes pièches, Fieu Haubert; sale Le Brocquet; Le Rougetel; MHau. 1662. There were many pièches à vrac in O.

La Pièce des Cotils, (V5¼); bel. to La Charité.

La Grande Pièce du Nord, N part of (O. 995).

in S: La Pièce Mauger, (S. 7); v. Couillard.

in T: La Pièce, (V3), Les Hougues fm.

**Pieche, Pièche.** v. Pièce.

**Pied.** (foot).

in C: Le Pied de la Rue; foot of Rue du Pignon. 10D.

in H: La Rue au Pied de la Montagne. Old name for Hill Street, (also called la Rue des Trois Pigeons.) SRF. 1774.

at sea: Le Pied, pid, à terre, a rock nr. Le Capson, qv; ment. in Evening Post, 1966.

**Pierche.** v. Perche.

**Piere.** v. Pierre.

**Pierigon, Pierre Igon.** v. Hugon.

**Pierre.** (stone),

in its varied senses, including rocks at sea or inland; menhirs; megaliths surviving from dolmens; milestones; boundary stones, (in PRMy. 1806, roads inspectors of (L) were paid for "une pierre à séparer les deux paroisses"); and the pers. name Pierre; F. pierre, fr. Lat. petra (rock); stones with a cognomen are listed under parishes for ease of reference:

Les Pierres Anley, (My).

La Blanche Pierre, v. Blanche.

La Pierre Butée, (O).

Les Cinq Pierres, (B).

La Pierre Jeanne, Jehan, (P).

Les Pierres de Lecq, at sea.

La Pierre Mouillée, (Mt).

La Pierre Pointue, (C), ?(H).

- Les Courtes Pierres, (L).  
 La Pierre Etangue, or ?Etaque, (G).  
 La Pierre de Jacques, (B).  
 La Pierre Putée, v. Butée.  
 La Pierre Tassée, v. Tassée.  
 La Pierre des Trois Milles, (S).
- in **B**: La Pierre de Jacques, or le camp Jacques, (B. 512), 8B3; adjoins La Hougue Couvet; (V4½); ment. for Ed. Marett of Beau Vallon in AB. 1786.  
 Dolmen des Cinq Pierres, Bronze Age burial mound, 9A3; the mound is shown in Rich. 1795.  
 les deux champs des Pierres, es Queuevais, Math. Alexandre; AB. 1786.  
 in **C**: le camp de la Pierre, Fieu au Prieur, butant sur le chemin du Moulin à Vent, et la terre qui fut à Guille Fleres, MHau. 1555; repeated as deux camps appelés les camps de la Pierre, in exchange Baudain-Anthoine, MHau. 1578.  
 terre à la Pierre Pointue, touchant Fief du Hommer; recurs in, jardin au nord de la Pierre Pointue (V1½), in partage C. J. de Quetteville; and as La Pierre Pointue (V2½) in sale by Mrs. F. W. Armstrong née de Queueville to widow of John Collas, MCol. 1839.  
 in **G**: la pièce dite La Pierre Etangue, AG. 1708 and for Gaudin; AG. 1804; given as Etanche for Gaudin 1875 and Etranche for Mourant 1879 (G. 29).  
 in **H**: La Pierre Tassée; v. Tassée; for Ph. de Carteret in 1837.  
 Les Champs de la Pierre, Fief de Bellozanne, for Nic. Le Quesne, 1819.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, Fief de Bellozanne or Méléches, for Pierre Le Ruez, 1839.  
 on (H) (S) boundary; la contrée de la Pierre Pointue and les champs de la Pierre Pointe, fief du Buisson, just N of (H. 1590).  
 in **J**: le Clos de la Pierre, (J. 271), (V3¼), bel. to Century House; 2B3; shown in PRJ. 1904–11 as (V2¼), for Jane Le Masurier, Century House.  
 Les Grosses Pierres, (V3), Jersey Granite Quarries; PRJ. 1904–11.  
 le Clos des Pierres, VHE, for Ph. Le Cornu; TJ. 1747.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, (V4¼), VD, near la Hougue Boeste, for P. Renouf, PRJ. 1904–11; shown in VN. 1915.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, (V3), Henriette Coutanche.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, (J. 427).  
 le Clos de Pierre, VD, for Jean Le Moignan; TJ. 1747, prob. same as (J. 271) above.  
 in **L**: La Pierre des Baissières, v. Baissière.  
 la terre des Courtes Pierres, Fief du Roi; MGib. 1656.  
 La Ruette à Pierre, lane W of Millbrook Reservoir; 6D1; ment. in MEst. 1896.  
 in **M**: le Clos de Pierre, (M. 134), E of Rozel Mill; 4A3.  
 le Clos des Pierres, (V3), North Lynn fm.  
 La Pierre Moullée, a rock ment. by Dum. 1685, and later embodied in St. Catherine's Breakwater; 4D2.  
 in **My**: le Clos de la Pierre du nord (V2¼), du sud (V3¼), part of (My. 137).  
 le travers du Clos de la Pierre (V¼), Jean Le Moignan, SRAV. 1665, 1769; recurring as, dans le Clos de la Pierre (V2¼), Rachel Le Moignan née Romeril, SRAV. 1752, same as (J. 271).  
 le Clos de la Pierre, Les Potirons, (My. 526); 2C3; shown in PRMy. 1883, VS, as (V6¼), for J. Le Brocq, Les Potirons.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, (My. 809), S of Perry Fm; 2C4; bel. to Edouard Renault in TMy. 1602; shown as (V3½), Perry Fm., PRMy. 1883.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, (My. 865), 2C2, nr. the tumulus in La Houquette (My. 863).  
 le Clos des Pierres Anley, (V7), in region of (My. 123) bought by Martin Regnouff from Denys Vasse, MHau. 1546.  
 la pièce des Pierres Anley, bel. to Geo. Le Brocq 1613; prob. in Les Baissières area.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, fief du Castelet for Abm. Piton 1744, (My. 710).  
 le Clos de la Pierre, Maison de Crabbé, Fief des Craquevilles; 1756, 1774.  
 in **O**: La Pierre Putée, v. Butée. Les Blanches Pierres (O. 275), 1D1.  
 le Jardin de la Pierre, VGI, Ph. Hamon; TO. 1721.  
 in **P**: au Val de la Mare, le Clos de Pattier (P. 16), et la pièce du sud de la Pierre (V9), joignant le champ Cardin; all N of the road leading to the meadows of the Seigneur de St. Ouen, (P. 8–10); partage Anley, MHag. 1730; (P. 11) is le Clos de la Pierre, Pure, N of Les Trois Rocques; 5B3.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, Havelet Fm. (P. 929); 6C3.  
 le Clos de la Pierre Jeanne, Jehan, at The Elms; connected with Sir Geo. Carteret, (OJH. 145).  
 in **S**: La Pierre des Trois Milles, at Three Mile Farm, the third milestone out of town; (OJH. 192); 7D2.  
 in **T**: le Clos des Pierres, (T. 274), between La Porte and La Fosse fms., nr. several fields named Houquette; 3C2.  
 le camp de la Pierre du Mont, (T. 37), nr. Petit Port, Fieu de Diélament; MHau. 1589.  
 le Clos à Pierre, (T. 384); 3C2; shown in VVEv. in PRT. 1931, as le Clos des Pierres et Clos à Genest, (V10), near Le Pont.  
 le Clos de la Pierre, (T. 603), (V3¼); 3D3; adj. field at Le Becquet containing "Stone".  
 le Clos des Pierres, Hautlieu fm; VVEv. PRT. 1931.  
 unlocated: dedans les champs Salmon de Pierre (V¼), Moysse Nicole; SRAV. 1662.  
 le Clos de la Pierre; MEst. 1680.  
 le camp de la Pierre, in heritages of Collas Le Gresley; MHau.; v. Futerel.  
 at sea: La Pierre, a rock area in St. Ouen's Bay; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).  
 Les Pierres de Leq, Leq, or Paternosters, N of Grève de Leq; ment. by Dum. 1685.  
 Les Pierres, a synonym in (M) for Les Dirouilles.  
 La Pierre des Femmes, nr. Elizabeth Castle.

### Pierreux. (stony, flinty, gravelly).

F. pierre (stone); Pr. peira; Eng. pier; Lat. petra (rock).

unlocated: le Costil Pierreux (V1); partage Mathieu Fondan; 16th cent. and MAdeC 17th cent.

### Pierreville. v. St. Clément.

### Piéton. (pedestrian).

F. pied; Lat. pes (foot). JNF. Piéton.

in **B**: Le Mont or Chemin des Piétons, a footpath S of Mont Les (des) Vaux, taking a short cut from the main road; 9A3.  
 in **O**: Le chemin de pied ou C'min de Piéton; leading to church from NW 5B1.



**Pigeon.** (pigeon).

F. OF, Eng. pigeon; It. piccione, pippione, fr. Lat. pipere (to chirp).

in B: La Pigeonnerie fm. and lane; 9A3.

in H: La Rue des Trois Pigeons, the name in 1700 for La Rue de Haut, now Hill Street, St. Helier; 10A3; named after a tavern (Nicolfe, TSH. p. 42). It was also La Rue du Pied de la Montagne.

**Pigeril.** (prob. small field).

poss. connected with OE. piggle (to root up potatoes with the hand); or OE pickle, pigtel (a small field enclosed with a hedge); there is a current surname Pignoret; in Normandy indicates a small field.

in T: a field named Pigeril, or Querée, (T. 417); 3C2.

**Piggotene.** poss. (a peck of oats).

F. picotin (a peck of oats; a measure of oats given to a horse); Eng. peck (a quarter-bushel); ML. picotus (a liquid measure), fr. F. picoter (to peck, as a bird does).

in B: La Piggotene, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ); Franc Fief.

**Pigneaux.** surname; (pl. of Pinel).

recorded as surname Pynel, Pinell, Pinel from 1274. Pinel still current.

in P: le Clos des Pigneaux, Pineaux (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Fief Haubert, adjoining La Carellerie, Val de la Mare; ment. in MCol. (My). 1765.

le Clos des Pigneaux, (P. 243), (V7 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), 5D1; shown in VG, in PRPT. 1598 as le Clos es Pineaux, le Clos Prineaux 1714, with un cordon au hurel Pineaux, for Alexandre; shown in PRP. 1880 for A. Alexandre; Ph. Aubin des Pigneaux is ment. in MHau. 1666.

in S: Le Fief Pinel, in (C) and (S). 1331.

La Vingtaine es Pineaux, Pigneaux 1461; es Peneaux 1601; des Pineaux, Pineaux 1660-1750; Les Pineaux, MO. 1671.

La Ville es Pallois et es Pyneaux 1618; es Pineaux 1620, (BSJ. 1907, p. 219; L'Am. p. 151).

Les Pigneaux fm. (OJH. 192); has a Mourant stone with legend "a(moris) p(ignaus) d(ono) d(edit)" (gave as a pledge of affection); pignus being used as a pun on Pineaux; ruins of an older house beneath a mound to the S; also La Rue des Pigneaux; 7D4.

le Clos des Pigneaux, (S. 641).

**Pignon.** (gable-end).

houses with gables conspicuous from the sea were valuable landmarks for mariners, and appear in 18-19th cent. charts; either fr. F. pignon (kernel of pine-cone, gable-end), Lat. pinea (pine-cone); or OF. pignon, Eng. pinion, pennon, Lat. pinna (wing, fin, pinnacle).

in B: Blanc Pignon House, destroyed by fire 1874, important formerly as a land-mark for mariners, and shown as le blanc Pignon in SD. 1600-50; 6C4.

in G: fields Haut Pignon, (G. 713-4).

in M: Blancpignon House, with boulangerie, Rachel Le Huquet, VRoz, PRMt. 1861-65; prob. the same as Blanc Pignon fm. Rozel, which contains Ecrehous stone. (BSJ. 1956, p. 375).

La Rue du Blanc Pignon, W of Rozel Manor; 4A3.

in My: Le Vert Pignon, (My. 944); shown in PRMy. 1883 as le Clos du Vert Pignon (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), for Ph. Gasnier.

in O: Le Pignon, (O. 1832); le Clos du Pignon, (O. 1893); cf. le Clos du Pignon, ou Clos d'Aval, at VdeH; MRos. 1615.

in P: le Clos du Pignon, or Clos Vert, (P. 763); cf. le Clos du Pignon, for Mauger, PRPT. 1714.

le Clos du Pignon, (P. 872).

in T: field Vert Pignon, or Le Closet, (V2), La Porte fm.

le Clos du Pignon, Le Câtel fm.

le Clos du Pignon, (T. 1131), NW of Blanche Pierre fm.

le Clos du Pignon, (T. 1311), Ville es Normands.

at sea: Le Pignon Bailhache at base of La Mouaie, nr. Gros Nez; other examples round the coasts.

**Pignonet.** (a little gable).

dim. of pignon, qv.

at sea: Le Pignonet, rock and beacon, E of Noirmont Point; shown as Pignonet in Hope's map.

**Pignonet.** v. Pignonet.**Pigournel.** surname.

Note Henry Spigournel, Itinerant Justice, Ext. 1331, p. 29.

in S: le Clos Jourdan Pygournel; RS. 1461-78.

**Pihan, Pianne.** (a spider crab); becoming a nickname, pers. and surname. locative Pihannerie, Pihennerie.

JNF. pihanne, pihangue (spider-crab); cf. Bret. pihan, bihan (small); as a pers. name, Pehonnetus le Cras, AR. 1309, p. 264; as a surname Raoul et Guillot, dis les Pihans, in 15th cent. rentier of Les Ecrehous, (Cart. 420).

in J: La Pihannerie, nord et sud, (J. 945-6); ment. in TJ. 1747 as La Pihennerie, for Jean Dolbet; and dans la pihennerie le clos du nord, VN, for Thos. Blampied; PRJ. 1904-15 in VN, gives le Clos de la Pihannerie, Pihannerie, nord et sud, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ , 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), J. and G. du Fresne.

in L: le Clos de Pihan, (V2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Jean Luce; AL. 1718.

at sea: Les Pianne/Pihannes; rocks off La Corbière, 8A2.

unlocated: au Clos Pehain (VI½), Noé Vibert; SRAV. 1661.  
le Clos de la pihannerie du milieu, Nic. Richardson; 1635.

**Pilatré, Pillaterey.** form and meaning doubtful, but surname recorded in (H) 17th cent. poss. akin to F. pilastre; Eng. pilaster; ML. pilastrum, dim. of Lat. pila (pillar).

in B: la pieszche de terre appelée Les Pillatieres, with a house, nr. le moulin d'égoutte pluie, fief de Neremont. MHau. 1551.

in H: La Rue de Pillaterey, ficu de Mellesches, Helier briard 1615. v. Perrouet. La Mare Pilatré, 1823.

**Pille de Pianche.** (a pile of planks).

F. pile (a heap); F. planche (plank), JNF. plianche; OE. planch; Pr. Lat. planca.

in Les Minguiers; La Pille de Pianche or la Pile des Pliaques, South White Mark, Maitresse Ile. (BSJ. 1960, p. 347).

**Pillon.** (a pestle or post).

F. pilon (pounder, stamper), fr. piler (to crush); JNF. pilon (the central member, resembling a pestle, of the escloture of an écluse qv); Lat. pistillum, fr. pisere (to pound); cf. pellin. Or fr. Gr. pulon (a gate, post).

in P: le Clos de Pillon, for Jean Baleyne, MO. (SR) 1624.

La Maison de Pillon, fief des Vingt Livres, 1625.

Le Pillon, Pellin, (V3), J. P. Bosdet, VD; PRP. 1880.

at sea: Pilon Rock, E of St. Catherine's Breakwater; shown as Le Pilon, 1843. The latter is thought by FLM. to be in error for Pileux.

**Pilvas.** (a thing crushed by trampling).

JNF. pilvas, pilvâtchage, pilvâqu'sie; cf. pelvais.

in P: Le Pilvas, (V1), for children of J. Maillard; NG; PRP. 1880. (now under the Airport).

**Pin.** (resembling a loaf of bread).

F. pain (bread).

at sea: Pin Roack. at Nez du Guet; 4A1.

**Pin.** (a pine, or error for surname Payn).

F. pin; Lat. pinus.

in M: le Clos des Pins, (Mt. 463).

in O: le Clos du Pyn, VdeB; PLF. 1479; cf. le Clos de Pyn, MO. 1486. prob. for Raulin Payn v. Raulin.

**Pinacle.** (pinnacle).

F. pinacle; OF. pinnacle; JNF. pinnac'l'ye; ML. pinaculum (peak), dim. of pinna (pin, peak); Lat. pinna (feather, pen).

in O: Le Pinacle, a conical rock on the NW coast. It was a sacred site for many centuries, firstly as a neolithic settlement or place of offerings, secondly as a Bronze Age ceremonial site and thirdly as a Gallo-Roman fanum or shrine. Shown on Dumaresq's map, 1685. IA3.

N of it is Le Petit Pinacle, at its base a rock pool named Le Puits du Pinacle.

**Pinche.** (a pinch).

prob. in the sense of a small amount, e.g. a pinch of snuff; F. pince (a pinch).

in O: La Pinche, (V2¼), P. Le Feuvre, Morville House; VGi; PRO. 1907-11. FLM. offers Les Houles à Jean Pinche, Le Clos Jean Pynche, which suggest an extinct surname.

**Pine.** (? for Piné, Pinel qv. surname).

in H: la petite pine, fief qui fut à labbé de Bellozanne, for Jean Poingdestre, 1786.

**Pigneaux.** v. Pigneaux, Pinel.

**Pinède.** form and meaning dubious.

poss. interpretations: (1). in dialect of S France, pinède means a pine-tract, pine-land; (2). Eng. pinhead (anything very small); (3). OE pinnet, dim. of Lat. pinna (pinnacle).

in T: Le Pinède et le Clos Sergenté (T. 588) réunis, (V3¼); The Mount; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Pinel.** surname, still current.

There is Pinel nr. Cherbourg. The local surname is recorded from 1274 as Pynel, Pinell, Pinel, with pl. Pigneaux, Pinnieaux, qvv.

in C and J: Le Fieu Pinel, granted to Guillaume Pinel (of the Cotentin); regranted to Guillaume de Chesney; in 1241 Willelmus de Chaeny was granted land which had bel. to Willelmus Cumandas (Cart. 438); the names Chesney and Pinel were run together into Chesnel; ment. in Anc. Pet. 1307-27 as le feu Painel; in 1309 as Feodum Paganelli. Paynelli. Paynell, Paynel in (J) and (L); in 1331 as Feodum Pinel in (C); Guille de Chaisac, Chaisny alias Pynell in (J), 1528; Pesnel 1585; Le Prevost pour le feu Pinel, for (C) and (J) MHau. 1591. Fee Chesney alias Pinel, some tynes the Lands of Guille Chesney in (J), (L), (P), (S), including Chesney's other lands in (L), (O), (S); Chesnel ou Penel 1668; Chesnel 1749, Chenel, Chesnel, Paisnel, Pesnel. (DLX).

in H: Le Mont Pinel, named after J. E. Pinel, Connétable de St. Hélier, 1910-24. 10A4.

le jardin de Pinel, le Costil de Pinel, avec Richard Gorrey, AMel. 1700. - le champ de Pinel, de Ste. Croix land, 1784.

in H and L: Les Ruettes Pinel, Jane running W from Becquet Vincent; 6B4, 7A3.  
 in J: La Rue Pynel, Fief de la Hougue Boëte, 1615; ment. in MLeC. 1613. le Jardin Pinel, (J. 522). le grand Jardin le Pré et le Jardin de Pinel, réunis, (J. 699).  
 le Clos Pinel, (J. 918). Le Clos Pinel, (J. 986-7); cf. dans le Clos Pinel, VN, Jean Chevalier; TJ. 1747.  
 in L: le Clos Pinel, Pesnel, (L. 137), Ville ès Gazeaux.  
 le pray de Pinel, (V2), Th. Snow; AL. 1718.  
 in My: le Clos Pinel, (My. 694-5).  
 in O: Le Mont Pinel, Le Mont de l'Étaçq; IC4; with le Pré Mont Pinel et le Petit Pinel, (O. 1425-6).  
 in T: terra Paynel et Ascolans; Ext. 1274; cf. Columb. La Fontaine Pinel, prob. nr. (T. 512); ment. on boundary of Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, SRAB. 1646.

**Pinglaux, Painglaux.** current surname of recent introduction.

in B: le Clos Painglaux, (B. 402). les Côtis Pinglaux, at West View, Quarry Cottage.

**Pinière.** meaning unknown.

in G: le Picachon ou Pinière. AG. 1708.

**Piperie.** meaning undetermined, poss. for surname Pipet *qv.* Alternative derivations are: (1). F. piperie (decoying birds by imitating their cries on pipe or whistle), (for decoy whistles *v.* Ian Niall, 'Poacher's Handbook' p. 51); F. Eng. (a pipe, whistle, peep of a bird); F. piper (to chirp), Lat. pipire, Gk. *παιπίεω*, pippizein; cf. Eng. pipet, sand-piper; or (2). F. Eng. pipe; Icel. ML. pipa (a pipe or tube).

in My: le pré de l'écluse ou de Piperie (V5), advt. 1961.

PRMy. 1816 gives Les Inspecteurs... feront faire un essai dans le mont de piperie par dans la terre de Jean Arthur, and in 1837, le cõtil appelé La Piperie et le pré de l'Ecluse, nr. Grève de Lecq, for Jean Arthur. PRMy. 1883, in VN gives le Pré de la Piperie (V5¼), P. Syvret and un cõtil ès Vaux de Lecq appelé Les Piciperies (V1¼) for Ph. Langlois. La Piperie (V¼), N. Arthur (of près de l'église); PRMy. 1883. The Extente of 1668 under (O) for Herbage, gives, Amice de Carteret, gent. pour une pièce de terre la piperie, contenant 21V. Evidence from MO. (Élie Dumaresq) shows that this refers to the same land as in My. above and is connected with an old mill 'le vieil moulin de pipeterie (or piperie) in 1562 and 1572. Extente 1607 calls it the Peppery.

**Pipet.** surname, locative La Pipetière, Pipeterie.

recorded as les Pipez 1309, les Pipes 1363; Le Pipet 1381; Messire Ricart Pipet 1435, (Cart. 354); Le Pipet alias Jambart 1468-1487.

in C: masura es Pipes, 1363; ez Pipez 1381, (Cart. 71-77).

in G: le Clos de Pipet, (V¼), Ph. Roissier; AG. 1804. le Jardin du Pipet, (G. 256a).

in M: le Clos Pipet, (V4), for Ch. Maret from nr. La Haie Fleurie, VRo; PRMt. 1861.

in P: le camp des Pipetières, Fief du Roi, with public road to N and S; MPay. 1693. la fosse de la pipetière, at Quennevais lieu des Vingt Livres, for raulin robin, 1614. La Fosse des Pipetières, ment. in bornement of Fief des Vingt Livres, 1774; to the W of Croix es Bruns. Les réages des Pipetières, W of Croix es Bruns; AVL. c. 1775. PRP. 1880 gives, in VD, une pièce dans les Quenvais appelée Les Pipetières, for S. Le Marquand; and Le Fond des Pipetières, for E. Le Marquand of La Commune. (house no longer exists). PRP. 1880 also gives, in VG. Les Pipetières, (V3¼), nr. or part of (P. 39), with a road on the S, for Amice Carrel.

in T: La Pipeterie, house. VCr. 1973.

**Pipette.** (a small pipe).

F. pipette (a tube for siphoning liquids); dim. of pipe (a pipe, in its varied senses).

in Les Minquiers; Pipette, Les Pipettes, a reef; (BSJ. 1933, p. 181; 1938, p. 285; 1959, p. 218). FLM. says these are dangerous rocks and that the word means 'les trompeuses', the deceivers.

**Pipon.** surname, still current.

long associated with Noirmont; recorded from 1331.

in B: le Clos Pipon (B. 196-7). La Lande Pipon (B. 773).

le Clos Pipon (B. 862; cf. le Clos de Pipon ou la Petite Hougue (V2¼), Richard Pipon, AB. 1786. Le Clos Pipon (B. 906), up La Haule Hill; cf. le Clos de Pipon (V4¼), Jean Vibert, AB. 1786; inherited by Jacques Ed. Vibert in partage of Jacques Vibert, MHau. 1853.

in H: le Pray de Pipon et un clos dans les mielles ou garenne joignant au sudist pray, Marie de Ste. Croix, SRMel. 1746.

Le Pré de Pipon, for Marie Lemprière. SRMel. 1780.

in O: le Clos Pipon, (O. 522a).

in P: le Clos Pipon, (P. 119). le Clos de devant et de Pipon ? (P. 731) sold by Jas. John Balleine to R. P. Maret, Fief du ... 1875. Le Jardin de Pipon, Fief des Vingt Livres, Payn sale; MHau. 1736.

**Piquère.** *v.* Piquoise.

**Piquerie.** meaning undetermined, poss. for surname Piquet *qv.* F. piquer (to stitch or prick).

in O: PRMy. 1826 gives Jean Le Gros Bisson, VN, code du terrain... le long de son jardin appelé la pierie, for road widening. 1834 gives la maison appelée La Piquerie, recently demolished, for Nic. Arthur. 2A4, (O. 510-512).

**Piquet.** *v.* Picquet.

**Piquoise, Piquère.** (like a pike or pointed implement).

F. pique; OF. Picque; Eng. pike (spear); W. pig; Bret. pik; ML. pica (pike, pickaxe); F. piquant

(pointed); piqueur, piqueuse (stitcher) piquoir (an embroidery needle); JNF. picouais, masc. (pick, pickaxe).

in Les Dirouilles; La Piquoise, a rock, shown 1843, 1894; prob. the same as Grande et Petite Piquère, shown by Fa.

**Piquon.** meaning unknown, but v. Pichon and Picquet.

in J: dans les Piquons, VD, for Jacques de Carteret, TJ. 1747.

### Pirate.

The item below is a 19th century invention to thrill tourists.

in B: Pirate's Cave, at La Rosiere; 8C2. It has a raised beach. v. Fraudeurs.

**Pirot.** (a goose).

JNF. pirot, pithot (goose); Norm. pirot (gosling) F. piron (gosling).

in S: Le Douet du Pirot, a small pond in (S. 533), with a *lavoir* and brook entering and leaving it. (Le) *lavoir*... terre qui fut à Jean Le Ray, Cour d'Héritage, 1708; later Ph. Buesnel; Jean Guiton, 1849, H. Le G. Roy 1935. Shown as Doit de Pirot (?piron) on map 1817, Douet de Pirot 1863 PRS. 7D3.

**Pirotte.** v. Pirouet.

**Pirouet.** surname, still current; fem. **La Pirouette**; locative, **La Pirouetterie**.

recorded as Pirou, Pyrou 1309; Pirouet from 1607; fr. Pirou in the Cotentin; some fields with this name may derive fr. F. Eng. *pirouette* (a sudden turn in dancing or riding), OF. *pirouet*, *pirevollet*, poss. a dim. of F. dial. *piroue* (a little wheel); JNF. *pithouette*; cf. JNF. *pirouille* (a humming-top). v. also Perrouet.

in G: La Pirouetterie, VRue, for Elie Yardon and Jos. Graur (who is shown in Godf. 1849 at La Rigondaine and a house formerly in (G. 177)), in GL. 1841. le Clos de Pirouet, Fief des Franches Greveries. (G. 703a). le champ de la Piroute, VRq, for Rich. Bertram; GL. 1841.

in J: la Pirouette, (J. 963), VHé, ment. for Thos. Gruchy in TJ. 1747; prob. the same as le Clos appelé la Pirouette (V2¼) fief de la Hougue Boeste, partage Huelin, 1898, also PRI. 1904.

in My: le Côté Pirouet. (My. 915).

**Pis.** v. Puits.

**Pisseraise, Pisseresse, Pisserie, Pisseux.**

in L: a marsh near the sea and Fisseries or Pequage, (V38); VVI; PRL.

in O: Le Canné Pisseux, a brook running into Le Creux Pisseux, at Grève au Lançon.

at sea: La Mare des Pisseraises, Pisseresses; a sea area off L'Oeillère; 8A4, other examples round the coast.

**Pissot.**

in B: Le Pissot house, with le Clos de Pestel, PRB; now Le Valleron. ment. in MAdC. 1692.

le Clos Pissot, Piset, (B. 309); 8B4.

AB. 1786 gives: le champ des Pissots (V1¼), Jean Vincent, (cf. le camp des Pissots, Fief du Roi, 1620); le champ des Pissots (V½), Ed. Le Brocq; un champ de terre aux Pissots (V1¼), Clem. Picquet.

in L: dans les Pissots, (V1½), Thos. Snow; AL. 1718.

in P: Le Pissot fm. (OJH. 194), with unique flattened arch; and lane: 6A2; with le Clos du Pissot, le Côté du Pissot (P. 513-4. 517B); shown in PRP. 1880, VD, as Le Pissot ou Maison de Horman, for Ph. Le Sueur, Hamptonne.

**Pitchon.** poss. tiny but v. Picquet.

F. dial. *pitchoun*, for *petiot* (tiny, wee); perhaps related to *picachon*, qv. Used in Normandy for a place where horses are tethered.

in L: Le Pitchon, (V¼), at Badier; VCTS; PRL.

**Piton.** surname; locative, **La Pitonnerie**.

recorded as Pithon 1607, 1668; Piton 1749; Jeannot Peton, poss. for Peyton, ment. by DLX. 1/36; prob. from F. *piton* (peg, spike, nail).

in B: fields named Piton and les Clos Pitons, in a group, (B. 535. 580-1); 8B3; these appear in AB. 1786 as, le Clos de Piton (V3¼), Eliz. LeV. d. Durell, inherited from de Ste. Croix; le Clos de la Croue de Piton (V2¼), Thos. Pipon; le champ de Piton (V¼), Pierre Jendron; le champ de Thomas Piton (V1¼), Thos. Pipon; la pièce de Piton du nord, Quenevais, (V2½), Ph. Le Bas; le petit pré de Piton, (V½), Ed. Hamon.

PRB. gives, la pièce des Pitons, (V2), S of La Route Orange, and bord. La Marquanderie, prob. same as la Pièce des Pitons for Alexandre. 1870.

in L: La Pitonnerie, (L. 72A); shown in PRL. VCTN, as La Pitonnerie et le Pré, (V3¼).

in M: La Roche Piton, Fief d'Anneville; partage de Quetteville; MBil. 1779.

unlocated: le Clos Piton, ment. in rentes of la Frérie St. Nicolas en été; DLX. 2/32.

**Pitory, Pitory.** (a muddy place); also a surname. cf. Péteri.

JNF. *pitóri* (muddy), related to JNF. *pité*, *puté* (mud, muddy); cf. *butée*, and *pitain*; the primary meaning of the word seems to be the entrails of an ormer, given in DJF. with multiple variants as *pitôssi*, *pitôthyi*, *pêtôsi*, *piton*, *pitóri*, *pitóris*, *pitôseins*, *pitôsins*, *pitôsiers*, *pitôsiers*, *pitôsiers*, *pitôsions*; cf. *péteri*. As a surname, we have an escheat of 4 virgates and a house, of Philipus Pitory, a bastard, AR. 1309, p. 267; Pytorny 1528; and the fem. *La Pitoire*, 1607. This word occurs only in (S), and prob. refers to a single area, nr. La Fosse à L'Écrivain.

in S: Le Pittory, Pitori, a path nr. the Chapel of St. Mannelier, ment. in Ext. 1528, 1607, (OJH. 149); appearing in AS. 1671, for Jean Le Maistre, as Le Pitory, avec les petits pendants vers les vaux de l'ecolle; ment. by DJF. as named from its muddy state in winter. Clos de Pittori (S. 287).

**Pits.** v. Puits.

**Pittain.** (muddy).

JNF. pité, puté (mud, muddy); cf. butée, pitory.

in C: Le Pittain Causie, a causeway through marshy ground; v. causie.

**Pittory.** v. Pitory.

**Place.** (place, courtyard or a place for drying seaweed); also the surname, **de la Place.**

in old Colonial parlance, a "stand", or area demarcated in a township, exactly renders some uses of this word; F. place; Span. plaza; It. piazza; Teut. platz; Lat. platea (courtyard).

in B: le Clos de la Place Belhomme, (B. 944).

La Place, Richard Pipot; AB. 1786. Same as La Place Hotel, on La Route de Lisle, named after the fam.

in O: La Place fm. 1A2-4; named after Rev. Pierre de la Place, Huguenot refugee, who bought it.

Les Places de St. Georges, Vinchelez; the "stand" of St. George's Chapel, subject of dispute bet. Richard de Carteret and Richard Dumaresq, 1528, BSJ. 1931, p. 31.

une certaine petite place à (sic) seicher du vraiq en testac for George Dumaresq gent, 1658.

in P: Les Places de St. Pierre, a scrap of land nr. the Church; adjoining on the E the land of Mathieu Horton; MHag. 1795; confirmed by contract 1796 when the Parish sold to Edouard Nicolle.

**Plagnon.** form and meaning uncertain.

in C: Les Plagnon, (V9), Jambart fm; VG; PRC.

**Plai.** v. Champelé.

**Plain, Plaine, Plein, Pleine.** (flat open country) cf. Pianne.

F. plain, plan (flat, level, open); plaine (a plain, heath, common); Pr. plan JNF. pliaïne; OE. pleyne; It. piano; Lat. planus (level); Chevalier's le long du plain en la graive, in 1651, p. 946, hints that this word sometimes does service for F. le plein (high water mark), Lat. plenus (full).

in B: La Plaine, (B. 137B); La Plaine Rose, named after the fam. (B. 137F). La Plaine (B909), ment. in MHag. 1850, with plan to mark position.

in C: Les Pleins Champs or Les Plats Quarts, (C. 154); cf. plein. La Plaine (C. 260-2).

in G: La Grande Plaine, (G. 76).

in J: La Plain, Plaine, Pliaïne, the large headland W of Sorel, and the fields (J. 1-4) above it: 2A2.

in M: La Pleine, la Pleine de l'est, with a path through it (Ml. 212). Prob. same as le Plain Lital for Jean Gallichan 1847.

in P: field La Pliaïne, at St. Nicolas; 6C1. La Plaine du nord, sud, (P. 953, 955); at La Chaumière du Chêne; 6C; La Plaine, a cõtil on road called Les Charrières; advt. 1962.

in T: La Plaine, (T. 1067). La Plaine (T. 1301A).

**Plaintolle.** meaning unknown.

in C: Les Pleintolles, Jambart area.

in M: au camp de la Plaintolle, VN, TMy. 1602.

in P: La Plaintol, S of Val de la Marc.

**Plaisance.** (pleasingness, a pleasure garden).

F. OF. plaisance; Eng. pleasance; OE. pleasaunce; Pr. plazensa; It. piacenza; ML. placentia; Lat. placere (to please).

in H: Plaisance, a house in what is now Howard Davis Park, 10A4, was the home of Jurat Josué Falle.

in L: Plaisance. E. Voisin in 1849. The proprietor was a tenant of the fief Jourdain Payn. 6B3.

in M: Plaisance fm; (OJH. 195); on site of house acquired by Chs. Dupré 1568, and has Dupré stones of 1645, 1675. In PRMy. 1796 a church pew reverts to the parish from Jean Dupré fs. Edouard... par le bail afin d'héritage qu'il fait de sa maison.

**Planiscret, Planistret, Planistrel, Planistrel, Planitrel, Planitel, Plaintret.** (a plot of ground levelled and smoothed).

OF. planiss; Eng. planish (to plane smooth, polish); F. planer; OF. planir; ML. planare; Lat. planus (level). JNF. pliaînître.

in C: le Plaintret de laditte Croix (à la Dame) et celui de la Cache. TSam. 1608.

in G: la maison ancienne des Bertrams avec le Planitret; AG. 1708.

in H: un costil et petit planistret de pray nr. Fioquet Mill, lieu de la Godeliere. MHau. 1526.

Le Planistret, partage Le Gallez; Mess. 1614. Le petit Planitret d'audessus les cotils; avec Elie Nicolle; AMel. 1700.

in L: le Jardin de Planiscret, (V1); poss. (L. 323), or nr. (L. 263); v. Patente of 1649 (BSJ. 1932, p. 53). Le Planistret or La Plataine, Plantaïne, (L. 604A); 6B4; cf. La Patente. Shown in MGib. 1780 as les Cõtils de l'Islet, du Douaire et le Planistret, (V3¼); repeated 1833, 1901.

in M: Le Pliaînître, on the summit of le Castel de Lecq.

in O: un Planistrell avec quelque patrois (walls) qui sont dessus; nr. La Chapelle de St. Georges; 1608, cf. place.

in P: le Planistrel de terre au coin du Clos Helier Le Bas à la Croix au Lion. SRN. 1679, Seigneurial Court held sur le Planistre sous le Chêne; SRNov. 1679.

in T: un Planitel, Planistrel, in Les Vaux Benests; SR. Fief de Levesque Davranche, 1648, 1663.  
unlocated: le petit Planistrel for Pierre Le Cras SRMel. 1773.

### Planistrel, Planistret. v. Planiscret.

**Planque.** (a plank for crossing a stream of wood or stone).

F. planche; OF. planke; JNF. plianque; Pr. planqua; Eng. plank; Lat. planca (a plank).

in B: MHau. mentions many planques or footbridges over the St. Peter perquage stream, named after individual householders, eg. La Planque de Briard etc.

in G: La Planque, name of house on the stream in Gorey Village; ment. in DJF. as nr. le Clos des Hommets; 11A2.

in H: La Planque Billot, a plank bridge placed across Le Bié opposite the house of one Billot in 1633; a house, adjoined on the N by the main road on La Planque Billot, sold by Le Gros to Cabot, MMel. 1800; proche la planque Billot ment. in MHau. 1807 and SRMel. 1821. La Rue à la Planque Billot is now York Street, St. Helier.

la planque a lysue de la Ville; La Cloche, 1633; (BSJ. 1890, p. 467).  
La Maison des Mielles, située à l'issue de la Ville, auprès de la Planque; the old home of the de Soulemonts, ar. Charing Cross; (BSJ. 1898, p. 117). Je Pré de la Planque, Fief Prieur de Mont Cochon for Jacques Moisson 1814. La Planque Godel ment. by G. R. Balleine.

in P: la planque du Moulin de Quettivel. MHau. 1599.

in T: La Planque Fm; 7B3.

la Planque de la Paroisse de la Trinité; MPer. 1743.

at sea: La Planque. (la Pianque) a legend persisting that the final link with the Continent was once a plank bridge, provided by the Islanders over the narrow channel between Les Boefs and La Rocque, for St. Laut, Bishop of Coutances. (d. 565); (BSJ. 1909, p. 430).

### Plat, Platte. (flat).

F. plat; Pr. Eng. plat (level); Teut. platt; Gk. πλάτος, platus, (flat, wide); Icel. ML. plata (a plate). La Platte is a common local name for a flat rock, sometimes spelt by Eng. surveyors as Plate.

in C and S: Le Plat Douët, the Longueville stream, named La Baudrette in its lower reaches; 10B3-4; giving its name to le chemin du Plat Douët or Plat Douët Road, from the end of Samarès Canal, below the dunes, to the sea, ADe. 1701-30, p. 57; la petite Closture du Plat Douët (V5¼) ment. in TSam. 1754.

la Platte Mare buttant sur la Mare de Samarès; Seale rente book; MHau.; 1733-46.

Les Plats Quarts, or Les Pleins Camps, (C. 154); 10D2; v. plein.

in G: La Platte Rocque, Plate Rock; rocky area, harbour and Mariello Tower; 11C4. (FLM. however states that La Rocque area takes its name from La Rogodaine qv.)

in H: le cour en gazon ou Green Plat, in front of La Maison du Mont, Green Street, 1807; (BSJ. 1969, p. 65).

in J: in 1704, a house and land of Thos. Le Sebirel on Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen was handed over to Josué de la Rocque, except La Platte Mare, which is on Fief de St. Jean La Hougue Boëre; cf. le Clos de la Mare, (J. 929).

in L: le plat costil, Fief du Roi; MESn. 1726; 1740.

in M: Les Plats Camps, Fief de Rozel, part of (Mt. 20); ment. in MBil. 1664, when Hugh Perchard sold it to Jean Godfrey; it lay between le Clos de la Veuve and le Clos de la Ville; all now one large field. PRMt. 1861, in VF, gives le Plat Champ, (V¼), Ph. Renouf.

in My: un petit bout vers le plat doit, adjoining le Clos de Luce, qv; Le Bailly; MHau. 1715.

in O: La Platte Raye, Clos de la Platte Raie, Platerie, Fief de Morville, (O. 757-8. 765); shown as le Clos de plate Raye in MPer. 1685; frequent mentions in MVdH; shown in PRO. 1904-11 as le Clos de Platerie, (V21¼), bord. E à la Rueille du Gros (Graulot on our map), for Ph. Le Feuvre, Morville; La Rue de la Platte Raie, 1D1.

le Plat Côtil, (O. 1825-6), (V1½), W of the Manor, N of L'Amiral; shown in PRO. 1904-11 for P. Hamon.

in P: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VSN, le Plat Côtil, for Remon.

in S: les grands Plats Champs (V4¼), and dans le jardin des Plats Champs, (V1¼), partage Gavey; MHau. 1726.

Les Petits Plats Champs, Fief de Grainville, part owned by La Charité and part by Le Trésor.

in T: in 1630, Moysse Nicolle sells to Jean Nicolle le pray du plat doigt (stream), beside le Clos du Breton bel. to Thos. Blampied (T. 535), Fief de la Ville à Lesvesque; Moysse retaining a "routeur a rouyer son lenfais" (a pit to ret his flax), v. DJF. p. 317; note le Pré (T. 836), le Clos de Blampied (T. 899), le Clos Blampied (T. 912), and field Plat Douët (V4), Rue des Vaux, La Biarderie, VVEV, PRT. 1931.

Vng coing de pray... au pres du plat doit Philippe Gruchie, fief du Ponernn, 1639, (T. 192).

in Les Ecréhous: La Plat, La Platte and Plate à Sablon.

in Les Iles Chausey: L'île Plate.

in Les Dirouilles: La Platte, Plate, a rock shown by Dum. 1685, in maps 1781, 1843, 1867, 1894 and by Fa.

in Les Minquiers. La Platte à Sablon.

at sea: Platte Beacon, SE of St. Aubin's Fort; 9A4.

Platte Beacon, S of The Hermitage, with red light; 9D4.

Rousse et Platte, rocks off the SE coast, shown by Dum. 1685.

### Plataine. (flat land).

This word is a local variant for F. plat, and indicates a terrace or levelled land.

in L: La Plataine, (L. 604), a small field opposite Vicar's Mill; it is on quite a steep slope, but its other name, Le Planistret, qv, hints that part of it may have been terraced level.

in O: La Plataine, shown in OS. as Le Plataine at Le Coin, a lane running over flat land from La Rue Motier to Les Charrières, 5B2.

### Plate. v. Plat.

### Plateau. (plateau).

F. plateau, dim. of plat; ML. and Icel. plata (a plate).

in B: Le Plateau du nord et sud, (B. 282. 284); 8B3.

### Platerie. v. Plat.

**Platière.** (a flat place, place of flat rocks).

appar. a local form, fr. F. plat (flat); JNF. Pliatchièthe cf. OF. platel, OE. platero (a platter).

in O: La Platière, a cliff-foot S of Grand Becquet; 1B1.

at sea: La Platière, a rock S of La Corbière; 8C1. There are other examples.

**Platon.** (a flat area, sometimes associated with the capstone of a dolmen).

JNF. platon (stone slab, flagstone); it is suggested (BSJ. 1915, p. 55) that platon stands for pierres plates, and indicates an area containing megaliths; cf. plat.

in T: Les Platons, a coastal area including the highest point in the island, with La Route des Platons; 3A3-4; E of this is La Hougue des Platons in (T. 41), and the Belle Hougue area.

field Les Platons, Patrons, (T. 626); 3D4; with sites of tumuli to the N and La Tête des Hougues to the E.

**Pleasant.**

in H: Mount Pleasant, chosen as site for Victoria College, (BSJ. 1948, p. 439).

**Pleinmont, Plein Mont.** v. Plémont.

**Plémont, Plémont.** (the flat hill or the folded hill).

on the analogy of Frigidus Mons (Frémont), the Plè could stand for Lat. placidus (peaceful), alternatively, for F. plein, Lat. plenus (full); or for F. plain, Lat. planus (flat); or even for F. plaindre, OF. pleigner, Pr. plainier, OE. pleinen, Lat. plangere (to lament), indicating a place of shipwrecks, but prob. from F. pliè (folded). Occurs as Pleimont in Guernsey.

in B: le Clos de Pleimont, or Clos Le Coureur, (B. 801), on the crest of the hill S of Belle Vue; 9A1; ment. in MLeC. 1779 as land on Plémont, Royal Fief, sold by Suzanne Le Cras to Ph. Dumaresq; in AB. 1786 as un champ de terre sur Plémont, Eliz. Tredwell; la terre sur Plémont, Ed. Esthur: dans le Clos de Plemon, Nic. Hue; dans le Clos d'Esnoouf ou de Plaimont, Jean Le Cras; in 1808 John Le Coureur buys land sur les Pleimonts from Ed. Le Cras, and in 1809 sells to Ed. Estur la Vallée bord. the road to Les Plein Monts.

in O: Plémont; a flattish headland and area on the N coast, terminating in a peninsula with a very narrow neck; 1A2; now a holiday camp; there was a Guard House on the neck, and maps of 1817, 1825, 1833 show "Draw Bridge and Port (Fort)"; there is a flint-chipping area in (O. 44). Le Petit Plémont is the neck and the cove to the E; field (O. 50), Le Petit Plémont, is ment. in MO. 1680, and appears as le champ de Plémont, (BSJ. 1931, p. 346). La Rue de Plémont leads to Plémont fr. Portinifer. Plémont Deep or La Fosse de Plémont is shown N of Plémont in 1867.

The name first appears in PLF. 1479 in les esuars et 10 perques à Pleimont, Playmmt; then follow Plymeunt, Pop. 1563: "Sire Harliston... étant arrivé (in 1463) à Plainmont", in Les Chroniques, 1585, p. 21; Plémout, Mercator 1606; Plymouth, Speed 1610; Eng. cartographers now equate the name with Plymouth, which had a different origin, and spell it Plymouth, Plymouth, Plémouth; we next find terre en la contrée de Plémout, fief VdeB, 1619; Plein Mont 1647; camp de Plémont (V1), 1649; Plémont 1680; Plymouth 1695; Pleimont 1843.

**Pleneterie.** meaning unknown.

there is no surname of which this could be the locative; the word suggests plenitude, fulness.

in L: La Pleneterie, la pieche de la Plenetterie; MHam, La Chasse, 1618. poss. the same as le Jardin applein, fief du Roi, Marie Gibaut 1767.

**Pliache.** (place, space).

JNF. pliaiche; F. place; Span. plaza; It. piazza; Lat. platea (area, courtyard, street). or error for pièce qv.

in M: La Grande et Petite Pliache, at Fliquet.

**Plieuse.** prob. meaning a fold in the cliff.

F. plieur, fem. plieuse (a folder), fr. ML. plicator (one who folds).

in T: un camp a la Plieuse et un camp es hures de la pieche de Petit Port, (og. (V1), (T. 559), bel. to Les Vaux hures. la pièce de petit port sous la plieuse l'heritage de Catherine sarre, 1633.

**Plomb.** (lead, plummet, sinker, plumb-line).

Lat. plumbum (lead) JNF. pliomb.

in C: la piece au plomb sur le bourg. MO. 1605. la piece du plomb, for Helier Jambard: MO. (Debora Dumaresq) 1653. Prob. refers to heavy ground. La Pièce du Plomb (C. 179) where the owner describes it as heavy ground.

in Les Minquiers: Basse du nord du Plomb et Basse du sud du plomb, leaden half-tide marks.

**Plotte.** v. Pelotte.

**Pluquet.** a Normandy surname.

not otherwise recorded in Jersey.

in O: Les Vaux Pluquet, nr. Le Thiébaut; TO. 1721, p. 22. Also les Prés des Vaux Pluquet.

**Po.** v. Pau.

**Poche à Suie.** (a bag of soot).

F. poche, pochette; JNF. pouque; OF. poque, pouque; Norm. poquet; Eng. poke, pouch, pocket; Icel. poki (bag); Ir. poc: a word of Celtic origin. F. suie; JNF. sie: Eng. soot; Icel. sot; Ir. suth; Catalan. sutja, also of Celtic origin.

at sea: Les Poches a Sute, rocks S of Les Sillettes, St. Aubin's Bay, 1867. Also known as Les Pouques à Sie.

**Podestre.** vernacular pronunciation of Poingdestre *qv.*

Could it be a double entendre with F. *podestat*; OE. *potestate*; It. *poest* (a despotic magistrate), fr. Lat. *potestas* (power) teasing the relatively powerful Poingdestre family?

in **H**: La Rue de Podestre, north of the Electricity Power Station. 7C3.

**Poic.** meaning unknown, poss. error for *pois*.

in **P**: le Jardin à Poic, (VI½); 1775.

**Poids.** (weight, burden or poss. error for *pois qv.*)

F. *poids*; OF. *pois*; Eng. *poise*; Pr. *pens*; Lat. *pensum* (anything weighed); no reason known for choice of this name in items below.

in **J**: La Fosse à Poids, *fief de Lulague, a cōil on the cliffs, sold to Philippe Simon 1771. le champ à Poids, (VI½), Josué Bisson, Don Fm.; VD; PRJ. 1904-07.*

**Poignard.** surname.

in **H**: le Clos de Poignard. *Fief de Grainville. S of la Route du Fort.*

**Poingdestre.** surname, still current; (the right fist).

recorded from 1250 as *Poindetre, Poindestre, Poingdestre, Poingdextre, Poynt Destre, Poingdestre dit Billot, dit Cosnard.*

in **G**: La Croute Poingdestre y compris Le Croute de Bas et Jardin appelé La Croute Poingdestre, for Le Vesconte at Le Bourg. les champs de Poingdestre, avec le passage, (V2), for Frs. Touzel, later Ph. de la Mare; also (V7¾) for Jean Vautier; AG. 1804.

in **H**: le champ de Thos. Poingdestre (VI½), ment. in MMel. 1687. and in Le Moigne, MHau. 1734.

le Jardin de Poingdestre, (H. 1220A), at Chestnut Fm.; ment. in MMel.; not far fr. La Rue de Podestre, *qv.*, behind the Electric Power Station.

in **J**: le Fieu Mottier dit à Poingdestres.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Poingdestre, (Mt. 578).

le Clos de Poingdestre, (Mt. 730A), (V5¼), at Croix au Maître; 7B2.

in **S**: le Clos Poingdestre, (S. 443. 649).

in **T**: le Fief Poingdestre de la Ville à Normans touche le fief de Surville, 1668.

**Pointe.** (a point, cape, headland; or a field tapering to a point, usually at a road-fork);

F. *point, pointe*; ML. *puncta*; Icel. *punktr*; Lat. *punctum*, fr. *pungere* (to prick).

in **B**: La Pointe de Noirmont, Noirmont Point.

in **L**: le costil d'amont avec la Pointe, Fief du Roi, partage filles Le Boutillier; MCol. 1618.

le Clos des Pointes, (V2¾), Jacques du Bois; AL. 1718.

La Pointe, Fief de Méléches; MHam. 1825.

in **Mt**: La Pointe, at Holmdale.

in **My**: La Pointe à Caves, at Rouge Nez.

in **O**: on 1A4; La Pointe (O. 227), nr. Portinifer; (O. 907), at Les Pallières; (O. 895-6), E of Ville la Bas, with La Rue de la Pointe N of them; le Jardin de la Pointe, at La Hougue, Vinchelez.

on 1B1: le Clos de la Pointe, (O. 96), above Creux Gabourel.

un becquet de terre en pointe, Fief St. Hillaires; MLeR (Art). 1754.

on 1A1: La Pointe de Grosnez.

on 1B3: La Pointe, (O. 134B), E of Dolmen des Géonnais; La Rue de La Pointe, or Profonde Rue, Vinchelez, from La Pointe to Les Huriaux.

on 1D4: La Pointe fm. and Rue de la Pointe.

on 5B1: La Pointe, (O. 1716), or Champ des Vaux.

in **P**: La Pointe, Highfield fm.

in **S**: le Jardin de la Pointe, (V4), partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

unlocated: la Pointe à Geon (V½), adj. le Clos appelé Les Maugers, partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729.

le Jardin appelé Les Pointes (V3), partage Luce; MHau. 1767.

in Les Écréhous; Pointes Blanches or les Blanches Pointes, a rock group, 1894 map.

**Pointu.** (pointed).

*cf.* *pointe*; DJF. records that mariners used to refer to a church spire as *Le Pointu*, not naming the church, which would have implied cemetery, hence death, hence a taboo; *cf.* *gagneur* for windmill.

in **B**: Le Pointu or Finger Rock, *qv.*

in **P**: la pierre pointue avec une banque de terre proche la maison de Thos. Le Dain; Ext. 1749, p. 86.

unlocated: Pierre Pointue, for Noël le V. d. Durell; rente book Suzanne Dumaresq 1676; and trois camps de terre à la Pierre Pointue, in her partage 1692; *cf.* *pierre*.

in Les Écréhous: La Pointue, Les Pointues, Pointue à Sablon, rocks shown in maps 1843, 1894.

in Les Dirouilles: Le Pointu, a rock; Fa.

**Poiret.**

*cf.* *poiré*; poss. a dim. of *poire* (pear). Surname in Normandy.

in **L**: le Clos de Poiré, ou Anley, Fief de la Hougue Boîte; partage Le Riche; MBil. 1811; sold by Jean to David Le Riche 1817.

in **Mt**: Le Bouillon House, N of (Mt. 550), with le Clos Triguel et Jardin de Poiret etc; VF; PRMt. 1861.

**Poirier.** (a pear-tree).

F. *poirier*, fr. F. *poire* (pear); Icel. *pera*; Swed. *päron*; Lat. *pirum* (pear), *pirus* (pear-tree).



in **B**: le jardin à Poiriers (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), Jacques Bosdet; AB. 1786; poss. nr. Pont du Val.

in **G**: le Clos des Poiriers, (G. 673), AG. 1708 and 1804; le Clos de Poirier ment. in GL. 1842 for G. Marett, who is shown in Godf. 1849 nr. (667).

in **H**: le jardin à Poirier, for Jean Le Breton; MMel. 1822.

in **L**: le Clos du Poirier, (L. 380); cf. le Clos du Poirier, Jean Benest, (V5), AL. 1718. Also (L. 826c).

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives, le Clos du Poyrier, for Le Febvre, ?at Chaumière du Chêne; dans le Clos de Poyrier, for Pain, ?at Midvale nr. Quétivel; le Clos du Poyrier... au Clos Resdè, and Poirier, où il y a V2 à desert, for Veil.

in **T**: le Clos Poirier, (T. 444).

### Poiron. v. Poirian.

**Pois.** (peas or beans. There may be confusion with pais (area or locality) in some of the examples at sea. Guernsey people believe their example means resembling pea stacks.)

F. pois; OF. peis; JNF. pais; Eng. pea; OE. pease; Lat. pisum; Gk. *πίσος*.

in **L**: le Clos à Pois, (L. 223); ment. in MHau. 1692; and in will of Suzanne Maret née Dumaresq 1692, as le clos derrière la maison, autrefois appellé le Clos à Pois, (V5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>).

at sea: Le Tas de Pois, Pais, or White Rock, S of Grève d'Azette; cf. Le Tas de Pais d'Amont, off Guernsey, also known as the Pea Stacks.

in Les Écréhous: Tas de Pois, 1867. v. Pais.

unlocated: le costil à pois MHau. 1755.

### Poisson. (fish).

dim. of OF. peis (fish); Pr. pesc; OE. fisc; W. pysg; Lat. piscis; cf. païsson.

in **B**: La Pierre au Poisson, Païsson, a rock at the S end of Noirmont peninsula; 9C3; ment. as a cape at Noirmont in SD. 1600–50.

### Poitron. meaning uncertain, poss. breast or chest).

JNF. pétra, pôttronne; F. poitrine; OF. petrine; ML. pectorina; Lat. pectus (breast); cf. petran.

in **B**: Le Poitron, Pètron; a name for a cape in the Portelet area, high rock at La Pointe du Fret, 8D4; shown by Pop. 1563 as Le Peytroune (Eng. spelling of Pètron); Poytroune, Speed 1610; Poytronne in maps of 1670, 1695, 1739; shown in 1844 map as Le Poitron, on the W of Portelet Bay, 9C3.

### Poivre. (pepper).

F. poivre; JNF. païvre; It. pevere; Eng. pepper; Hungar. paprika; Icel. piparr; Lat. piper; Sanskrit, pippala. A due of pepper paid on a Colombier in H. Ext. 1668.

in **J**: La Rue du Poivre, nr. (J. 1075), Fief ès Cras, on which there was a due of pepper; 7A1; note ment. in 1623 of maison et ménage, le long de la Rue du Poesvre, Fief ès Cras.

in **T**: les deux Clos du Poivre, prob. (T. 603) which is shown as le Clos de Pierre, Le Becquet fm; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

### Pol. v. Paul.

### Poline. a girl's name.

for Pauline, qv; or abbrev. of Appoline.

in **S**: le Clos de Poline, (V1<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), W of main road, Dulce Domum, VPn; PRS.

### Pollard. (a tree trimmed of branches; or a de-horned ox).

OF. OE. pollard, with above meanings; Pollard occurs as a surname from 1299, eg. in AR. 1309, p. 250; cf. cahuelle.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives, les Pollards Guillaume Anley; sa vallette des mouriers au sud des Pollards Guillaume Anley, for Pipon; and in VSN, les champs des Pollards, for Anley, on La Rue du Craslin, Sandybrook.

### Pomeré. prob. error for le Pot Maret.

in Les Écréhous: Pomeré, a feature.

### Pomin. form and meaning uncertain,

but there seems to be affinity with Lat. pomum (apple), F. pomme; OE. pome; pomino (a Tuscan wine); ML. pomata, pomagium (cider); JNF. pommyi, F. pommier (apple-tree).

in **T**: le Clos Pomin, (V2), Highland fm.

### Pomme. (apple).

Lat. pomum.

in **H**: Pomme d'Or fm; 6D4. and Pomme d'Or hotel.

in **L**: le Jardin ès Pomes, (V1): MGib. 1661; Fief des Arbes; ?at Badier; (L. 538) is la vallette à Pommiers.

### Pommeraië. (an apple-orchard).

F. pommeraië; Lat. pomarium (fruit-garden), fr. pomum (apple); F. pomme; F. pommier (apple-tree). La Pommeraye occurs as a F. place-name, whence Eng. surname Pomeroy.

in **S**: le Clos de la Pommeraië, at Gros Puits.

### Pommier. (apple-tree).

cf. pomin, pommeraië.

in H: le Grand Jardin à Pommiers, (H. 1393) at Belmont, Mont au Prêtre.  
in L: Les Pommiers fm.; (OJH. 195).

**Pomona.** the Roman goddess of fruit and fruit-trees.

in H: Pomona Road, St. Helier, occupies an area shown in old maps as a vale with orchards, but said, by P. Altier, to have been named after Pomona City 33 miles E of Los Angeles which was visited by a Jersey seaman prior to 1858.

**Pompe.** (a pump).

F. pompe; D. pomp; Eng. pump; Teut. plumpen (to plunge or sink in water); fr. Lat. plumbum (lead).

in H: in St. Helier, La Pompe du Puits public de la Ville, ment. in AdE. 1723-4.

La Pompe de Haut, the old name of Snow Hill.

other pumps in the Town were: La Pompe de Bas, Charing Cross; La Pompe des gens de droit, Hill Street; La Pompe Perrot, Market Street; further examples are discussed in Raymond Falle's article BSJ. 1965, p. 71.

Le Jardin de la Pompe, (H. 1364A); 7C4.

le Becquet de la Pompe, (H. 1391).

in L: l'appentis de la Pompe, in inventory of Jean Bichard, of Sea View.

in My: La Pompe; (OJH. 195); Arthur home; has Renouf stone 1680.

in O: La Pompe de la mare de la Seigneurie de St. Ouen, for Ph. Pirouet; quoted in appendix to Mourant's Chroniques, p. 19.

le Canné, le Canal de la pompe, the outlet from La Mare au Seigneur to the sea. Dr. 76. on boundary of (O) and (P), 5A.  
le Clos de la Pompe, (V2), bel. to Rock View, L'Étaq; advt. 1962.

in P: le Clos de la Pompe, (P. 253); 5D1.

in S: le Clos de la Pompe, (S. 134); 7D1.

**Pont.** (a bridge),

of any kind, including a flat rock bridging an expanse of water, a bank of shingle linking a rock to the beach at low tide, etc; also a surname recorded as de Ponte 1236-1309; del, du Pont, Pointe 1294-1331; Dupont 1532; Nicolas and Philippe Dupont were curés of (H) in 1294 and 1532, (DLX. 1/33); F. pont, Lat. pons (bridge) cf. planque.

in B: Le Pont du Val, a lane and hamlet; 5D4.

Le Pont Marquet, hamlet, bridge, railway station, with La Rue du Pont Marquet, et le Clos Pont Marquet (B. 152); 8B2.  
in C: Le Pont Lietault, v. Pontliétault. Fief au Pont, ment. 1385. MO. Debora Dumaresq.

in G: le camp du Pont, fortified 1591 by Clem. Filieul; ment. 1607 as leased by John Pipon jr. from the last two Governors; and in 1668 as un petit camp dans la pièce du pont.

le Clos du Pont (V1¾), shown in GV. for Thos. Bertram; in AG. 1804 for Jean Bree and Clem. Pirouet, the latter also having le champ du Pont (V¾); Bertram also had le champ du Pont (V½) in GV.

le Clos du Pont, shown in AG. 1804 for Clem. Jeune, in TG. 1851 for Frs. Jeune, who is shown in Godf. 1849 between Marellos 2 and 3; in GL. 1841 for Frs. Mallet. La Rue du Pont 11C4.

le Clos du Pont, (V2½), VRq, shown in GL. 1841 and TG. 1851 for Jn. Vicq, who also has le champ du Pont (V1) in GV. Le Long Jardin et Jardin du Pont, (G. 610).

in H: Le Pont du Château, or causeway to Elizabeth Castle; shown as le pond du Chateau in SD. 1600-50; and as The Bridge by Dum. 1685.

le Jardin du Pont, avec Thos. Ahier; AME. 1700.

in J: le Clos et Jardin du Pont, (J. 384-5).

le Pré du Pont, (J. 403); le Pré du Pont de haut et de bas (J. 408. 409).

le Clos du Pont, grand et petit, (J. 761).

Le Pont Tourgis et Venelle, prob. near or S of Le Pont 2D2 and 4, ment. in partage Jean Le Sebirel 1632; ment. 1694. Le Pont Bénit; v. Garenne, under (J).

Jean Mauger du Pont dans le grand Clos, VHé; TJ. 1747; cf. house Le Pont in Hêruep.

in L: le Pont appelé le petit Pont, (V2), Jacques Gibaut.

in O: Le Pont de la Moie, Moaie; a natural bridge NE of Grosnez Castle; 1A1; shown as "Stone Plank" in 1817. Le Pont Naturel, at Le Petit Becquet, E of Creux Gabourel. 1B.

Le Pont Capitaine Le Ruez, at L'Étaq.

La Rue du Pont, behind St. Peter's Windmill, dividing (O) and (P).

le Clos du Pont, (O. 1876), (V6¾), A. J. Arthur, Le Coin; VPC; PRO. 1904-11.

in P: le Clos du Pont, (P. 806). Le Pont au Bré, v. Bré.

in S: le jardin du Pont, prob. Maufant, for Ph. Falle; AS. 1671.

in T: le Pré du Petit Pont, (T. 454).

La Rue du Pont des Oies, ès Ouaies, a lane; 3C1.

unlocated: le Clos du Pont, de haut, MARt. c1795.

at sea: Le Pont, or le Rond Rotchi, a round rock in St. Ouen's Bay; (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

**Pontac, Pontague.** meaning unknown; a name also known in Normandy.

the original form may have been pontague, for pont-aguets (lookout bridge), aguets being the F. for watch, watching, for à guet; note the Celtic ac (sharp point) leading to L. acies (keen edge) and

GdeG. suggests that the -ac may be for érac (stack-rock), of which there are several off Pontac; note also F. place-name Pontacq in Basses-Pyrénées, giving its name to Pontacq, a white wine similar in flavour to Barsac.

in C: Pontac, coastal hamlet, slipway, railway station: 10D4; it is spelt Pontague in 1810. 1833. 1843; not far off is Pontague rock, S of Le Hocq, pronounced le pontac.

**Pontague.** v. Pontac.

**Ponterrin.** (the property of the Punterre, Punterel family).

cf. Pontrel.

in S: Le Ponterrin, house and hamlet. (OJH. 196; VMf; 7D1; with Le Petit Ponterrin; Ponterrin Villa, La Maison Le Hardy in La Rue du Ponterrin; le grand Clos du Ponterrin (S. 260); other fields include (v. BSJ. 1905, p. 364), le Clos de Horman, Clos de l'Abbé or Labey, Pré de Falle, Botterel, all on Fief du Roi or Grainville. Some distance away, in (T), is Le Moulin du Ponterrin, 7B3, with le Pré de Ponterrin (T. 1192) S of it, La Maison et Moulin de Ponterrin are ment. in partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq, ERO. 35. 1799. The mill is prob. the "unum molendinum" in Jersey, given c1066 by William I to L'Abbaye aux Dames, Caen; the rights of the Abbess are ment. in 1274 and 1309; ment. as molendinum de Punterry, Point terry, Pointe Terrein; in 1331 the mill was being maintained by the Dirvaud family; ment. in RC. 1515 as le moulin de Pont terry; in 1540 its propriétaire was Clem. Lemprière.

Le Fieu du Ponterrin; its location is difficult to determine; it appears that originally one carucate (10 bouvées) was granted to the Punterres, and this was later enfeoffed by the de Carterets; in 1274 we find 4 bouvées only (?the mill) held by "heredes de Punterre" (the heirs of Punterre) in (T); in AR. 1299 Punterel occurs; in 1309 there is the carucate de Punterry, Punterry, for which Robert Hubert has right of primogeniture, and owes service of prison, two pairs of fetters, a dagger and a hammer; at the same time Guills. and Johannes Pontrel hold one carucate of terra as Pontreaus in (G). In 1331 there is a Feodum du Pont Terrin in (P), held by Guills. de Sto. Hylario "de antiquo feoffamento domini Sti. Audoeni". In 1382 we have Le Fieu du Ponterrin, (BSJ. 1904, p. 306). In 1528, Ponterrin in (T). In 1641 the Falle fam. united the house and fief, and began to call their home in (S) Le Ponterrin, on the strength of holding the fief, (BSJ. 1913, p. 364; L'Amy, p. 149); and in 1642 the Fief du Ponterrin is said to be on the Fief du Roi. But it is far from clear where the original fief of the Punterres was, and why it appears under so many different owners in (G), (P), (S) and (T).

**Pontliénaut.** v. Pontliétaut.

**Pontliétaut, Pontlieutaut, Pontliénaut.** (origin confused).

the surname Liétaut is recorded in (C) as Lietaud 1309, Lietaut 1363, 1381; it gave its name to a small harbour, le port Luytaut, v. below, and to one of several bridges over gaps in the dunes between Le Nez and La Rocque, viz. Le Pont, Pontac and le Pont Liétaut; pronounced in (C) as Pouoilletaut which FLM. believes to be Le Pouille, lieu malpropre, an area where vrac collects and rots. But see references below which show early and persistent use of the 'pont' form.

in C: la mesure Lietaut, 1363; Masura Lietaut, 1381. ment. among dues to St. Clement's Priory, (Cart. 71. 76); appar. a site abandoned by the family.

the harbour appears as "au port Luytaut", Fief of Samarès, in MCos. 1494; cf. Porétot, which may be a slurring of this name.

the bridge occurs in, the land on fieu Michiel le feuvre a la mare du Polistault, MHau. 1520; land on the fief de Samarès au pont lieutaut, ibid 1522; Pont Lietaut, ibid 1578; la pieche du Pont Lieutaut ibid 1597. v. Feuvre.

au Pont Liétaut, cinq camps de terre, in partage Dumaresq of Samarès, MO. 1608; la pièce du Pont Liétaut, 1613; La Rue de Pontliétaut or Pontorson Lane, (from Pontorson fm. thereon, named after Pontorson in France), 10D4; PRC. shows that this lane continues over the cross-roads; with fields Le Porétot (C. 128), Le Liénaut, Legu or Jegu (C. 131). Le Pont Liétaut, Fief de Samarès, avec Sara Monnamy 1774.

**Pontorson.** v. Pontliétaut.

**Pontrel.** surname.

sometimes mis-read as Poutrel; recorded as Punterel 1299; cf. the fam. Punterre under Ponterrin.

in G: Guillelmus and Johannes pontrel hold one carucate of the terra as Pontreaus, AR. 1309, p. 287; ment. in Ext. 1331 as Feodum es Pontreaus; quoted by DLX. as es Poteraux; the revenue of a windmill and the ground it stood on, en la terre Rogier Poutrel, given by Guillaume d'Argences to the Ecréhous chapel, and ment. in its 15th cent. rentier; and in BSJ. 1892, p. 169, which reads Pontrel.

**Poonah.** City nr. Bombay, India.

in H: Poonah Road. 10A1.

**Popin.** (a villain, blackguard).

JNF. popin, with above meanings; origin obscure; the CD. gives popin, poppin without defining them, and popping as smearing the face with white lead or cosmetics; surname recorded 17 cent.

in B: Les Popins fm., at La Moie; DJF.

**Poplar.** v. Peuplier.

**Porc, Porcq, Le Porcq.** (pig); becoming a nickname, then a surname; locative, La Porquerie, Porquerie, Porcterie.

F. OF. porc; Eng. pork; Lat. porcus; pl. (in Jersey place-names) Pors, Porcs, Porcz, Porcqs, Porcqz; recorded as surname 1534-1749.

in B: le champ derrière le Clos du Porcq, and le côiil du Porcq; Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1806. le Clos ou Jardin du Porcq, Maison du Mont au Roux; PRB.

in **G**: Le Costil à Porcq, prob. nr. Boulivot, for de la Garde. AG. 1708.  
 in **H**: Le Mont de La Porcquethie, St. Helier, (DJF. p. 288). Named after the family are La Rue es Porcqs, St. Helier; in 1576 Ed. Hamptonne sells to Crystouffes Jacquet a small parquet, with one end touching La Rue es Porcs (between Queen and Hilgrove Streets), on Le Fieu es Porcqz, and Crystouffes may have the stone on the land; ment. 1612 as La Rue es Porcz, Fief es Payns, (BSJ. 1918. p. 360); le camp du Porcq (V1), for Thos. Durel, SRF. 1640. in 1665, La Rue es Porcs sépare les fiefs es Payn et de la Rondiole.  
 in **L**: la rue appelée les Six Chemins, au près de la Porcterie, Fief de Méleches, 1617.  
 in **O**: le Clos es Porcs, (O. 177); ment. as le Clos es Pors, VdeB, PLF. 1479; as le Clos es Porcs in MAdeC. 1628, and in aveux, MVdeH. 1862.  
 rente due to Jehan de St. Martin on la porquerie at St. Ouen, ment. in 15th cent. Ecréhous rentier, (Cart. 421; BSJ. 1892, p. 169).  
 in **P**: le Jardin à Porcq, partage Thos. Le Breton, 1765, at La Carohie.  
 in **T**: deux camps, la pièce des camps au vrec, along La Rue d'Egypte, campagne de Petit Procq (prob. error for Petit Port), fief de Diélament; MNec. 1744. v. camp.

**Porcterie.** v. Porc.

**Poree.** meaning uncertain.

either F. poireau, JNF. pouothen (leek); or fr. F. poire (pear); cf. poiré, poiret.

in **H**: le Jardin à Pourets for Romeril 1938, at Surville.

in **T**: le Jardin à Poree et Garenne, at La Garenne, VAugs; PRT, 1931.

**Porétot.** (poss. the harbour of Liétaut).

poss. for Port Liétaut v. Pontliétaut.

in **C**: field Le Porétot, Poiotot, (C. 128), on Pontorson Lane, 10D4; there seem to have been a bridge and harbour here, named after the fam. Liétaut and porétot may be a slurring of porthétaut.

**Porfond.** v. Profond.

**Porion.** surname with poss. connections with poirion for a pear orchard.

in **H**: le long pray de porion, fieus es debeneres, Th. Helles to Hugh de Soulemont, 1606.

le grand et le petit pray de Porion, nr. le pray des Helles, aveu Temple Chevalier, AMel. 1700.

le Grand Pré de Porion for Thos. de Soulemont, SRMel. 1780.

le Pré de Bas de Porion, fief de Méleches for Chs. Hocquard 1823.

in **J**: le Clos Porion, fieus d'horville, lying NW of Gros (sic) Morier. (J. 97). MRS. 1572. Le Poirion, Poiron, et la petite geoniere, géoniere, (V5), for Ph. Baudains; VD; PRJ. 1904-15.

**Poroncle.** (poor uncle).

fr. JNF. pouorre onc'ye.

in **L**: le Clos de Poroncle, (V4½), Sara Le Brun, widow of Elie Le Gros; AL. 1718.

**Porpoise.** v. Pourepay.

**Porquerie.** v. Porc.

**Porsarre.** form and meaning uncertain; orig. written Rorsarre, and then corrected; poss. for Pierre Sarre or pouorre Sarre. cf. poroncle.

in **T**: le Clos de Porsarre, aveu Jean Maret, for of Aron Guerdain; SRAb. 1648.

**Port.** (a haven, harbour).

F. Eng. port; Lat. portus.

in **B**: le Clos du Port, at Noirmont; partage Marie de Carteret née Bailhache; MHau. 1686.

La Pointe de Port, a cape on the W of Beau Port.

Le Port de l'île Percée, in Portelet Bay. 9C.

Le Petit Port, an inlet on the W coast, NE of La Corbière; 8A4; shown by Dum. 1685; contains a megalithic habitation site in (B. 422) and neolithic pottery in (B. 403); with La Route du Petit Port.

in **Mt**: Le Grand Port, the mediaeval name of Gorey Harbour; v. Grand; la pièce de grand Port, MPer. 1707. 1712.

in **O**: une place à varecq à l'Étaoc appelée la Pièce du Port, (V¼), Isobel Le Cornu; VM1; PRO. 1904-11; given as Place du Porcq, 18 cent. for Pierre le Cornu.

in **O** and **P**: Le Port, Le Port de la Mare, opposite Mont au Guet; an old name for part of St. Ouen's Bay and beach from the S end of La Mare au Seigneur to Le Braye; 5C2; ment. by La Cloche 1651 as le Port de la mare de St. Ouen, (BSJ. 1890, p. 503); an evenfold beach, being the site of the Battle of the Dunes (the landing on 20 Oct. 1651 by the Parliamentary Admiral Blake); and of the repulse of a landing by the Prince of Nassau, 1-3 May 1779; also site of the Half-Moon Battery, shown in 1817, and as "Ruin" in 1867.

in **T**: Le Petit Port, an inlet below Egypt; 3A4.

**Porte.** (gate).

F. porte; Lat. porta; Eng. port (in sally-port, portcullis etc); a number of homesteads are named La Porte from having a conspicuous gateway on the road, but some of these may signify an entrance to a stockade or enclosure.

in **B**: le camp de dessus la porte, le sommier de dessus la porte, for Pierre Pitton, 1616.

le jardin de devant la Porte (V3¼), Ph. for Ed. Maret, La Haule; AB. 1786.

in **C**: le Clos des Portes, N of La Rue au Blancq; MCos. 1493.

in **G**: le Clos de la Porte Marguerite Payn, VMr; TG. 1601.

le Clos de la Porte (V5), for Ph. Payn; AG. 1804.

le Clos de la Porte Martin (V3¼), Clem. Renouf, Boulivot; AG. c1770. 1804.

in **H**: la tour du bout du pont de Lislet a l'entree de la porte; built 1647; La Cloche; (BSJ. 1890, p. 497).

in **J**: La Porte, fm. (OJH. 198); 2B4; built c1500; home of the families Hue c1550 and 1666; Esnouf 1694; Le Sueur 1819; has two striking fireplaces, and a wooden window-frame with ogee tops, now in the S.J. Museum; it stands on the E of the square enclave of St. Blaise, with field names Croute and Mottier near by, and La Rue de la Porte, and may have been the gatehouse to a monastic precinct.

PRJ. 1904 gives: La Porte house, J. Le Couteur, Les Carrières; le Clos des Portes, Ph. Pinel, Caesarea Lodge; le jardin de devant la Porte (V2¼), F. E. Luce, High Cliff. La Porte, fm. near Sion.

in **L**: le jardin de la Porte, (V2½), at Hamptonne; VCM; PRL.

le Clos de la Porte, opposite Hamptonne, (L. 322); at the date of La Patente, 1649, prob. only the E part of this field was so named, the S part being le Clos du Fresne, like (L. 375); v. Richmond map; the name signifies a main approach or gatehouse to this important settlement.

le Jardin de la Porte, (L. 611), Les Chasses, VCH.

in **Mt**: le Clos de la Porte, at sale of Green Farm (Mt. 685a). MRS. 1809.

in **O**: La Porte, and le Clos de la Porte (O. 980), at L'Étaqc; IC1.

La Porte fm., and La Rue de la Porte, 1A4; prob. the S entrance to a mediaeval stockade nr. Portinifer, qv. Clos de la Porte ment. in same area in aveu for Vinchelez de Bas, 1582, MO.

in **P**: le Clos de la Porte, (P. 481); appar. the entrance to an inland contour fort named La Ronde Lande, (P. 483), qv.

in **S**: le Clos de la Porte, Fieu de St. Ouen en St. Sauveur; MHau. 1578.

le Clos de la Porte (V1¼), (S. 386), at Five Oaks; 7D3; ment. and in partage Poingdestre, ERO. 24. 1729; repeated in ERO. 24. 1729 as (V8¼), with le Neuf Jardin, formerly part of it.

le Clos de la Porte, (S. 812B), 10B3; seemingly an entrance on the N of the Bagot Manor enclave.

La Porte fm; N of Vieux Ménage; 7B4. Billot home.

La Ronde Porte, Maufant, with a 17th cent. arch on the roadside. Le Clos de la Porte, fief of Grainville, Hugh Lemprière, 1619.

in **T**: La Porte fm. (OJH. 199); 3C2; home of Maret, 17th cent.; Le Vesconte, 18th cent.; NW of the Church; adjoins La Fosse fm., suggesting some enclosure.

La Porte fm., nr. Les Arches; with le Jardin de la Porte, (T. 345); 3C1; standing on parish boundary.

unlocated: le Clos de la Porte et deux jardins joignant; ERO. 15 re an MS. of 1605.

in Les Écréhous: La Porte du Nord, and La Porte du Sud.

at sea: la Porte Mabon, SE of La Rocque.

### Portelet. (a small harbour).

dim. of port, qv.

in **B**: Portelet Bay, Le Portelet, 9C3; with Portelet Battery above it, shown in 1817. 1844, 9C1; Portelet headland, with flint-chipping area, S of Portelet House, 9C3; and La Route du Portelet, 9C1.

Portelet Inn, (OJH. 200); has arch with keystone of Le Goupil dit Guerdain 1606. Les Portelet inlet S of L'oeillère, 8A4.

Portelet Tower, on Ile au Guerdain, built 1808–11, on the site associated with Philippe Janvrin, 1721.

Portelet Ledge, W of Ile Percée, or Le Bantchet d'Ile.

in **Mt**: Le Petit Portelet, an inlet N of Mont Orgueil Castle; 11B1.

### Porteret. (a small harbour).

cf. Portelet.

in **T**: Le Porteret, harbour, jetty, slipway, S of jetty at Bouley Bay; 3D1; shown as strongly fortified 1759, 1795.

Porteret Battery; a demi-culverin installed 1596; boulevard, platform and guard-house 1646; a fort in building 1745; shown as the Lisscester Battery 1817.

### Portier. (gate-keeper, warder),

in this case, the Cornishman John Nichol, who was Gentleman Porter (head warder) of Mont Orgueil Castle, and bought Longueville from the de Carterets soon after the Maulevrier Occupation; ML. portarius, F. portier, Eng. porter; fr. Lat. porta (a gate).

in **G**: le Prè au, du Portier, Fief du Roi, between Le Parcq fm. and the sea, including (G. 403. 405. 390); 11C2; ment. 1614; also in the "Order to examine the King's possessions", in preparation for the Ext. of 1749, when the banks on the W of Le Pray au Portier were declared to be in a bad state; the canal draining water from the meadow to the Val de la Mer is so full of sand that water has flooded the meadow, and the canal must be cleared; these lands have had no gates or barriers for a long time, and require them, to put them in good condition like neighbouring lands; Le Pray du Portier ment. in Ext. 1749 as (V18), and as Le Pray au Portier in AG. 1804.

### Portinifer. (the gateway down to the coast).

cf. porte, and enfer; Portinifer is derived (BSJ. 1908, p. 310, and L'Amy, p. 159) from Lat. porta (a gate) and infra (under), but the latter is an adverb or preposition and cannot stand thus; the adjective infera (lower) is better, giving porta infera, or porte d'enfer. This locale is in the NW of the Island, and its name suggests a time when a get-away, from invaders from the SE, down the valley to Le Creux Gros, was important to the local resistance; and evidence below hints that the place was fortified for a last-minute stand. The fact that this pocket was awarded the status of a Free Fief may indicate that the outpost displayed especial gallantry in rearguard action during some early mediaeval invasion. The name seems to give a picture of a stockade where Islanders could assemble when the rest of the Island was under attack.

in **O**: Portinifer fm. and hamlet; there is a feeling here of a fortified square enclosure; le Clos hors, sur la Ville (O. 817–8); le Clos de dessus la Ville Romain Renouf (O. 823); further W is La Fosse, and La Fosse Tauraud (O. 835. 834); La Rue de la Porte, prob. leading to a gate in the stockade, with La Porte fm. on it; 1A4; this theory, if correct, throws light on the words porte and ville.

Le Franc Fieu de Portinifer, sub-fief of VdB; ment. as liberum feodum de Portinifer 1331; franc fieu de Portifier, PLF.

1479; de Portinifer, DLX. 3/201. The Commune of this fief is between le Petit Plémont and le Creux Gros, with six 'tenants', who tried to resist an encroachment on the Commune by Pontin's Holiday Camp. La Maison de Portinifer, (OJH. 200); le Cornu home, 1765; then Hacquoil. FLM. quotes "Le cabaret chez Pierre Hacquoil de Portinifer" in 1734.

**Poste.** (guard-post; signalling-post; mail).

F. poste (guard-post, post-horse establishment, postal service); Eng. post; Lat. postus, for positus; cf. F. poteau, dim. of OF. poste (door-post), Lat. postis.

in C: le Clos de Poste, or le Bénédicte, in Samarés Marsh; poss. the site of a guard-house; (C. 88); ment. as Le Poste (V3) in partage Filleul. MHau. 1864; and in PRC. as le Clos du Post.

in H: La Rue de la Poste, the name of Hue Street in 1794, when the first Post Office was established there; (Nicolle, TSH. p. 72).

in O: Le Poste, (O. 849), field in which a signal-post to Guernsey once stood; shown as Grosnez Signal Posts 1833. There has also been a guard house on this site.

**Pot.** (a pot, a deep rounded vessel, or something of that shape and content).

F. Eng. Teut. pot; Icel. pottr; of Celtic origin, Ir. pota; W. pot; Bret. pod (pot, drinking vessel); cf. Lat. potare (to quaff); in JNF. pot also means a 4-pint measure; a small hollow in the soil (cf. Eng. pot-hole); a sandy creek; a rock pool; the last item below may be a hint of a round mortice in a roadside cross-base.

in H: Le Pot au Beurre, a creek, now disappeared in building of Victoria harbour. So called as the frothy water suggested churning. FLM. says Beurre is the same as Buron qv.

in L: le Clos du Po (V4) at Sea View Farm; 6BC.

in O: Le Pot Godé, Godel, a creek W of Grève de Lecq.

Les Pots Capitaine Vaütchi, and Les Pots Iers, rock pools off L'Étaocq.

in T: Le Pot du Rocqui, Pot du Rocher; cf. Rocquier; a cross-roads where the OS. shows a cross-base, now at Les Augrés; (OJH. 217); 3D4; a wayside cross, ment. by DLX. as La Croix du Pot au Rocqui, once stood here, and sections of its cross-shaft survive at Sous Les Bois, (v. DLX. 1. 344, 361).

**Potage, Potager.** (referring to a vegetable garden).

F. potage (soup); OE. pottage; fr. F. pot, qv; Eng. W. pot; bret. pod; Icel. pottr; Lat. potare (to quaff).

every homestead had its Jardin à Potage, Jardin Potager, where vegetables were grown.

**Potence.** (gallows).

F. OF. Eng. potence (power), and its symbol, a gibbet; Lat. potentia (power); in 1645 Chevalier, p. 207, records, le Viconte fit faire unne potence.

in H: le camp auprès la Potence, aveu Jean Canivet; AMel. 1700.

in M: une potence hault esleeve a la poynte devers Ste. Katherine, 1550-51; (BSJ. 1900, p. 298).

**Potier, Le Potier.** surname; (the potter).

F. potier; Eng. potter; cf. pot, potage.

in G: the heirs of Le Potyr, ment. in Ext. 1274; Potier occurs in AR. 1299; le Clos de Potier in AG. 1708; le jardin de Potier, AG. 1804, for Thos. Germain, later Chs. Cabot.

le Jardin de Potier, planted with pear trees, so may be an error for Poirier. Bought by Hilgrove Turner from Jn. Le Vesconte, 1856.

**Potigare.** v. Patigare.

**Potin.** surname; fem. Potine, Pottine.

OF. potin, pottin (a metal alloy from which pots were made, pot-metal, the alloy from which certain ancient Gaulish coins were made); hence F. potin (hubbub), poss. the clanging of pots; JNF. potin (a small pot); the word became a nickname, then a surname; eg. Ricardus Potinus c1160, (Cart. 258); Le Feuvre alias Potin of (O), seller of curios and toys.

in J: le Clos de Potine, and dans le Clos de Potine le champ du sud, VHé, for Henry Coutanche; also, dans le Clos de Potine, VN, for Thos. Romeril; TJ. 1747; shown in VHé. in PRJ. 1904-10 as le Clos de Potine (V7¼), Hérupe main road, for Ph. Hamon, Beau Champ house; opposite (J. 1092). Recorded as Pottine in 1701.

in M: le Clos de Potin, (V10½); Ph. Nicolle; AMt. 1701.

in S: le Clos Potin, for Estienne Mourant; Pigneaux; AS. 1671; for H. Le G. Roy 1935.

**Potiron.**

poss. origins: (1). F. potiran, potiron (pumpkin, mushroom); (2). JNF. potithon, potiron can also mean a foxglove, or black beetle; (3). DJF. suggests potiron may be a dim. of pot and mean a small hollow and this is the meaning now accepted by FLM.

in B: le camp ez potirons; part of La Haule lands in 1430; prob. up Mont au Roux; ment. in will of Guillaume du Marest 1450, (BSJ. 1939, p. 372). Le Potiron above La Vallée.

in M: Les Potirons house, J. Le Gros, VQ; PRMt. 1865.

La Rue et Carrefour à Potirons; 7B4.

la maison que j'abite bordant par le ton de la route du Potiron, J. Cabot, VQ; PRMt. 1861.

in My: Le Potiron, Le Potiron de Bas, Les Potirons, house and hamlet; with Le Carrefour and la Rue des Potirons (JNF. Potithons); 2C3; and le Clos du Potiron, (My. 898), and le Jardin du Potiron, (My. 897), where a house is shown in Rich. 1795. PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives Le Potiron house, for Josué Hocquard. The Le Brocq family of this property believed it was named after the foxgloves.

in **O**: le Clos des Potirons (V½) aveu, fief de Vinchêlez de Bas, 1582. MO.  
 in **P**: le champ à Potiron, Fief du Roi, bought by Frs. de Carteret, 1682; cf. le champ du Potiron, ment. in partage of four de Carteret sisters, 1731.

**Pottine**, v. Potin.

**Pouchin**, v. Poucin.

**Poucin, Pouchin, Poussin**, surname; fem. **La Pouchine**.  
 recorded as Pouchin 1306–68; Pouchyn 1309; La Pouchine 1381; Poucin, PRMy. 1697; prob. a nickname in origin, F. poussin (a newly hatched chick). JNF. pouochîn.

in **?**C: *Hostel à La Pouchine*, 1381, (Cart. 75).  
 in **G**: Val Poucin, Poussin fm.; 10B4; well documented; 1578, ung petit clos au Val Poucyn, Fief du Roi, sale Anthoine-Amy, MHau.; Vaulpesin, Ext. 1607; 1619.  
 le Clos de Val Poucin, Fief du Roi, 1623, petit cõtil du Val Poussin (?G. 764), with Petit Val, Jardin de la Vallée, clos prochain de la Rue Rouente, nr. (G. 645); 1625, Les Vaux Pouchin, among Fauvel lands, MO; 1634, le Clos du Val Poucin (V4); le camp et la banque du Val Pouchin (V2½), MCol. 1634.  
 in **O**: field Le Poussin, (O. 646).

**Pouclé, Pouclée, Pouquelée**, v. Pouquelaye.

**Poudretterie**, meaning uncertain.  
 poss. origins: (1). locative of surname Poudret, but none such is on record; (2). F. poudrette (fine powder). F. poudre (gunpowder); Eng. powder; OE. poudre (dust); Span. polvora; Lat. pulvis (dust); (3). the item below is a natural base for the batteries and guard-houses at Le Couperon and La Coupe, and may represent the quartermaster's store which supplied them.

in **Mt**: La Poudretterie fm. and hamlet; 4A4.

**Poudrière**, (a powder-magazine): often found in association with the guard-houses.  
 F. poudre (gunpowder); cf. Poudretterie.

in **J**: une falaise avec poudrière et shed; Ph. Barette, Oakland, VD; PRJ. 1904.  
 poudrière et terre, (V½), Route de Frémont; VN; PRJ. 1915.  
 in **O**: La Poudrière et Maison de Garde ou La Caumine de Marie Best.

**Pouielle**, (a dirty place).  
 cf. pouillier (a lousy place).

in **T**: une pièce dans le Pouielle; VRoz; PRT. 1928.

**Poujuet, Pouyuet, Pouioet, Pouivet, Poyvet**, form and meaning doubtful.  
 cf. pouielle.

in **S**: le Clos de Poujuet; Sous la Hougue; for Jean Wittell (note field (Mt. 619), La Whittellerie); and le Clos de Pouyuet, for Ph. Payn; AS. 1671; PRS. gives, in VMf, Le Pouioet, Pouivet, at Inkerman fm. v. Extente 1668. Maison en mesure... le Jardin du pouivet, Fief du Roi, Jean Rousset senr. 1798, (S. 72).

**Pouivet**, v. Poujuet.

**Poul**, form suspect, poss. for the fam. Le Porcq, or for pigs.

in **O**: SRVdeH. 1615 gives, "le Closes Pouis, Clos es pous, es ports, le clos es pors, Porcqs en leur verp".

**Poulaillier**, (fowl/hen house).  
 F. poulaillier, fr. poule (chicken); Eng. pullet, poultry; Lat. pullus, pulla; cf. poulier.

in **Mt**: Les Poulailliers (Mt. 177); at La Poudretterie; 4A4.  
 in **S**: "Le Poulaillier", Beaufield, VMf; PRS.

**Poulain**, (a colt, foal); and an obsolete surname.  
 F. OF. poulain (the young of an animal), esp. a foal; also a skid for loading barrels; JNF. poulain can also mean a trestle or horse for threshing corn-sheaves; Lat. pullus (young of an animal); ML. pullanus; hence Eng. pullet; OE. pullen (poultry). Poulain is a surname, recorded 1299–1367 as Polayn, Poleyn, Poleyn, Puleyn, Pulleyn, Poulen, Poullen, Poulein, Poulein.

in **My**: le Jardin du Poulain, the S end of (My. 254).  
 in **T**: le Clos de Poulain, (T. 54), so called because a mare once foaled there.

**Poulier, Poulli, Poullier**, (a hen-house).  
 cf. poulaillier, pouillier. FLM. believes all these variants are the same as pouielle qv., but most are sited near farm buildings and a fowl-house seems more likely.

in **T**: Le Poullier (T933), at Dielament Manor; 7B1; trois camps au poullier, fief de dielament (V1½) nr. Jehannet Gallichan's house, MO. 1540 (Elie Dumaresq).  
 le Clos du Poullier, for Nicolas Cabot, MHau. 1612. Confirmed in MHau. 1572, 1598, 1597.  
 le grand Poullier, fief de Dielament; MBin. 1815.  
 le Clos du Poulliers, le grand et petit poullier, at Les Croix PRT. 1928, VRd. Le Clos du Pouli (T. 799), Le Câtél, VRd. PRY. 1928.  
 le Clos de Poullier (V2½), La Roulerie; VRoz, PRT. 1931.  
 Le Poullier et petit clos, tog. (V7¼), nr. Les Câteaux; advt. 1964.

**Poulton.** poss. (a little chick).

appar. a double dim., starting as Lat. pulla, F. poule (a young hen), diminished to F. poulet, poulette (chick), Eng. polete, contr. to pulte, poult, pullet; whence OF. pouleterie, Eng. poultry, poulterer; also F. poulot (chicken), a term of endearment to a child; then further diminished by adding -on. FLM. says further variant of Pouielle qv.

in G: Le Poulton, part of (G. 768); 10B2.

in O: Le Pouilleton at L'Amiral.

**Poupette.** (a doll).

F. poupée (doll); OF. poupette; Eng. puppet; Lat. pupa (doll, girl);

cf. Eng. puppy, so called because petted as a doll,

in O: La Poupette, a rock N of Le Pinacle; 1A3.

**Pouquelaye.** (a goblin's path, or stone),

also spelt **pouclé**, **pouclée**, **pouquelée**, **poucleye**, **pougelais**, **porcquelaye**, **porquelée**, **pouquélé**, **pouquelée**; meaning a dolmen or other megalithic structure, connected in folk-lore with goblins and fairies; a goblin's path would be a neat description of an allée couverte; v. MLT; from ON. púki, Celt. puca (goblin); ASx. pucel (demon); OE. pouke (fairy); Eng. pug (imp); Ir. puca (elf); W. pwca (fiend); cf. Puck in Shakespeare, and Kipling's Puck of Pook's Hill; JNF. Pierre Pouque; appearing in Eng. place-names, eg. Puckeridge, Poughill; appar. unconnected with Eng. spook, which is fr. Teut. spuch (ghost); the -laye could be ON. leid, leith (path), or Celt. llech (stone), Ir. leac, Gael. leac (flat stone).

in H: the sites of more than one dolmen are shown E of Almorah by the names La Pouquelaye (road); Le Mont de la Pouquelaye; fields La Grande Pouquelaye, Pouclée (H. 1226), le Clos de La Pouquelaye (H. 1237), le Clos de la Petite Pouquelaye, N of (H. 1237), now Manor Park Estate; the "Fief Stone" or "Pouclé Stone", orig. part of La Petite Pouquelaye, and surviving on the S edge of (H. 1232A), at La Pouclée fm. (excavations here in 1966 revealed two stones, part of one or two dolmens); a 1649 partage of Moysse de Ste. Croix includes half le Clos de la Pouclées and le camp de la Houquette; SR. Mel. 1700 includes le grand Clos de la Pouclée, for hrs. Jean Enouff, le Clos de la Pouquelaye, Jeanne Le Sueur, and le Clos de la Pouclée, Jean Mathieu Le V. d. Noel; La Pouquelaye occurs in aveu Jean Ahier in SRMel. 1748; note also La Pouclée Cottage; 7C3-4. Other references are: la pièce des Vertes Vignes au nord de la Pouquelaye, Poulelee MHau. 1536.

la Pouquelaye, SE of Les Vertes Vingnes, *ibid.* 1579.

le Clos de la Pouquelaye. MAdC. 1776. Further SRMel. gives Pouclée for the heirs of John Le V. d. Durell 1773; La Pouquelaye for Jean Ahier, 1780; La Grande Pouclée for Frs. Ahier, 1821 and Clos de la Pouclée for Michel Roussel. These are in the area (H. 1226, 1230, 1237).

La Pouquelaye des Pas; W of La Chapelle des Pas; ment. in MHau. 1514 as la Pouquelaye de la Fosse despas; ment. in 1619 of La Pouquelaye des Pas où ladite pouquelaye est située, Fief de la Fosse, au dessus et ouest de la chapelle des Pas; sometimes equated (BSJ. 1903, p. 172) with the dolmen given to Conway, but this is an error (RP. 5/217).

un camp de la Pouquelaye des Pas, SRF. and MHau. 1536.

le camp de la Pouquelaye, (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ), for Jacques Pipon in 1640 and La Pouquelaye (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ), for Estienne Laffeter in 1774 and also La Pouquelaye et le champ de dehors la Pouquelaye for Jean Collas.

in M: La Pouquelaye de Faldouet, or Faldouet Dolmen, megalithic passage grave in le Clos de la Pouquelaye (Mt. 667); 11B1; (v. BSJ. 1891, p. xiii); giving its name to La Rue de la Pouclée.

la pièce et camp de la Pouquelaye, Faliedoyt, Fieu du Roy; MHau. 1562.

La Pouquelaye du Chateau, buttant sur la Hurette Bertram, 1620; and le Clos de La Pouquelaye, Fief Bertram, 1623.

in O: La Pouquelaye du Clos du Ménage; prob. VdB. which has Le Ménage (O. 212) and Courtils de la Hougue (O. 232); 1B3.

le Clos de la Pouquelaye, Fief de VdB, ment. in MPay. 1667; poss. (O. 239), La Hougue, which contains a tumulus; poss. the same as le Clos de la Pouquelaye, VVz, for Jean Le Rués, TO. 1721.

La Grande Pouclée, (V5), ?nr. (O. 797), for Rachel Hacquoil; VMI; PRO. 1904-11.

La Grande Pouquelaye, and le Clos de la Pouquelaye, (O. 1011-2), nr. Le Marquet; 1A4. 1C2; the mound E of (O. 1013) may be the site of a lost megalith.

La Grande Pouquelaye, (V6), joignant Est. le Clos de Trachy (V5), at Les Landes, for J. Le Brocq, Les Châtagniers; PRO. 1904-11; cf. le Clos Pouquelaye (V2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Longfields fm., Les Landes.

La Pouquelaye sur les Monts, or Creux des Fâtichieaux, or Dolmen des Monts, Grantez; 1C4. Le Clos de la Pouquelaye, (V4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ). Don Gruchy field.

in P: le Clos de la Pouclée, on Fief de St. Ouen in (P); quoted as boundary in sale of land; MSS. Pipon, 1581.

in T: between Egypt and Petit Port. nr. La Pierre de la Fételle, are fields Les Pouquelayes, Porquelayes (T. 90), and le Clos de la Pouquelaye (T. 95); 3A4; recorded as a pair of Nat. Trust plots, Les Pouquelais and La Pièce des Pouquelayes, on either side of La Pierre de la Fételle; the land between them and the sea is part of la Commune de Diélalement; ment. 1613 as la pièce des Pouquelayes, joignant au nord et à l'est à la commune de Diélalement; in Registre 1614 as camp de la Pouquelaye et Rocque à la Fée. Fief de Diélalement, terre de Michel Giffard; appearing in PRT. 1928-31, in VRD, as le Clos des Pouclées, nr. (T. 95), (V3), for A. E. Bree; and Le Rocher à la Fée dans le champ des Pouquelayes, (V3); and in VVEv, le côtel des Pouclées, proche Petit Port, (V3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ); ment. in DJF, as a field Les Pouclées at Bouley; and as le côtel des Pouclées, (V3), VRD, for P. Le Vesconte, Les Arches (J), PRT. 1928-31.

le côtel des Pougelais, (V2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), (T. 580), E of the Church, for Le Carrefour, VRD; PRT. 1928-31.

le Jardin d'Angot (T. 892) et le côtel de la Pouclée (V5), S of Ville à l'Évêque; PRT. 1928-31; but no megalith is known here.

le côtel de la Pouquelaye, (V1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), ?(T. 1093), Les Brûlées; VRoz; PRT. 1928-31.

**Pourepay.** (a porpoise).

F. marsouin; F. dial. pourpeis; OF. pourpays; OE. porpaise, porpisc; ML. porpecia; Lat. porcus (hog), piscis (fish), (the hog-fish); it appears that porpoises have come ashore, in numbers; Les Chroniques, p. 130, relate that in 1575, at La Rocque, 87 Pourpays or Marsouins came ashore, each



filling a cart, which implies that they were transported inland; the Deanery seal of 1496 seems to show the outline of Jersey between two dolphins, (BSJ. 1970, p. 162). A poss. alternative origin for pourepay is *F. pourpier* (purslane) a pot-herb, but considered a bad annual weed in light soils.

in **Mt**: Terra de Pourepay; Ext. 1274.

at sea: Le Pourpais nr. Le Caramé, 1867 or Porpoise Rock.

**Pourjol.** (a leisurely stroll, poss. a surname but unrecorded).

JNF. pourjôler (to go for a saunter); cf. JNF. poujôler (to inveigle, trick); cf. *F. cajoler* (to wheedle, cajole), *OF. cageoler* (babble like a cage-bird).

in **O**: le Jardin Pourjol, (V3¼). *P. Le Feuvre*, Morville House; VGr; PRO. 1911; recurring as le Jardin de Pougol; le Clos de Pugeol (O. 751); le Jardin de Pougol PRO. 1904.

**Pourri, Pourry, Pouroy.** (rotten), (surname in St. Ouen).

*F. pourri* (rotten), whence pot-pourri (dried petals and spices kept in a jar for their perfume); Eng. putrid; Lat. putris, putridus (rotten); Maistre Wace, (fl. 1135–74), wrote "fer use, fust purrist" (iron decays, wood rots).

in **O**: Le Champ Pourry, poss. (O. 1068); ment. in partage in MVdEH. 1715, and other entries in this book of contrats; appears as Les Champs Pourris, VMI, in TO. 1721, p. 26; and in PRO. 1907, VMI, as Les Champs Pourris, Pourris, (V1¼), for J. P. Le Gresley, La Robeline. Also un becquet ès Champs Pourris, Fief de Lecq. Les Camps Pouôris à la Robeline; Le Creux Jean Pouôry. Côté appelé Les Champs Pourris, tef Haubert, Frs. Le Mottée 1886.

**Poussin.** v. Poucin.

**Poutrel.** v. Pontrel.

**Pouyuet.** v. Poujuet.

**Poyrier.** v. Poirier.

**Praid.** v. Pré.

**Praire, Prayer, Praye.** (a water meadow).

*OF. praiere, praere*; *OE. prayere*; *Pr. pradaria*; *ML. prataria* (meadow-land), fr. *Lat. pratium* (meadow); cf. *prairie, prastoire*.

in **B**: le Jardin de la Praye, (V4¼); *Thos. Pipon, Maison du Coin*; AB. 1786.

in **L**: in 1582 Ed. Hamptonne sells to Michiel Bertault (V3) in le Clos de la Prayer, Fief du Roi; one end touches the road; the other, le camp de la Prayer, bel. to Ed. Hamptonne.

AL. 1718 gives: les champs de la grande Praire (V3), and la petite Praire (V1¼), for Jean Le Gros; and le champ du nord, and les champs du sud de la Praire, for Frs. Gruchy.

PRL. in VVI, gives, La Grande Praire, (V8¼), E of La Rue de Bas.

**Prairie.** (grass-land, water meadow).

*F. prairie*; *Pr. pradaria*; *ML. prataria*, cf. *praire*; it was ordered in 1592 that streams must not be diverted to the prejudice of prairies ou chemins.

in **G**: La Grande Prairie. Bought with stables by Hilgrove Turner from Jn. Le Veseonte, 1857.

in **J**: Les Prairies fm.; 2D2; bel. to Alb. Le Gallais in PRJ. 1904.

in **L**: La Prairie fm.; Rue de Haut, Millbrook.

le camp butant sur la Prayrie, partage Messervy. MHau. 1577.

la prairie Michel Bertault (cf. *praire*), et la prairie Jean Scelle, adj. la houquette de l'enfant de Jean de Ste. Croix; Fief du Roi; MEn. 1609.

in **M**: La Prairie fm.; and La Rue de la Prairie; 2C4; PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, La Prairie du sud (V2), Mary Ann Binet.

in **T**: Les Prairies fm.; 7A1.

**Pralaine.** meaning unascertained.

poss. a form of *praire*, qv; or akin to *Lat. prelum* (winepress); *F. praline* (burnt almond) is der. fr. a surname, and irrelevant.

in **T**: Le La Pralaine, a field of Trinity Manor, 1820; (BSJ. 1964, p. 439).

**Prastoire.** (water meadow).

occurring as it does with *prâtel*, qv, this word may be a form of *ML. prataria* (meadow-land); cf. *praire, prairie*.

in **T**: Le Prâtel, le Clos Prastoire, le Jardin Prastoire, (T. 470. 468. 469), SW of Ebenhezer; 3C2; ment. in 1639 as le Clos Pastore, (V4¼), prob. bel. to Les Vaux house (T. 559).

**Prâtel.** (a little meadow).

*OF. pratel*; *OE. prayel*; *ML. pratellum*, dim. of *pratium*; cf. *prêtel*; pl. *prateaux*.

in **T**: group of three fields, Le Prâtel, le Clos Prastoire and le Jardin Prastoire, (T. 470. 468. 469), SW of Ebenhezer; 3C2; (T. 468–9) are shown in PRT. 1931, VVEv, as le Jardin Pratel, (V2), Hauteville.

le Pré des Prateaux, to be let with Oak Cottage (site in (T. 1091)), qv, and le Jardin de Morice, (T. 1064); 1840; on a stream E of Trinity Manor; 7AZ; shown as (V3¼), VVEv. PRT. 1931.

le Pratel ou petit Pré, Les Bouillons. Le Pratel (T. 570).

**Pray.** v. **Prè.**

**Prayer, Praye.** v. **Praire, Prè.**

**Prè, Pray, Praid.** (a water meadow), a very common field name.

F. **prè** (a field in grass); JNF. **prè** (a water-meadow); Lat. **pratium** (meadow); becoming a surname, recorded 1309–1478 as **de Pratis, des Prez, des Preys, des Praes, Desprez, Du Pary** 1607; **Dupré** from 1668.

in C: **le Pray du nord** (V32½), **du sud** et **le Clos de Daniel** (V13½), TSAM. 1754; cf. **Le Prè** (C. 83), S of **Samarès Manor, Le Pray du Roi, or Grand Prè**, (C. 203–4); ment. as the Meadow of St. Clements lying by the Church year. . . now in the Governor's hands, (V10¼), Ext. 1607; repeated in Ext. 1668 as **Le Pray auprès de l'Église**; and in Ext. 1749 as **The Meadow** (called **le Pray du Roy**) near the Church. . . in the position of the Lieut. Governor. The Great Meadow of St. Saviour, and another nr. St. Clement's Church, ment. 1740, in re Cobham's governorship; in 1749 it is noted that the walls of **Le Pray du Roi** en St. Clement et en St. Sauveur are in need of repair.

in G: **Grouville meadows**, (V28), are called **prata parochiae** de **Grovilla** in Ext. 1274; ment. in Ext. 1528 as **The great medowe** in the **hondis** of the **Captayne** and not **lettyn**; in Ext. 1607 as **sundry parcelles** of **Meadow** and **Pastures** ground belonging to his **Matie**; in Ext. 1668 as **Le Grand pray** entre les terres **Monsieur Pays** et la maison **Clemt. Houper**; in Ext. 1749 as **The Great Meadow**.

**Le Pray au Portier**; v. **Portier**.

**Les Près Manor, La Malletière** or **Le Manoir des Près**; called "Pains" in maps of 1689, 1756; 11A3; with **le Jardin de la Chapelle, Jardin du Curé, le Moulin de Malet, le Prè Malet** (G. 236), and three fields named **Les Bourbons**; it has been suggested (BSJ. 1893, p. 216) that this house may be named after the fam. **Despreiz**, v. **conrat** of 1388–9.

in L: **Le Prè du Roi, Fief du Roi**; name of a meadow S of **Le Pont Besnard**, sold by **Ed. Dupont** to **Laurens Hamptonne**, 1570.

**Les Prays, Fief du Roi**; MGib. 1751.

in M: **la partie est des cõtils** et **le prè**, (Mt. 26), (V1¼); advt. 1972.

in My: **le Pray du nord**, (My. 136); ment. in MS. 1775.

in O: **Le Prè**, (O. 410), sold by **Colin Richard** to **Richard Dumaresq**; MO. 1539. **Le Prè Jeuieu** (O. 1274).

**La Rue des Près**, below **La Thiébault**; 1C4.

**le grand et petit Prè**, (O. 1304), (V3½), **La Saline, L'Étacq**; advt. 1973. **Le Prè Bauche** at **L'Étacq**.

in S: **La Rue du Prè**, at **Brook Hill**; 7D3.

**The Great Meadow of St. Saviour**; v. under (C).

**Longvile meadow** in the **hondis** of the **King**, Ext. 1528; repeated as **The King's great Meadow** in **Longueville**, (V4½), in Ext. 1607; in Ext. 1668, **Le Grand Pray de Longueville**. . . **Dequoy le Gouverneur jouys**; in Ext. 1749, **The Meadow** (called **Le Pray de Longueville**) is in the position of the **Lieut. Governor**.

Many other examples of **Prè, Pray** could be quoted.

**Préchelle.** (a little meadow).

appar. a local dim. of **prè**, cf. **pratel, préel, préqué**; unconnected with JNF. **prêchaille**, F. **prêcherie** (preaching).

in T: **le Clos de la Préchelle**, (T. 127); 3C2; at **La Mauve fm.**; above a stream, and fields named **le Prè**; shown in VRd. PRT. 1928, as (V1¼). **La Préchelle** at **La Maison Maret**.

**Préel, Prella, Prèle, Prée.** (a little meadow).

OF. **praël**; **prayel**; **pratel**; OE. **prayell**; ML. **pratellum** (a little meadow), dim. of **pratium**; as a surname, **Petrus de Pratellis** (**Pierre des Préaux**), **Seigneur des Iles** 1203, (Cart. 9. 420); cf. **pratel**.

in L: **La Petite Préel**; MArt. ?1704.

**le camp de la grand Préle** (V¼), **Jacques du Bois**; AL. 1718.

**le Clos de Rensult** et **La Prèle**, (V10), prob. at South end of **Waterworks Valley**; VV1; PRL.

in M: **partie du Prè du Douerin**, (V1), **Jas. Norman**; VF; PRMt. 1861.

**Préférence.** (choice).

F. fr. Lat. **prae** (before), **ferre** (to place).

in M: **La Préférence Cottage**, (QJH. 201); has an unusual arch with **Collas keystone**, 1688.

**La Préférence house**, shown in VQ, for **J. Badier**; PRMt. 1889.

in My: **La Préférence** (My. 730).

**Prelle.** v. **Préel**.

**Prèqué.** (a little meadow).

for **prèquet**, a local dim. of **prè**; cf. **bec, becquet; parc, parquet; marais maresquet**.

in L: **Le Prèqué**, (L. 32), a field containing pond and streams, to the W of **Handois Reservoir**; 2D4; cf. **le Jardin du Prèqué** and **la côte du Prèqué**, (BSJ. 1962, p. 189).

in P: **Le Prèché** in **Les Mielles** nr. **La Mare au Seigneur**.

**Prequeronvel.** appar. (the little meadow of **Rondel**).

this word seems to be a compound of **prèqué** (small meadow), **qv**, and the surname **Ronvel, Rondel**; cf. **Archirondel**.

in M: an **Officer of Vraies** for the harbour of **Prequeronvel**; SR. **Anneville, Everat** and **Lemprière**, 1738; (BSJ. 1961, p. 124).

**Presbitaire.** v. **Presbytère**.

**Presbytère, Presbytaire, Presbyterre, Presbitaire, Probitoire, Presby.** (parsonage, rectory).

F. presbytère; JNF. probyteithe; Eng. presbytery; ML. presbyterium (a council of elders; the part of a church where they sit; a parsonage); Gk. πρέσβυς. presbōs, (an elder).

in G: le Clos Marguerite Pain sous le presbyterre, au long du Clos Jean Laffoley et son jardin au nord du presbyterre; TG. 1601.

le jardin du Presbitaire (V1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Pison property; ERO. 33. 1796.

le Jardin du Presbytère et le petit clos y joignant (V5), for Jacques de Faye; AG. 1804.

le Jardin du Presby, (G. 817), 10B2; SE of La Hougue Bie, (but why here?).

in H: sa maison gesant entre le cimetière et le presbitaire; aveu of Ph. Syvret, undated.

in J: La Maison du Presbytère, and farm, (V22), C. J. Le Quesne, VD; PRJ. 1915; shown as La Ferme du Presbytère, (V22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), with La Perruque Quarry, for C. J. Le Quesne, VN, 1904.

in L: le Clos du Presbytre, adjoining the gardens of Handvoes. MHau. 1565.

in M: le Clos du Presbytère (V2), J. J. Nicolle, La Paloterie, VRoz; PRMt. 1861; repeated as Clos du Presbitère (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), for Josué Nicolle, 1865.

in O: fields, le petit champ appartenant au Presbytère (O. 630), le pré devant le Presbytère (O. 654), le Clos des champs ou Presbytère (O. 660-1); nr. St. Ouen's Rectory; 1D3-4.

Le Chemin du Presbytère, prob. part of the second perquage for St. Ouen, from the Church (v. perquage) including deux escaliers where it crossed walls, reaching the coast at Grève de Lecq; 1D4; ment. 1712; (BSJ. 1936, p. 87).

in P: the site of the old Rectory is in (P. 564A); it gives its name to Le Mont du Presbytère or Mont de Veulle, 6A3; with le Clos du Presbytère (P. 566), le Prè du Presbytère (P. 570), and le cõtil du Presbytère (P. 567A); the last appearing as le costil du Probitaire, aveu of Jean Balleine, MHag. 1749; and as le costil du presbitaire, par le sud du chemin du Presbitaire, aveu of Ebe Balleine, MHag. 1792; this cõtil is still owned by the Balleine family of La Chasse. La Vallée du Presbytère, (V23), Ph. Le Sueur, Hamptonne, VD; PRP. 1880. A roadside cross adjoined this rectory, La Croix dite du Presbytère de la Hague; v. Croix.

in S: La Rue de Presbytère runs past St. Saviour's Rectory; 7C4.

le Clos du Presbytère (S. 818), in which Stead says bones were found; and in le Jardin du Presby (S. 817); 10B3.

in T: le Clos du Presbytère (T. 242), N of the Church, 3C4; with La Rue du Presbytère.

**Presse.** (acc. to FLM, a wine-press).

F. presse, pressoir; Eng. press; ML. pressa (pressing); cf. priensue.

in P: La Presse fm.; (OJH. 186); divided into La Vieille and La Neuve Presse; home of the Le Bas fam.; with La Rue de la Presse; 5B4.

**Pressoir.** (a cider-press; press-house).

cf. presse.

in J: le Jardin à l'Est du Pressoir, Don Farm; (J. 195).

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VCV, gives, le Jardin du Pressoir, at Les Perceges, for Lesbirel; an early date for this word.

**Prestourel.** not understood.

no such surname recorded; poss. connected with pré, preterrie, prêtrel or prâtre.

in T: le Clos Prestourel, (V3), Hauteville; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Prestre.** v. Prêtre.

**Préterrie.** v. Preterrie.

**Prétot.** (a little meadow).

a local dim. of pré.

in O: Le Prétôt, (O. 887), on La Rue de la Devisse, E of Ville la Bas; 1A3-4; shown in PRO. 1907. 1911, in VM1, as le Clos de Prétôt, Prêto, Preuo, (V5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ).

**Prêtre, Prestre.** (a priest).

F. prêtre; OF. prestre; Icel. prestr; ML. presbyter, v. presbytère; Eng. priest; OE. prester, whence Prester John or The Prestre, legendary king of Abyssinia; note Henricus, le Preste de Aurne, in LC. 1294-5; in some of the following place-names it is difficult to guess which ecclesiastic is meant.

in G: La Mare au Prêtre, at La Rocque, (G. 639); les champs de la Mare au Prêtre, (G. 598); 11C4; cf. deux camps de terre butians sur la Mare au Prestre, Fief de l'Aumône, MCol. 1648. St. Samson had a presence here, and a chapel; cf. Avarison.

in H: Le Mont au Prêtre, a district, giving its name to the Vingtaines de Haut et Bas du Mont au Prêtre; it is the high land between La Vallée des Vaux and Grands Vaux, E of Mont à l'Abbé. The priest here is the Prior of the Islet; the Abbé, the Abbot of Bellozanne, whose fiefs embraced these two areas. La Maison du Mont au Prêtre, (OJH. 175), was a Poingdestre home; it has an elaborate fireplace in a bedroom. Note le Clos Prêtre (H. 1326), 7C4; le Clos de la Hèche du Mont au Prêtre, ment. in partage of Jean and Jacques Le Geyt dît Marett, 1612; le Clos du Mont au Prêtre, in aveu of Ph. Le Breton, tuteur des enfants Jean Alexandre, SRMel. 1746. le Clos du Prêtre lequel est franche de Dixmes, prob. nr. Ruette de Canu (au Canon).

le Clos du Prêtre, Fief de Melèches ou Bellozanne, for Jean Syvret 1813. Prob. N of (H. 1199).

in J: le Jardin du Prêtre, (J. 187), (OJH. 152), S of Grand Mourier; PRJ. 1904-15, in VD, gives, le Jardin du Prêtre, (V4), Glenside, Route du Mourier, and le Clos du Prêtre, (V4), Dan. Le Boutillier, Mourier Villa; no clergy recorded here, except monks nr. the site of Don Fm., ment. by Dal. p. 270 in legend of Puits de la Chuette; v. also Bull. Ass. Jers. 1950. PRJ. 1904-15, in VD, gives, le Jardin du Prêtre (V2), Les Landes fm.; and le Jardin du Prêtre (V1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), J. Barette.

in L: le Clos du Prêtre, (L. 14), at Handois; ment. as le Clos du Prestre in MFon. 1666, for the incumbent of the manorial chapel, PRL. shows le Clos du Prêtre at Handois as (V9), but (L. 14) is less than that.

in M: field (Mt. 213) is called Cõtil Fiquet, or Top Le Prêtre, poss. a corruption of Pèteri, or Préterrie, qv.

La Mare au Prêtre (V1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Frs. Mallet; GL. 1841.

le champ au Prêtre (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), H. Le Rougetel; GL. 1842.

cõtil gisant le long de la mer et le Val au Prêtre, G. Noel, VRoz; PRMt. 1861, nr. Douet de la Mer. 4A.

in **My**: le Clos des Prêtres, above Les Reuses, W of La Falaise, 2A4; (My. 223); there are hints of clergy in this region; v. motier; the same as the following, given in PRMy. le Clos du Prêtre, for N. Arthur, 1800; le Clos du Prêtre et pépinière, for Frs. Arthur, 1832; le Clos appelé Le Prêtre, for Frs. Arthur, 1834. 1837. PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives, le Clos du Prêtre (V2¼), Rachel Le Cerf, in O: l'île au Prêtre, a rock S of L'Étaq; IC3; this might be a vestige of a priest attached to the lost manor of La Brecaquette.

in **P**: le camp du Prêtre, prob. (P. 443), S of le Clos de Jean Aubert (P. 441), VAUGz, PRPT. 1598; ment. as le champ du Prêtre, Fief des Vingt Livres, in sale Lael to Le Febvre, MHau. 1657; recurs in AVL. c.1775 as le Clos ou champ au Prêtre; and in PRP. 1880, in VAUGz, as le champ du Prêtre, (V2¼), for hrs. J. Romeril, Les Charrières; what priest is remembered here, one does not know.

le Clos des Prêtres, at Les Bessières fm.; this area is at the junction of three parishes, marked by the early Church by erecting a cross, later known as La Croix Anley, on La Pierre des Baisnières. This reference is to the modern R.C. Church of St. Mathieu whose priests cultivated the land.

in **T**: dans le Jardin du Prêtre, (V2¼), part of Coutanche Fm.; VVEV; PRT. 1931; there is reason to think that one of the "three houses of Coutances" was on this site, v. Coutanche. Clos du Prêtre, (T. 452).

le Champ du Prêtre, along W side of La Verte Rue, fief de Dièlment for Ph. Nicolle, 1892.

### Prêtresse. (priestess).

cf. prêtre.

in Les Écréhous: La Petite Prêtresse, and La Grande Prêtresse, two tall rocks.

### Preterrie, Prêterie. (meadow land).

JNF. Pret'tie, Prét'tie; DJF. derives from *pré*, the items below being meadow land, though les prés might have been more usual; or the place of the fam. des Prés, recorded 1309–1478.

in **J**: La Prétie at Les Prairies.

in **O**: La Preterrie nord (V1½), J. Maillard, or nr. (O. 290); PRO. 1911; and, une pièce de terre à la Prêterie (V1½), P. Grandin, Ville Bagot, VPC, PRO. 1911.

dans le Clos de la Prêterie, nr. (O. 626) and Le Chemin du Presbytère, P. Grandin, Fosse au Bois, VPC; PRO. 1904–11. La Prêterie or Ville La Bas.

on the border of (O) and (P); a group of fields La Preterrie, (P. 131), and le Clos de la Prêterie, Preterrie, (O. 513), with La Rue de la Prêterie, Preterrie; ID4, 2C3; AVL. c. 1775 gives La Preterrie, prob. (O. 513); PRP. 1880 in VAUGz, gives le Clos de la Prêterie (V3¼), J. Maillard; PRO. 1904–1911, gives le Clos de la Preterrie (V1½) for P. Le Blancq, poss. (O. 573).

### Prévalaie. (combination of meadow and valley).

in **G**: La Prévalaie House, also called La Grande Pièce, or Les Fonds; with field La Prévalaie (G. 357); IIA3; cf. Fondainerie in TG. 1851. FLM. says it is La Prévalaie, and indeed we find in the sale of 1880 La Prés (sic) Vallée maison autrefois appelée Le Fonds, connue sous le nom de Prévalaie.

### Prévost, Prévôt. (provost) becoming a surname; Prévôté, (provostry).

F. prévôt; OF. prevost, provost; Eng. provost, Pr. prebost; Lat. praepositus (the man placed in charge). The principal duties of the Prévôt du Roi or de la Reine were the delivery of summonses to appear before, and the collection of fines, imposed by the Royal Court. Ten parishes had a Prévôt, O. and C. borrowing the prévôts of My. and G. In T. the Prévôt was elected by the Parish Assembly from among the 'manants' and 'habitants' of the Fiefs de Dièlment or l'Abesse de Caen. In H. a terrier of properties on the fief du Prieur de l'Islet responsible for the Prévôté was compiled by the Court and the owners of these undertook the duties in rotation. (v. 1893) 11. Causes Remises 87, 97, 98). For the remaining eight parishes the owners of the principal properties on the Crown Fief undertook the duties in rotation in accordance with an appariement approved by the Royal Court. Such owners were styled Chef de Charette and levied contributions from the owners of smaller properties styled aides. The Chef de Charette could opt out by paying another to undertake the Prévôté. The office of Prévôt was abolished by the Law Reform (Miscellaneous Provisions) (Jersey) Law, 1967. Each Seigneurial Court had a Prévôt who performed similar duties.

As a surname we find Le Prevost 1299–1749; fem. La Prevoste; Le Provost, 1309, 1461; pl. Prevos 1363, 1381; de Esprovocz. Le Provost 1461.

in **B**: La Vallette au Prevost, Fief de Noirmont; ment. in mesure des terres Suzanne Dumaresq 1692; and in MCib. 1697. in C: massura es, ez Prevos, 1363, 1381, (Cart. 71–77); and Le Mont es Prevos, 1381, (Cart. 74). Le grand camp somier de Botterel en la pieche du Prevost, Fieu de Crapdoyt; MHau. 1578. Le camp du Prevost en la pieche de Belin: Fieu Crappedoit, MHau. 1589. PRC. in VG. gives le Jardin de Prévôt, in N of (C. 251), (V3). St. Clement's Farm, named after Le Prevost family, v. Exis. 1528, 1607, 1668.

in **G**: le camp de la Braique, Breche, qv. (gap in bank) a la Prevoste MCol. 1634, 1653. La Mielte du Prevost, fief du Roi, AG. 1708.

in **H**: le champ de la Prévôté; P. M. Brohier; SRMeI. 1773.

in **M**: the 'praepositus' of carucata Dauneville; Ext. 1331.

in **O**: La Fontaine Martin et Les Monceaux Martin, bord. E and N à la Prévôté, (V12¼), J. Le Marquand; VVZ; PRO. 1911. (O. 4).

in **P**: le champ de la Prévôté, on la Rue du Saut Faluet, C. Bisson, VD; PRP. 1880.

in **S**: The Prévôt du fief de l'Abesse de Caen, en la Ville Parier; Ext. 1749.

in **T**: le Jardin de devant et du Prévôt, (V15); ?nr. Augrès Fm., VRD.; PRT. 1928. Jardin du Prévôt, ment. at La Croix for Caroline Binet, 1897.

unlocated: deux camps du Prevost; MHau. 1597.

### Prévu. (meaning uncertain, poss. error for prieu).

poss. from F. prévoir; Lat. praevidere (to foresee, anticipate).

in **J**: dans le Clos Prevu, Josué Sarre, Alma Villa; VN; PRJ. 1904.  
given as le Clos du Mont Mado ou du Preveu, PRJ. 1924.

**Priaulx**. surname.

current, esp. in Guernsey, recorded in Jersey from 17th cent.

in **O**: le Clos Priaulx, (O. 1916).

**Price**. Eng. surname.

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives le Clos de Price (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), for Thos. Pipon, Maison du Coin; and le Sommier de Price (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ), for Frs. de Lecq, nr. La Maison du Coin; le Clos de Price was sold by Pipon 1797 to Jean Le Couteur, with field (B. 949), and by Le Couteur to Frs. Milne, without it, in 1798. ment. as bel. to Jean Seale, MHau. 1764, 1773.

**Prienseté**. prob. (the pressing of cider-apples).

JNF. preinseu, princeu (cider-press); F. pressoir, presse; Eng. press; Span. prensa; ML. pressa (pressing); cf. presse.

in **G**: field La Prienseté, with others approximating to (G. 680–2. 693. 374. 379), ment. in partage Baudayn 1620; poss. confusion with Prieuré although there was no Prieuré in G.

**Prieur**. v. Prieuré.

**Prieuré**. (priory); **Prieur**. (prior).

F. prieuré; ML. prioria, prioratus; Eng. priory; fr. F. prieur; OF. OE. priour; Lat. prior (a superior); in the middle ages, when England was at constant war with France, priories in Jersey, with parent abbeys in France, were a potential comfort to the foe. In 1295, LC. mention a Guernsey priory which fell into the King's hands in time of war; in the same year the King expresses anxiety over "religiosi, quia iuxta mare morantur", and wants them moved inland from the coasts, where they aid enemy shipping. Ancient Petitions show: in 1298, the King taking benefices from his enemies; 1338, taking the possessions of certain aliens; 1342, in possession of lands of ecclesiastics, by reason of war. In 1413 King Henry V suppressed the Alien Priories, with the result that the French abbeys abandoned six of the eight priories in Jersey, those of the Islet and St. Peter being spared but not continuing as such; Poingdestre p. 97, mentions the suppression of the Prioratus de Lay, de Nigro Monte and Sti. Clementis; in 1531–2 it was recorded that "les six prieurés sont deschaistes et en ruine, et la prieuré de St. Helier est en grand decadence", (BSJ. 1906, p. 101); in the captions to his map of c1540, Leland notes "cenobiola (the tiny monasteries) antiquitus in Gersey... que nunc desolata sunt".

in **B**: Le Prieuré, et Le Fieu au Prieur, de St. Michel du Mont Gargane (de Monte Gargano), or de Noirmont; parent, Mont St. Michel Abbey; on the Noirmont peninsula; site not located; AR. 1309, p. 276 says "in feodo de Nigro Monte est quedam capella de antiquo".

in **C**: Le Prieuré, et Le Fieu au Prieur, de St. Clément; parent, Mont St. Michel Abbey; a grant of 3 carucates to the Abbey by Peter the monk of a settlement at St. Clement important enough to be called a villa, Petravilla, Pierreville; ment. as feodum de Pereuille or Beati Clementis 1274; manerium Sti. Clementis 1309; Priory of St. Clement 1607; le Fief au Prieur 1668. Land on the fieu du p(ri)eur(r)e de St. Clement, E of house of John Goes at La Rocque; MHau. 1515. rente due to La Prieuré de St. Clement, ibid. 1578; rente owed by a house in (T) to Prieuré, Prieutey de St. Clement, ibid. 1597; rente due au Roy pour la Prieutey, ibid. 1598. It had sub-fiefs, es Baudains and Damereine in (C); and de l'Aumône in (G); site shown by The Priory or Priory Fm.; 10D2.

in **G**: prioratus de Hilleto supra feodum Asserans; not located; v. Hillel; ment. in Ext. 1274.

in **H**: Le Prieuré, et Le Fieu au Prieur, de L'Islet; originally the Abbey of St. Helier; founded by Guille fils Hamon, and endowed with the Fieu des Hamons (H), Diélanet (T), and one carucate sold by de Barneville; demoted in 1186 to a priory, under Cherbourg Abbey; ment. as Prioratus de Insuletta Sti. Eleri, Prior de Insuletto, Prior del Islet in AR. 1309; le Fieu au Prieur 1668, 1749; sub-fiefs, au Prieur de L'Islet, du Mont Cochon and de St. Laurent (sometimes au Prieur de St. Laurent; v. Tostain). In RC. 1515, Sire Jehan Vase and Sire Thomas Briart forcibly entered "es Jardyns de la Prioury de l'Islet"; therein stole pommes et poyeres, and destroyed the fruit trees, to the detriment of Maistre Hyou Pole, Prior; perhaps they were hungry.

le Clos de la Prieuré, E of Beauvoir off Mont Cochon.

Rente due to la Prieurtey de Lislet, MHau. 1577; land on le Fieu du Prieur, N of la Ville de St. Helier, ibid. 1595.

le Clos de la Prieuré or Prieurété, (H. 1476), bought by Ph. de Ste Croix from Mathieu Le Porc in 1672.

le Clos de la Prieuré, Fief de la Godeliere, for Jeanne de Ste. Croix, 1813.

"The Priory", Mont au Prêtre; 7C2; may indicate a chapel site; there was no priory here.

in **J**: Le Prieuré de Ste. Marie de Bonne Nuit; the fief is called le Fieu au Prieur de St. Jean by DLX; parent, St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey.

St. Blaise, poss. wrongly ranked as a priory; DLX. gives le Fieu du Prieur de St. Blaise; parent, St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey.

in **M**: Le Prieuré de Ste. Marie de Ecréhou; parent, Valricher Abbey; for its prior, and light, v. AR. 1309, p. 240.

in **O**: Le Prieuré de Ste. Marie de Lecq; parent, Mont St. Michel Abbey; site nr. Spring Valley House, 1D4; near it are La Fontaine de la Chapelle de Lecq; le champ de la Chapelle (O. 441–2).

le Clos de la Chapelle (O. 579). The prior seems to have regularly visited St. Ouen's Church, for we have le Chemin, la Ruelle du Prieur, fr. la Rue du Creux Baillot on to la Rue Militaire, 1D4; cf. la Fosse Taurade; continuing as la Rue du Prieur, fr. la Rue de la Mare across La Cache es Fresnes along la Rue du Prieur to la Cache de l'Eglise; PRO. 1911, in VGC, gives le Clos de Hacquoil or le Closet bord. S à la Rue du Prieur, (O. 7639).

in **P**: Le Prieuré et le Fieu au Prieur, de St. Pierre; a grant of one carucate (60 acres); parent, St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey; the fief seems to have interlocked with d'Ouville land, if DLX. is right in recording a Fieu Orville et du Prieur. PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives Les Closets du Prieur, for Le Vesconte and de Carteret; ?the Old Rectory, or the Priory at Croix au Lion.

in **T**: field Le Prieur, nr. (T. 1389), Vincent Hall, VAugs; PRT. 1931.

le Clos du Prieur (T. 1389), v. Chevalerie.

**Prin.** v. Prince.

**Prince, Le Prince.** surname.

in **C**: La Rue du Prince, at Pontac; 10D4; fr. Jambart Lane, la Rue Jambart, to Rue de la Houguette; called la Rue au Prince 1646, MO.

in **M**: La Rue des Princes, from le Haut des Buttes East to Veroua, ment. in PRMy. 1867, 1880; named after the family; the birth registers for (My) show Etienne, Isaac, Richard and Pierre Le Prince, with children born between 1647 and 1656, ment. as La Rue des Princes in PRMy. 1806, "il y aura des pierres placées dans le chemin pour porter l'eau dans l'essai de la terre Mr. Jean Le Gros".

in **O**: les camps traversains du Prince en la Pieche du Prince, Fief Haubert, MHau. 1583. La Pièce du Prince, Fief Haubert, 1816, now la Pièce au Prince (O. 1596-8), part of which was taken from a Commune; cf. le Clos du Petit Prin, ment. in estate of Thos. Godfray, MO. 1634; shown in PRO. 1904-11 as La Pièce au, du Prince, (V8¼ or 6¼), W of chemin public, for J. Syvret, La Retraite; and La Pièce du Prince, cõtil et vallette, (V7), for R. L. Vautier.

in **T**: le Jardin du Prys, avet of Thos. Bisson; SRAb. 1648; but poss. for the surname Price, qv.

**Prince, Princess.**

F. Eng. prince; Lat. princeps (chief man); Prince was used in documents for Queen Elizabeth, eg. "la terre du Prince", for "les lieux de la Royne"; and "la haulte iustice du prince"; 1583, 1585; (BSJ. 1900, pp. 307-9; 1905, p. 349).

in **G**: Prince William's Redoubt, later Fort William, Gorey Village; shown in 1811 map.

in **G** and **S**: Prince's Tower, and Prince's Tower Road, 7D3-4; ie. La Hougue Bie, so named from Philippe d'Auvergne, Prince de Bouillon.

in **J**: La (sic) Prince, La Princess, La Fontaine de la Princesse, at Sorel; so called from legend quoted by Dal. p. 270; cf. Chucette, v. also Bull. Ass. Jers. 1950.

**Priquerie, Epriquerie.** for éperquerie, qv.

or poss. related to: (1). Icel. prika, Teut. pricken, Eng. prick (to pierce, spur on a horse etc.); (2). Eng. sprig, Teut. sprik, Icel. sprok (a stick, sprout, shoot); cf. priquier; Note: éperquerie, which is pron. Èpiku'tchies in Sark, FLM.

in **G**: le champ de l'Espriquerie, AG. 1708.

le champ des Priquieries, for Rachel Bisson, GV. 1685, 1711; also une butière dans le Clos des Epriqueries, for Richard Canivet; cf. dans la Piquerie, for Fred. Heron, and la pièce ou Priquerie, for Jn. Labey.

in **O**: La Priquerie, Piquerie à l'Étac (sic) Vibert 1701.

**Priquier.** poss. (that which points upwards or error for Priquerie, qv.).

Eng. prick, Icel. prika (to point upwards, stand erect), eg. to prick up the ears; cf. priquerie.

in **T**: Le Priquier, shown on the coast S of Vicart point by Col. Legge, 1679; (BSJ. 1967, p. 240).

**Prise.** (a taking-over).

F. prise (a taking, capture); Eng. prize; Lat. prehendere (to take).

in **J**: le Clos de prise de M. Querée, (V6); Chs. de Gruchy; VN; PRJ. 1904.

**Prison.** (prison).

F. Eng. prison; Pr. preiso; Lat. prensio, for prehensio (a taking).

in **O**: La Prison; crags at the foot of Gros Nez headland. At certain states of the tide it is impossible for a fishing boat to get out. 1A1; given on some maps as La Trison; could it be a place to which Floquet consigned the unco-operative? c. 1462; cf. Floquetterie.

**Prisoners.** of War Camp.

in **B**: Prisoners (German) of War Camp 1915-1918, nr. Blanchés Banques; site on 5D3; it includes a prehistoric habitation site and a flint-chipping area.

**Probitoire.** v. Presbytère.

**Prochain.** (nearest, next).

F. prochain; OE. prochein; Lat. proximus (nearest).

in **M**: le Clos Prochain, Ed. Payn, Le Taillis, VQ; PRM. 1861.

in **P**: le Clos Prochain, (P. 144), the field next to Les Niéens; ment. as (V3½), but is now (V10), in avet Nic. Le Bas, MHag. 1792; and in partage Le Feuvre 1840.

le Jardin de Prochain, adjoining Elysée, (P. 395).

**Profond, Porfond, Parfond.** (deep).

F. profond; Norm. JNF. parfond, used by Maistre Wace, 12th cent.; Eng. profound; Lat. profundus (deep); an adjective applied especially to lanes hollowed out by long usage or with higher fossés than usual.

in **G**: La Profonde Arène, S of La Fontaine des Cabots in (G. 717) nr. Le Coin, 10B4; written la Porfonde Hereue in TG. 1851; v. Arène.

in **J**: Laurens Esnouf dans la porfonde Rue, T1. 1747, and PRJ. 1904, in VD. gives le Clos de la Profonde Rue, (V6¼), Ph. Barette, Oakland; La Profonde Rue running S of Brookvale.

in **O**: La Profonde Rue, fr. Route de Millais to La Vieille Fontaine; 1C2.

in **T**: La Profonde Rue (n. and road); 3D3.

**Promenade.** (a promenade, terrace, driveway).

F. promener (to take animals out); ML. *prominare* (to drive animals forward) or from F. *se promener* (to go for a walk).

in J: La Promenade, Hougue Boëse Manor; VD; PRJ. 1904.

in T: La Grande Promenade, among Trinity Manor fields 1820, (BSJ. 1964, p. 439).

**Proscrit.** (an outlaw, exile).

F. *proscrire*, Lat. *proscribere* (to publish a man's name as an outlaw, banish).

in S: Le Rocher des Proscrits, a rock at Le Dicoq, rendez-vous of Victor Hugo and other French exiles 1852–55; 10C2; also called Le Rocquier du Dicoq and Le Rocher Besnard; Le Rocher Besnard in the garden of Alfred Maugham, 1876.

**Prouings.** surname.

recorded as Prouis 1528; Prouins 1607; Prouings 1668, 1749; in 1769 Abr. Prouings of (My) took over a church pew from Rev. Jean du Pré; a Prouings is recorded as living at Brampton Fm, (O).

in O: le Clos de Prouings, (O. 493); ment. in AVL. c1775.

**Prudente.** (the name of a dangerous rock).

F. *prudent*, fem. *prudente* (discreet, decorous); Lat. *prudens*, for *providens* (foreseeing); perhaps the rock below was of shy or retiring disposition, or so dangerous that prudence was necessary.

at sea: La Prudente, a rock SW of La Rocco, shown 1779, 1781; wrongly shown as La Pulente 1817.

**Prudhomme.** (a man of integrity), becoming a surname.

F. *prud'homme* (a discreet, expert man), hence an arbiter in labour disputes; OF. *prodhom*, *preudome*; fem. *preudefemme*; pl. *proudes homes*; fr. OF. *prou*, *prud*, *prod* (excellent, valiant), F. *preux*, OE. *pro*; "deux prodes hommes" of (C) appear in 1305, (Cart. 84). As a surname, de la Pdome 1292; Le Prodomme 1299; Le Prudomme 1299, 1309; Preudhome 1515, 1668.

in My: le Clos de Prudhomme, (My. 412); cf. les jardins John Preudhome, VS, in TMY; AVL. c1775 gives le Clos de Prodomme; PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives le Jardin de Prudôme et le Clos de Nivet, for Eliz. Langlois. ment. in MAdeC 1781.

**Prynne.** Eng. surname.

William Prynne (1600–1669), imprisoned 1637–40 in Gorey Castle.

in Mt: Prynne's Tower, Gorey Castle; (BSJ. 1930, p. 286).

**Prys.** v. Price, Prince.

**Psalmon.** v. Salmon.

**P'tun.** v. Petun.

**Puchot.** (a water-channel; a well-head conduit or watering place).

JNF. Norm. *puchot*, sometimes *dalot*, was an artefact for directing the flow of water into a drinking-trough or cistern; a place to draw water from a pool; a bowl to draw water in; a conduit at the well-head, carved in the shape of a keyhole or half a tinny pear, into which an ascending bucket could be tipped, thus causing a flow of water from well to trough; dogs find a *puchot* a convenient place for drinking; hence, fields of this shape or function; hence poss. F. *puche* (shrimping-net) of similar shape, and perhaps F. *pucheux*, *puisoir* (a ladle of cognate shape); all these words seem to stem fr. F. *puiser*, JNF. *puchi* (to draw water from a well), fr. F. *puits*, Lat. *puteus* (a well).

in J: Le Puchot, cōtil on the cliffs, fief de Lulague, sold to Philippe Simon, 1771.

Les Puchots, slopes and a cove on the coast W of La Saline.

PRJ. 1904, in VD, gives, dans le Clos du grand Puchot (V3¼), A. J. Le Boutillier, Mont Mado; and dans le Grand Puchot (V½), le petit Puchot (V2), Josué Bisson.

in Mt: Les Puchots or Le Mont des Puchots; a lane leading down a brook and steep hill to Les Arches, 4D3; shown in PRM. 1899, in VF, as le Clos et cōtils des Puchots, nr. Les Arches Hotel, Fief d'Anneville, for Ph. Messervy.

field Le Puchot (Mt. 757), and lane Le Puchot, along a brook W of L'Auge, 7B2; PRM. 1889, in VE, gives le pré du Puchot et la Carrière, nr. (Mt. 749), for Thos. Renouf; and in VR, le cōtil du Puchot (V12) and la vaillette du Puchot (V12); for J. Noël, 1899; in this group is Le Puchot, noted as on La Rue du Huquet.

le cōtil du Puchot et la Carrière, at Le Vouest, in VRoz.

le grand et petit Puchot, (Mt. 228–9), at Verclut; 4D1; ment. as terre des Puchots in sale of house on Fief d'Anneville, 1617; and as Le Puchote, in sale by Thos. Fale to Jean Messervy, MBil. 1661.

in P: le Clos de haut ou du Puchot, (V4), A. A. Le Gros, Craslin House, VSN; PRP. 1880.

le Clos de Haut autrefois le Clos à Puches, prob. (P. 993) 6C4.

in T: Le Puchot fm., and area, nr. La Fortune, with an *abreuvoir*; 3C2, known as Le Puchot.

unlocated: Les deux camps des Puchots, part. Cabot MHau. 1598.

**Puerellerie.** origin unknown.

appar. the locative of the surname de la Perrelle, qv; F. *puéril*, Lat. *puerilis* (childish) seem irrelevant.

in T: field La Puerellerie, (V1), VKd; PKT. 1928.

**Puis.** v. Puits.

**Puits.** (a well, shaft, vertical cavity in rocks on the coast, rock-pool).

F. *puits*; JNF. *pis*, *pits*, Pr. *poutz*; Eng. *pit*; OE. *pyt*; Icel. *pyttir*; Lat. *puteus* (a well).

- in **B**: le Clos du Puits, (B. 974); shown in PRB. as le Clos du Puits ou grande pièce des Mielles, Fief du Roi, les Queennevais; AB. 1786 has, le Clos du Puits (V4½), Thos. Pipon.  
 le Clos du Puits, (V2½), La Vieille Maison Queré.  
 in **C**: Le Puits hamlet.  
 in **G**: La Rue du Puits, nr. Ville ès Philippines; HAI.  
 le Clos du Puits, VRa, TG. 1851, for Ph. Gibaut, who is shown just W of La Rocque slipway in Godf. 1849; (G. 653).  
 la mielle du Puits Mahaut, Fief de la Franche Aumône; MPip. 1850.  
 la Mielle du Puits Mahaut, joined by N and E by public roads and on S by sea. Fief du Roi. (G. 11c). le Puits St. Samson in les Settes Samson, a rock pool.  
 in **H**: le Clos du Pys et les mesyres Puits, Long Bouet (now Roseville Street) part. Gosselin. MHau. 1535. But cf. Py. le Jardin du Puits, aveu Hellier Lemprière; AMel. 1700.  
 in **J**: Le Pits de la Tchuette, or Lavoir des Dames; a rock-pool at Sorel. 2A.  
 in **Mt**: le Clos de Pis, du Puits, (Mt. 246), (V14), Rozel Manor.  
 in **My**: le Jardin du Puits, (My. 456B). Le Camp de Pi sur la Fontaine Robelin, Vasse family 1546.  
 in **O**: le Clos du Puits, (O. 475. 1108).  
 le Puits de Haut, (O. 727).  
 le Clos de Py, d'Py, du Puit, (O. 774); ment. in SRVdeH. 1741; IB3. ID1. Bel. to La Charité. But v. Py.  
 Le Pits du Pinnacle, shaft and rock pool under Le Pinnacle, shown by Pless 1817.  
 Le Pits du Feu, rock pool in La Crabièrre.  
 in **P**: le Jardin du Puits, (V2½), in (P. 562), for Thos. Pipon in MHau. 1827 and partage 1833.  
 in **S**: Le Gros Puits fm. or Le Ménage d'Allain.  
 le Clos du Puits, Maufant, for Richard Falle; AS. 1671.  
 le Jardin du Pi, or Clos de Richard, at Les Grands Chemins cross-roads, which are called Puits de Maufant 1817; (S. 196); 7D1.  
 in **T**: le Clos du Puits, (T. 28); there was formerly a well in the SW corner.  
 Le Puits fm., with le Clos du Puits (T. 606-7), and a "stone"; cf. le Clos de la Pierre (T. 603).  
 at sea: Le Puits, a rock pool SE of La Rocque.  
 Le Puits, a point in the rocks opposite Crabièrre; 5A2; ?same as Le Pits du Feu above.  
 unlocated: le Clos du Puits; MHau. Gosselin. 1553.

**Pule, Pulé, Pûlé.** v. Pulec.

**Pulec, Pulecq, Pulé, Pûlé, Puley, Pule.** (a pool, or deep coastal inlet).

Icel. pollr; OE. pol (pool); W. pwll; Bret. poull; prob. of Celtic origin, poss. with the suffix of ON. vik (a cove), eg. Pulvic in Normandy; but provincial Eng. has pulk, pulk-hole (a bog, pool); this root appears in the Eng. place-names Poole, Pulborough; cf. Pulente. In local parlance, pulec has come to mean a stinking hole, or the stench arising therefrom; this is because the area NW of l'Étaquerel is often full of rotting vraic.

in **O**: Le, La Pule, an inlet N of Le Pinnacle, 1A3; shown in some maps as Beauvallet.

Le Pulec, Pulec, an inlet NW of l'Étaquerel, 1C1; richly documented; in 1603, les vraez venus au port et pullay en la paroisse de St. Ouen; in 1617, as au Puley, in bornement des Fiefs de St. Ouen and VdeB; in 1681-2, ment. in narrative of shipwreck, as le pülle proche le sauf du Rué à l'Ancre... le pulley dans le Grand hier, (BSJ. 1906, p. 52); Dum. 1685, Le Pule; MVdeH. partage 1701, Le Puley; ADE; gives, in 1791, la charrière de la Mare au havre du Puley; in 1795, racconmoder les charrières du Havre du Puley, pour faciliter la pêche du vraic; in 1797, les charrières du Havre du Puley... le Havre du Pulec; Stead 1799, Le Pule; a silver-lead mine is recorded at Le Pulec, (BSJ. 1899, p. 159); PRO. in VMI, gives, un édifice ou garde au Pulec, for Jane Syvret; proche le Pulech. The guard-house is now known as la voûte or la votte.

**Pulente.** (pool, in the form of a pool).

deriv. as for pulec, gv. with termination -ente, which GdeG, suggests is for ON. endi (the end), La Pulente being at the S end of St. Ouen's Bay; inhabitants of the area are called un pulentchi, les pulentchièrs.

in **B**: La Pulente, inlet on the W coast, and hamlet named after it; to the N is a megalithic habitation site; with Le Mont de La Pulente; 8A2-4; AR. 1299 mentions dues on wines from La Pulente; AR. 1309, p. 252 records a wreck at La Pulleine (P) of a ship containing, inter alia, 6 cloths of Dynamit (dimity); cf. wreccum apud La Pulente 1309, (BSJ. 1883, p. 392); shown by Dum. 1685 as La Pulente. Le Douët de la Pulente; Dr. 76.

**Pulleine.** v. Pulente.

**Puley.** v. Pulec.

**Purcos.** meaning unknown.

unlocated: le Clos Purcos; MHau. 1527.

**Pute.** (bad, ugly).

**F. pute, putain.**

in **J**: le Clos Pierre Pute, Puté (J. 894).

at sea: Les Nères Putes, dangerous rocks; other examples round the coasts.

**Py.** extinct surname in (O).

in **O**: La Mathe de Collas Py; La Fête de Paul Py, dans les Caûmes lèrs at l'Étacq. Le Blanc Rué or Le Rué Py in La Crabièrre.

**Pyn.** v. Pin.

**Pyramid.**

in **H**: The Pyramid; appar. in the Royal Square; ment. in an account of the Battle of Jersey 1781, (BSJ. 1904, p. 277).



# Q

## **Qancellez.** (prob. for Vinchelez, *qv.*).

in **O**: 35 perch of land es qancellez, prob. on the fief de Vinchelez, exchanged between Guille Costil and Colas Godfroy; MHau. Cos. 1435.

## **Quai.** (a quay).

F. *quai*; OF. *quay*, *caye*; OE. *kay*, *key*; D. *kaai*; ML. *caium*; a Celtic word, fr. Bret. *kai*, W. *cae*. (an enclosure).

in **B**: Les Quais Bisson, behind the boulevard.

Le Quai de St. Aubin, and other quais attached to private houses in St. Aubin.

Le Quai et Magazin à l'est du terrain d'Abr. Le Maître et bordant vers la mer; for Ph. Robin. 'ung flaman tué par une naigre sur le key Aubert à St. Aubin', 1646. v. Chevalier p. 377.

in **H**: Le Quai des Marchands, 1818.

## **Quaignon.** v. Coiesmon.

## **Quaire.** (chair).

F. *chaise*, JNF. *tchaire*, GNF. *caire*, Alderney *quoire*, cf. *chaire*.

in **B**: La Lande des Querres, for Jean Piton fs. Jean, lieu de l'État, 1652; given as Les Landes des Queres Jean Piton fs. Jean, fief du Roi, 1672; and as Les Champs des chaises, aux Quenvais, fief du Roi, for Thos. Piton fs. Ph. 1801. AB. 1786 gives le champ des Quaires (V2), Ed. Helleur, prob. nr. (B. 866 or 877), in areas named Les Huriaux; le champ des Quaires (V2½), Jean Le Ray. E of above; les deux champs des Quaires (V2) Ed. Le Brocq; le champ de la Marquanderie, appelé le champ des Quaires. (VI½), Ben. Le Geyt, La Partie.

La Psyche des Quayres, MHau. 1584.

in **O**: Les Tchaites, nr. Le Maresquet, Les Landes.

## **Quaisse.** meaning uncertain, v. *caisse*, *quesse*.

in **P**: 'Les Quaisse' et 'La Pièce Marquand', fief du Roi, bought by le Département de la Guerre from Ph. Thos. Avrill, 1924.

## **Qualité.** (quality).

a name given to a house in recognition of its particular charm; F. *qualité* (excellence), fr. Lat. *qualitas*, a word coined by Cicero to translate Gk. *ποιότης ποιότης* (of what like), meaning in Lat. the nature or characteristics of a thing, fr. Lat. *qualis* (of what kind, of such a kind); the word has settled down to meaning of a good kind.

in **L**: La Qualité fm.: 6B3; a 17th cent. house, with le Prê de la Qualité (L. 457), and le côiil de la Qualité (Nat. Trust property); with a poss. cross-base in the garden; cf. jardin en pendant derrière la Callité, Qualité, fief des Arbres. SRArb. 1728, shown as (V1¼) for Jean Remon 1739; cf. *avoine*. v. (OJH. I, p. 201).

## **Quararderie.** (a place where the ducks are kept).

F. *canarderie*, fr. F. *cane* (duck), *canard* (drake), poss. fr. ML. *canardus* (a kind of boat), cf. D. *kaan* (boat).

in **Mt**: La Quararderie, (V4¼), Ville Brée, VQ.

## **Quanté.**

this is either the surname Cantell or the adj. *canté* (tilted, canted); v. *canté*, *cantel*.

in **H**: Le Mont Cantel, now Jersey College for Girls preparatory, taking its name from the hill.

## **Quarantaine.** (a unit of 40 or thereabouts).

F. OF. D. *quarantaine*; Pr. *quarantena*; Eng. *quarantine* (40 days, the period of Lent; a time of detention in port of infected ships, a time of isolation of infected patients); ML. *quarantena*

(terrae), (an area of 40 rods or a square furlong); fr. Lat. quadraginta; the item below refers to a land measurement; cf. riage, or perhaps the Devon apple Quarendon known locally as Querantaine. in S: La Quarantaine fm.; 10B1; bel. to J. E. Quenault, 1957; also spelled Quarantine. This farm has 40 vergées of land.

**Quardin.** v. Guerdain.

**Quarè, Quarée.** v. Quarrè.

**Quarre.** (a corner).

F. carre (corner). A surname Quarrere, Kerrere, fem. La Carrere, occurs in Mt. in AR. 1309. unlocated: la saulsée dans la quarre du costil de la Fontaine; partage Pinel; MHau. 1748.

**Quarrè, Quarré.** (squared).  
another spelling of carrè qv.

in S: le Clos Quarée (sic), VSH, for Jean Dolbel fs. Jean de St. Estienne; AS. 1671.  
unlocated: le Clos appellé Le Quarré, (V4½); partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729.  
le pray Quarré; MHag. 1765. le Clos Quarré; MHau. 1750.

**Quarrel.** a form of surname Carrel, qv.

unlocated: Le Quarrel, for Jean Le Boutillier, AMel. 1700; recurring as Le Quarrel (V9), avec Jean Le Boutillier, SRMel. 1748.

**Quart.** v. Garde.

**Quarterie.** (a cart-shed).

prob. from Norm. quarterier, tcherti; JNF. tchèrquèthie.

in S: le grand jardin de la Quarterie, VMf, for Damian Poingdestre; AS. 1671.  
in T: in MHau. 1605, Thos. Le Boutillier sells to Nic. Cabot a house on the fief of Dièlément, to the W of Le Boutillier's house and E of the house and Quarterie of Cabot; prob. at Champs Clairs.

**Quatorze Quartiers.** (The Fourteen Quarters).

named from the dower of 14 quarters 3 bushels of wheat, of the Norman wife of Raoul Gallichan, though this amount appears in AR. 1309 as due to the King.

in L: Le Ficou des Quatorze Quartiers, sub fief of Handois; ment. as Fourteen or xiiij quarters in the Extentes of 1528, 1607; as des Quatorze Quartiers ou Handois 1668, des Quatorze Quartiers or the Fourteen Quarters in 1749.

**Quatre Bras.** (four arms).

F. fr. Lat. quatuor braccia.

in S: Quatre Bras, cross-roads at the bottom of St. Saviour's Hill. (BSJ. 1934, p. 251). In this case the name commemorates the victory at Quatre Bras, 1815. FLM.

**Quebaut.** prob. a variant for the old surname Tchébault, Tiébault, cf. Thiébaut.

CD. gives quebas (an old game); Span. quebrar (to break) but neither seems relevant.

in T: le Clos de Quebaut, (V3¼), Fairfield, VCr; for Ph. Le Sueur 1899. and in PRT. 1931.

**Queen.** (a female monarch).

Eng. queen; OE. quean, cwene; Teut. chwena, chuena; Icel. kvenna, kvaen, kona; Ir. coinne; Gk. γυνή gune, (all meaning a woman, wife). One cannot guess why the items below, and others under Reine, Damereine, Genereine, qvv, are named after a Queen instead of a King, unless the name was bestowed during the reigns of Mary (1553-58), Elizabeth (1558-1603), Anne (1702-14), or Victoria (1837-1901), or of some Dark Age chieftainess; v. Genereine.

in G: Queen's Valley, the bed of a stream called Le Faledoit; 11A1; perhaps so called because the valley starts at Queen's Farm, v. Moulin, also called La Vallée or Les Vaux des Moulins.

The Queen's meadows, (G. 724), (S. 829-30); 10B3.

in Mt: The Queen's field, (Mt. 423), on le fief de la Reine. 4C2.

in My: The Queen's tree, a spreading oak of great size and age, now in the last lease of life. N of (My. 272); 2A4.

**Quele.** meaning in doubt. v. kellet;

poss. for F. caille, OF. quaille, ML. quaquila (a quail, in imitation of the bird's cry); or JNF. tchelle (a layer of sheaves, or a keel); or the Manx and Eng. surname Quail, Quayle.

in Mt: le Jardin de Quele et Cabot, (V11), D. Le Seilleur, Cloverley; VF, PRMt. 1861.

**Quemont.** ?akin to Guet qv.

JNF. Les Tchémonts; Les Dget Monts.

in P: Les Quemonts, (V8), J. Langlois; VG; PRP. 1880.

**Quenanet.** (little oak field).

a dim. of chène, queunc, (oak); or akin to F. quenouille (a tall fruit tree, tree trimmed in the form of a distaff or pyramid).

in O: Le Quenanet, (O. 728a); 1D3; a small patch between two buildings on the roadside at Le Marais, formerly d'Auvergne property.

**Quénault.** surname.

recorded from 1528; Quesnault 1607; Quenault 1668, 1749; in origin a nickname, fr. Norm. *quenot* (a puppy); cf. JNF. *quèner* (to roam the roads), *quénoter* (to trot along like a dog); cf. Quinaut. The surname persists today but FLM. says it stems from Auguste Esnaut.

in S: le Clos Quenault, the S part of (S. 191), at Champ Colin; and another part of it, le Jardin de Quenault, (V3), ment. in advt. 1973.

**Quènellerie.** v. Quesnel.

**Quenevais.** v. Cannevière.

**Quennel.** v. Quesnel.

**Quennevais.** v. Cannevière.

**Quenoterie.** v. Chênor.

**Quentain.** v. Quintaine.

**Quenu.** prob. a form of a surname.

eg. Quesnel, Quesnil, Quennel, Chenelle, v. Quesnel; or Quénault, qv; or poss. a variant of *chênor*, *quenot*, qv, (a young oak).

in B: fields named la Ville Quenu, or Canut, (B. 472-479), W of L'Ancienneté, 8A4; near fields Les Chenelles (B. 459), and site of Le Quesnil Menhir in le Clos de la Quenellerie (B. 390); ment. as le Clos de la Ville Quenu (V12¼), for Thos. Renouf ca. ux. Marie Neel, L'Ancienneté; AB. 1786.

**Quenvais, Queves.** v. Cannevière.

**Querce.** v. Quesse.

**Querdron.** (thistle, marsh thistle).

a form of JNF. *icheurdron*; OF. *cardon*; F. *chardon*; ML. *cardo*; Lat. *carduus* (thistle).

in B: Le Mont Querdron, 1817 map, 5D1, up which the road Le Mont à La Brune climbs; JNF. Mont Tchêrdron.

**Quêrêe, Querrêe.** surname.

recorded as *Querêe* from 1668.

in G: Les Champs de Querêe gisant en La Rocque. AG. 1708.

in J: Les Prés Querrêe, (J. 595).

Les Prés Querêe (V6¼), (J. 650), and Le Pré Querrêe, Carré (sic) (J. 654), nr. Mont Mado.

le Clos de Querêe, (J. 776A).

in S: les deux Clos de Querêe, VMf, nr. Vieux Ménage, for Domyan Falle; AS. 1671.

in T: le Clos Querêe, (V3), La Planque fm.

PRT. 1928, in VRd. gives, Le Grand Fief Querêe (V7¼), adj. Trinity Manor; and Le Grand Fief Querrêe, for Pinel, Le Rondin, (T. 828).

**Quêrême.** (Lent).

*quêrême*, the Norm. form of F. *carême*, JNF. *tchithême* (Lent).

at sea: *Querême*, a thin rock S of Victoria Harbour: 10C3; also known as Le Maigre or the Lent; an illusion to fasting during Lent.

**Quêrière.** v. Carrière.

**Quêripel.** surname, of Guernsey origin.

recorded in (B), c1770.

in B: La Maison Quêripel, (B. 204A, 206C); 8B1-3; PRB. gives La Pièce Quêripel, prob. nr. La Moye Station.

**Quermain.** surname.

equivalent to the Breton *Kermain*, of recent introduction.

in H: les còtils Quermain, (H. 1350, 1351, 1412), above Grands Vaux mill; 7C2.

**Querpentier.** v. Carpentier.

**Querpin.** meaning unknown.

poss. an unrecorded surname, Querpin or Charpin; JNF. Tchêrpin.

in L: le Clos du Mont Querpin, or Kerpy, (V4¼) and les còtils des Querpins (V3); fief Hastain or Abbé de Bellozanne; MHm. 1802. Shown for Richard Aubert and Abraham de Ste. Croix in 1773. (?L. 616, 645). Perhaps an older name for Les Ruettes Pinel.

at sea: Tchêrpin, a hollow in Les Greves de la Ville, a known area for razor fish.

**Quêrêe.** v. Querêe.

**Querteine.** (a quartan, a fourth part, or land owing one quarter in weight or rente).

F. *quartaine*; OE. *quarteyne*; Eng. *quartan*; Lat. *quartana*, used with *febris* for a quartan ague.

in ?G: one quarter of appies from le Clos de la Quertein; MHau. 1659.

**Querterie.** v. *Quarterie*.

**Quérute.** v. *Caruée*.

**Quesne, Le Quesne.** surname, v. also *Chêne, Chaîne*. recorded as *le Kerne* 1323-4, v. EXT. 1331, then *Le Quesne*. JNF. *Lé Tchêne*, meaning one who lived near an oak.

in **J**: le clos des quesnesses (V15) au sucq du clos de St. Jean... au nord du chemin allant au Castelet, for Esther le marquant, 1621, a fem. form of *Le Quesne*. *Le Clos Quesne* (J. 146), poss. that ment. in sale of field by Abr. Valpy to Jean Le Quesne in MLeC. 1688, and in partage Jean Le Couteur, 1720.

in **O**: les terres, camps du Quesne, at L'Étiacq, (O. 197), MO. 1681, and hers Ph. Dumaresq 1727. *Les camps du quesne*, aveux de la Perrelle, Maret, Vibert, MO. c. 1600.

**Quesnel, Quesnil, Quennel, Chenelle, Quenu.** surname.

locative *La Quesnellerie, Quênellerie, Chênellerie, Tchênell'ie*, recorded as *Kesnel* 1309; *Quesnel* 1331; meaning one who lived by an oak; v. *chêne*; there is another surname *Le Qurnel* 1309, *Le Querne, Quernel*, 1331.

in **B**: le clos de la Chênellerie, Quênellerie, (B. 460). *Le Quesnil menhir* or rocking stone, an erect megalith, 18' high (DLX. 1/71). Now known to have been in the NW corner of (B. 459); was shown on p. 60 of *Illustrated London News*, 15 January 1870, where it looks all of 30' high. Destroyed c. 1860. Note nearby *La Ville Quenu*, Canut qv. (B. 472, 491), a group of fields W of the site of L'Ancienneté. Also *Les Chenelles* (B. 459) 8A4, 8C2.

in the Pont Marquet area we have, *les deux butières de Quesnel*, MRoz. 1726, and *le Jardin de Quesnel* (B. 127), (V1/4), 5D4 ment. in AB. 1786 for Jean Falle senr. *quelle terre étoit autre fois Percage*.

AB. 1786 also gives *La Quesnellerie* (V4/4) for Jeanne Hamon; and *les champs du Hurel Quesnel* for Jean Le Manquais and Amice Horman.

in **H**: *Le Quennel*, poss. nr. (H. 1139), aveu Jean Le Geyt; SRMel. 1748. *Le Clos du Val abas Le Quesnel* joignant les champs de Gavey, for Danl. Le Geyt, SRMel. 1775.

in **P**: *Le Huré Quesnel* at New Market House.

in **T**: *Le Clos des quesnières*, lieu de pouterrin for Ph. Grochie, 1628.

unlocated: *deux champs de Quesnel*, lieu de Mèlèches, sold by Helier Le Gallais to Guillaume Chevalier, MHau. 1596. *Les camps des Quesneaux*, MHau. 1594.

**Quesnée.** v. *Chenaie*.

**Quesse.** form and meaning suspect. cf. *quaisse, caisse*.

in **P**: PRP. 1880, in VG, gives, *Les Queses*, adjoining St. Peter's Barracks; and un champ appelé *Les Querec*, (V1/4), Jas. Carrel.

**Quet, Chef.**

much is made of this in BSJ. 1892, pp. 89-135, as meaning reef or shoal; which it may do, but not in all the variants quoted.

**Quétivel.** (the fields of Ketill).

ON. pers. name Ketill, and vellir (fields), indicating a Norse invader who acquired land at the places mentioned, the land creating a surname de Ketivel, which became the name of a fief in (L) and of two water-mills in (L) and (P); *le Fieu de Quétivel* in (Mt) is a mis-spelling of *Quetteville*, qv. The surname is recorded only from 1274 to 1331, as de Quetivel, Kuetivel, Keytevel, Keytivel, Keytonel (for Keytovel), Keitevel, Ketivel, Keytieve and Le Caytivel; the last suggests a poss. deriv. from OF. *caitif*, OE. *caitive*, Pr. *caitiu*, Span. *cautivo*, It. *cattivo* (a captive, wretch, knave). On the other hand, we find *Anschetillus Ketellus* and *Hugo de Guetevilla* in Alderney in 1182, (Cart. 335), the latter suggesting deriv. fr. *guet* (watch-tower). Note: F. E. Goulding quotes *Ankettle*, Anthill as Eng. forms of *Anquetil*, and suggests that *ketel* can mean a helmet or defence, from soldiers' slang *catillus*, dim. of *catinus* (a bowl). cf. *Anquetil*.

in **L**: *Le Fieu de Quetivel*; of 8 acres; ment. in Ext. 1331 as "Feodum Esquetiveauls, quod Rad. de Quetivel tenet"; and as *Quetivel* 1607.

*Le Moulin de Quetivel*, or King's Mill; ment. in AR. 1299; 6B2; *moleminum de Kaytivel* 1309; *Ketevel* 1328; *Quetivel* 1331, 1349; a corn-mill called *Quetivel*, with biès, écluses and lands, including the verp et guerp of the Royal Fief, bought by Thos. Harpour from HM. Commissioners, bought from him by John Pouler and then sold to Laurens Hamptonne 1562; in 1586 Ed. Hamptonne fs. Nicolas pays to Ed. Hamptonne fs. Laurens the balance due on the purchase price of 400 escus gold of *Quetivel* Mill; ment. as *Quetivel* 1732; ment. in estate of Frs. Maret, MHau. 1735, which includes *le pray du Moulin et assiette du Moulin de Quetteville, Coin Tourgis*, total (V52); repeated in rent-book of Frs. Maret 1749, as *Queteville*; in c1750 he wrote: "mon moulin appelé le Moulin de Queteville, avec ses receans et mottans, Coin Motier". in **P**: *Le Moulin de Quetivel*; ment. as *moleminum de Keytivel* 1309; 6C2; *Ketivel* 1328; *Ketevel* 1329; *Quetivel* 1331; 1349; in sale 1612 by Nic. Remon to his cousin Jean Le Feuvre, "le jardin d'aupres l'écluse du Moulin de Quetivel; chemin par la planque dudit Nicolas Remon à gagner le perçage".

**Quetteville, de Quetteville.** surname.

from a town in Auge, Normandy; FLM. says can be from *Quattreville* in the Cotentin but he also notes, that *Le Hericher* derives it from *Chedeville* or *chef-de-ville*. Recorded from 1299; also spell *Queteville, Keteville*; poss. the same as de *Catevilla* c1090, (Cart. 247), and ecclesia *Sti. Audoeni de Catevilla, Cathevilla*, c1140, 1185, (Cart. 255-8); this name is easy to confuse with the Jersey surname de *Quetivel* (of *Quetivel*), recorded 1274-1331.

in **H**: le Clos du valon, autrement le Clos de Quetteville (v. valon), aveu of Amice Dauvergne; SRMel. 1746; cf. le Clos de Quetteville, aveu of Henry Le Cras; SRMel. 1748; and Ph. de Carteret in 1821.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Quetteville, (Mt. 73-4); ment. as (V3), for Thos. Lemprière, AMt. 1701, also (Mt. 722). there was a fief of one carucate, prob. identical with the carucate Everard, which is confusingly spelt Le Fieu de Quetiveil; the earlier forms are more correct, viz. Feodum de Queteville 1331; Quetteville 1528; Quetteville 1607, 1668; Quetteville 1645-6; (BSJ. 1919, p. 59; 1927, p. 318).

partie, le Clos de Quetteville (V4½), Wm. Whitel; (V3¼), Ann Whitel; VQ; PRMt. 1889.

in **S**: in 1463 Ph. Dolbel gave to St. Saviour's Church le petit closet between the churchyard and le chemin de la maison Quetteville; DLX. 2/104.

**Queue de Morue.** (cod's tail),

or a swallow-tail coat; F. queue; OF. coue; Eng. cue; Pr. coa; Span. coda; Lat. cauda (a tail); and F. morue, ML. morua (a cod); the fields below were so named because their shape resembled a cod's tail, familiar to Newfoundland fishermen.

in **C**: La Queue de Morue between (C. 484 and 486).

in **J**: La Queue de Morue, (J. 70); 2A4. La Coue d'Mouothue.

in **My**: La Queue de Morue, or La Tchue de Mouothue, (My. 225A); 2A3.

in **P**: La Queue de Morue, (P. 693).

in **T**: La Queue de Morue, (T. 168); 3D1.

**Quiësse.** poss. (a chair).

cf. Quesse, Quaire.

at sea: Les Quiësses, rocks in St. Ouen's Bay, (BSJ. 1883, p. 391); equated by FLM. with Les Tchaises, rocks off L'Étaç which resemble chairbacks.

**Quihaut.** meaning unknown.

in **T**: le Clos de Quihaut, alternative name for (T. 995).

**Quimperel.** origin obscure. cf. Congrel.

poss. named after Quimperlé, in Finisterre, France; unconnected with grimperel, qv, and see below.

in **My**: le Clos de Quimperel, (My. 877); 2C2; SE of Hatherleigh; this is flat country, with no climbing to be done.

**Quinaut.** surname.

a form of Quénault, qv.

in **T**: le Clos de Quinaut; aveu Thos. Giffard; SRAb. 1648.

**Quintaine, Quentain.** (a quintain).

F. quintaine; OF. cuintaine; JNF. tchintaine; Eng. quintain; Lat. quintana via (the street in a legionary camp between the 5th and 6th maniples, where market was held and military exercises took place).

in **O**: le Clos de Quintaine, or la Ville de Troye, (O. 1921A), the jousting field at St. Ouen's Manor, (OJH. 213); DJF. gives it as le Clos de Tchintaine and equates it with le Jardin de la Ville de Troye; 5B2.

**Quinze Quartiers.** (the Fifteen Quarters).

cf. Quatorze, which represented over 14 quarters, and is evidently meant.

in **L**: "Feodum de Handovoys, quod vocatur feodum des quinze quartiers"; Ext. 1331.

**Quiquengronne.** (Whoever complains about it).

F. grogner, gronder; JNF. gronner; Lat. grundire; Gk. γρούξω gruzein, (to grumble); cf. Quic-en-groigne, a famous look-out point in the castle at St. Malo; so named because La Duchesse Anne, when defending St. Malo against the French, declared that whatever happened she would defend or rebuild this spot, so "Qui qu'en groigne"; cf. gronds.

in **B**: an area nr. the playing fields of St. Peter's Barracks is ment. 1657 as Qui qu'en grogne, 5D4; this appears in AB. 1786 as le Clos de Quiquengronne, (V5½), Marie Alexandre; le champ de Quiquengronne, (V1½), at Les Quennevais, for Jean du Val of (P); and parti, le champ de Quiquengronne, (V1½), Jean Alexandre, Les Ormes.

**Quote.** v. Quotte.

**Quotte, Quote.** (portion, proportionate).

Eng. quota; F. quote-part; Lat. quota pars (a fair share), fr. quot (how many, as many as); the related Lat. word quid gives Icel. hvat, Eng. what. cf. Cotte.

in **B**: three guns, à la place appelée La Quotte, à la Côte de Noirmont; AdE. 1759; for La Cotte.

in **C**: les quatre champs de la Quotte au Clercq, (V1½), Maison de Baudains; TSam. 1734 and 1754 (C. 135).

in **G**: sa quote part, for (V4) of melle every three years, for Jean Le Rougetel; GV. 1685, 1711.

unlocated: leur quotte part; partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

sa quotte part; MHau. 1661.

sa Quote part à Quote Valeur; partage Baleyne; MHau. 1787.

# R

**Rabot.** prob. extinct surname, locative form, **La Raboterie**.

but there are several possibilities: (1). FLM. states it is a 14th cent. surname, surviving in the expression, "as silly as La Jument Rabot"; but it has not been met in the records; (2). OF. *rabouter*, F. *raboter*, Pr. *rebotar*, Eng. *rebut* (to thrust back, repel); hence F. *raboter* (to plane smooth), *rabot* (a joiner's plane or plasterer's float); (3). F. *raboteux* (uneven), *chemin raboteux* (a rough road); cf. Eng. *rabbet* (a groove in a board).

in **Mt**: le grand et petit Jardin de la Raboterie, (V4½). VQ: J. Amy, Les Prés; PRM. 1865, 1889.

in **O**: Le Rabot, Les Rabots, le grand et petit Rabot, (O. 828, 833, 832, 830), a line of fields running N and S, to the W of Portinfer, N of Les Pallières; le Clos au Rabot ment. in partage Jacques de Caen, Mess. 1588; le grand Rabot ment. in SRVdeH. 1611, 1687; le Clos de Rabot, Fief VdeH, ment. in MArt. 1755; le Clos de Rabot, Fief VdeH; N of land of Brun Benest and E of that of Jean du Heaume, 1774; PRO. 1904-11, in VVz, gives, Le Rabot et la Fosse Thoraude (V6), for E. Le Boucillier; Le Rabot (V4½), (O. 880), for J. Vibert, Highland; and le Clos de Rabot (V2½), (O. 828), for E. Le Boucillier; the above entries are consistent with a meaning of a defensive bank or ditch.

**Rabyte.** meaning unknown.

this might represent the Icel. *rabitz*, OF. *arabit*, OE. *rabite* for an Arab war horse, or be connected with *Rabot* v. above.

in **P**: le Jardin Rabyte, nr. Les Vaux de St. Pierre, MHau. 1574.

**Race.**

in **B**: Old Race Course, Les Blanches Banques, with grand-stand and paddock; 5D3-4, 8B1-2; now largely built over.  
in **O**: Old Race Course, Les Landes; 1A3; racing now takes place S of the track leading to Grosnez Castle.

**Rachel.** pers. name.

in **B**: le sommier de Rachel à la pièce des Roncherès, qv; Thos. Roze; AB. 1786.

in **C**: le Clos Rachel, (C. 85); poss. Rachel Norfolk, fille de Elie, v. Norfolk.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Rachel, part of (Mt. 374).

in **My**: le jardin de Rachel, (My. 195).

in **O**: le Clos de Rachel (Rachel Payn), (O. 1917), (V6), J. Priaults, Merryvale; VPC; PRO. 1904-11.

**Racquièrre, Raquierivau.** form and meaning uncertain,

and kinship with other words imperceptible, except perhaps F. *racquérir* (to recover).

in **P**: le Clos Racquièrre, le Clos de la Raquierivau; nr. St. Peter's Church; AVL. c1775.

**Rade.** (roadstead, anchorage).

F. *rade*; Dan. *red*; Teut. *rede* (roadstead); Icel. *reihi* (preparation of a ship, rigging); related to Eng. *ready*, *raid* and *ride* (at anchor).

at sea: La Rade de L'Isle de Jersey, SD. 1600-50; shown as "The Great Road, Men of Warrs' Ground" 1737, SW of Elizabeth Castle.

La Grande Rade, Rade de dehors or Outer Roads at St. Helier's Harbour; and La Petite Rade, Rade de dedans or Inner Roads; ment. as La Grande Radde, AdE. 1743.

La Rade du Boulay, at Bouley Bay.

La Rade à La Grève de Lecq.

Le Banc de la Rade, and Road Rock, E of Grouville Bay; Inner Road, and Inner Road Rock, SE of Gorey.

La Rade de Dedans et La Rade de Dehors, dans La Baie de St. Ouën.

La Rade, La Baie de St. Brelade.

**Radier.** (a pond with a stone revetment, or from the Norman surname).

F. *radier* (revetment protecting masonry from the action of water, wooden revetment of a mill dam) perhaps in reference to the large pool in the grounds of Radier, from which the Plat Douet stream flows.

in **G**: Radier and Radier Farm, 10B4. The name is echoed in le Clos du Jardin de Radier, (G. 477), 11C1; les champs de Radier, approx. (G. 747), among Fauvel lands, MO. 1625.

le Clos du nord de Radier (V6), du sud de Radier (V8), partage Amy, ERO. 21. 1706; le Clos de Radier, partage Susanne Nicolle née Amy, MHau. 1675; le Clos de Radier (V6½), MPay. 1709; le Clos de Radier (V4¼), partage Ph. Le Moigne and his wife Marie Payn, MHau. 1734.

in S: le Jardin de Radier, (S. 158), at Croix ès Mottes; 7D2; geographically this is a stray.

at sea: La Mare Jamin Radgi, or La Mare Benjamin Radgi, between Le Croc and La Motte in (C). FLM.

**Radnor.** a county in Wales.

no reason is known for this choice of name; ?error for Radier.

unlocated: les courtils de Radnor, bel. to Josué Amy, 1658; (BSJ. 1938 in genealogy following p. 334).

**Raffrie, Référi.** poss. the place of the Raff family.

the surname Raff is recorded 1552; the variant form référi is not understood; F. référe can mean an arbitrator, or summary procedure but seems irrelevant.

in G: field Le Raffrie, Référi, (G. 715); 10B4; W of Grouville Arsenal.

**Raiderie.** v. Reede.

**Raie.** (a furrow), spelled also, most confusingly, as Rais, Ray, Rée and Ret. Also note the surname Le Ray.

nor is the derivation less muddling; we have: (1). F. OF. JNF. raie (a line, stroke, furrow); Pr. raya (a line), whence réage (open fields divided by furrows): (2). the word may owe its origin to Lat. aratrum (a plough). At all events raie means a furrow made by a plough.

in B: Les Ronces Raies, (B. 29); now often spelled Roncherès.

le Clos de Rais, (V1¼), Brelade Valpy dit Janvrin of Le Coin, AB. 1786, but this may be the surname Le Ray qv.

in L: le Clos de la Longue Raie, (L. 227). Les Longues Raies sold to Pierre Remon 1777, (L. 692). le Clos de Gibaut ou des Longs Rets, (V4½), bel. to the Rector, VV1, PRL.

Les Longrés for Eliz. Querée and Les Premières Longuerais for C. Ricard and Ph. Blampied, SRMel. 1773, and for Jean Luce, with La Longue Rez for Nic. Mauger in 1798.

in O: La Rue Platte Raie, JNF. Platte-raie, with fields La Platte Raie (O. 757), le Clos de la Platte Raie (O. 765); the lane leads fr. Les Cinq Vergues to Les Doubles Chasses; 1D1; la platte raie was the last, shallow furrow in breezing (in ploughing, the last furrow is the deepest); if breezing à déjeter, one ends with a double shallow furrow in the centre, and the lane La Platte Raie resembled it; (O. 757) is ment. as le Clos de plate Raie in MPer. 1685.

in P: Les Longues Raies, (P. 692); le camp des longs greys, fief du roy, Jean Anley 1649, ment. as Les Longues Rées, adj. La Demy Verge, Fief du Roi, 1720; and recently as Longue Rais at Oaklands fm.

many of the strips known as Les Longues Raies are now lost under the Airport; PRP. 1880 records some of them, under VG: Les Longue Grée (V3), J. Fleury; la pièce des Longrés (V1½), J. Balleine, Maison de Haut; un chant est Longrayes (V1½), ?nr. (P. 63), P. F. Le Feuvre.

**Raille.** meaning uncertain.

perhaps an unrecorded surname, or an adj. raillé fr. OF. railler (to fence in): OF. raille (a rail, furrow, plough share), fr. Lat. regula (a straight piece of wood, ruler, rail).

in J: TJ. 1747 gives (a) Jean Pinel dans les Camrailles, VN, (b) Elie Noel, les Camrailes, (c) Elie Nicolle les Camrailles, Campraillies. Les Champs Railles de l'est et de l'ouest for Math. Hocquard jr., 1783; these fields retained by Marie Hocquard fille de Mathieu et femme de Ph. Pinel, 1830. PRJ. in VN gives on la route de la Mare Ballam, les Champs Railles du nord (V5¼), ouest (V3¼), est (V4), for Ph. Pinel, La Ferme, 1907, and for Vaudin, La Grande Maison, 1915. (J. 538).

**Railway.**

today, Jersey has none; but it had several.

The Jersey Eastern Railway (1873–1929), from St. Helier to Gorey Village; with an extension to Gorey Pier (1891–1929); its track may still be traced on 10D1; 11A4; 11B1; 11C4; terminus, Snow Hill, St. Helier.

The Jersey Railway, or Jersey Western Railway, later called Jersey Railways and Tramways, (1884–1937), from St. Helier to St. Aubin, extended to La Corbière; track still traceable on 8B1; 8B2; 6D3; 9A1; 10C2; v. also under various stations; terminus, The Weighbridge, St. Helier.

site of railway from Rozel Quarries to Archirondel; 4C2; 4D1.

sites of German railways, built during the Occupation (1941–45); amongst others, the track from Ronez traceable on 2B1–3; 2C2; 6A1; embankment below Mont de la Mare, 5D1.

**Rainerie, Rainsnerie.** v. Reinerie.

**Rairie.** v. Raisie.

**Rais.** v. Raie.

**Raisie, Rairie, Rasière.** (country where something has been razed to the ground). FLM. considers this name to be the locative of Le Ray, qv.

these seem to be nouns of local creation, derived fr. F. raser (to shave, to raze or level a building to the ground), rasé (levelled); Eng. raze (to demolish to ground level); Lat. rarus. In Jersey, the name occurs only in an enclave in (Mt).

in Mt: Les Raisies fm; 4C1; with La Rue des Raisies, running SE from L'Auge to the Church; and field Les Raisies (Mt. 315A); AMt. 1701 gives, le Clos carré de Raisies (V3½), G. Bandinel; le Clos de la Hêche des Raisies (V3); le petit pré des Rairies, et les cõils au dessous des Rairies (V1½), Thos. Lemprière ca. ux; PRMT. 1865 gives, in VE, La Maison des Raisies (Mt. 315A), and le Jardin des Raisies (V3¼), for J. G. Edwards; and a road leading behind the Presbitère, aux Rasieres.

in Les Îles Causey, there is un grand rocher de la Rairie.

**Raisnerie.** v. Reinerie.

**Ralegh, Raleigh.** Sir Walter. (1552–1618).  
Governor of Jersey 1600–1603.

in H: Ralegh Avenue, St. Helier, 10A1; formerly Almorah Road; re-named at the time of the Raleigh Tercentenary, 1918, (BSJ. 1919, p. xxix); often written Raleigh.

**Ramont.** (the climb).

JNF. ramonter (to climb), cf. amont; JNF. r'monter, èrmonter (to climb back).

in S: le Clos de Ramont, Le Ramont or La Blanche Pierre, (S. 578–579); 4C3; on the slopes S of the Fontaine St. Julien stream.

in Les Iles Chausey: le Grand et Petit Ramont.

**Rampier.** (rampart).

OE. rampier; Eng. rampart; OF. rempart, fr. F. réparer (to fortify).

in Mt: The Rampier, or Grand Battery, Gorey Castle; completed in late 15th cent.; ment. 1562; (BSJ. 1912, p. 195; Nicole, Mont Org. Cast. p. 105).

**Rangée.** (a row).

perhaps of fruit-trees; F. rangée; JNF. Norm. rangie (row, rank); fr. F. rang, Pr. renc (rank); Teut. hring (ring).

in C: item, à la Rangée; TSam. 1608.

**Ranulfus, Rannulfus.** v. Renouf.

**Ras.** v. Rat.

**Raseur.** surname.

recorded as Rasur 1274; Rasour 1309, 1331; Rasor 1331; Raseur 1607; Razeur 1668; Tourt. suggests that razeur is fr. a Bret. verb meaning to intersect, or trace in a straight line.

in G: Le Fieu ès Raseurs; of one carucate; ment. as Feodum Arasurs 1274; carucata as Rasours 1309; carucata es Rasours 1331; the Raseurs 1607; ès Razeurs 1668.

**Rasière.** v. Raisie.

**Rasour.** v. Raseur.

**Rasquet.** (a scraping, i.e. very poor land like Rastingue qv.).

OF. rasque (scurf); F. rache; OF. rasquer, Pr. Span. rascar, ML. rascare (to scratch), fr. Lat. radere (to scrape); whence Eng. rascal, OE. raskaile (scum).

in O: le camp des Rasquets, hers Pierre Dauvergne, c1614; (BSJ. 1906, p. 47); now part of National Trust for Jersey land.

**Rast.** v. Rat.

**Rasur.** v. Raseur.

**Rastingue, Rastinge.** (worthless land).

JNF. râtine (unproductive land); Norw. rata (useless); Icel. hratt (rubbish).

in O: Les Rastinges, Rastingues des Jonès (Geonnais), (V4); 1649.

**Rat, Rât, Ras, Rast.** meaning uncertain.

(1) rat can, of course, mean a rat in F., JNF., Pr., Eng., D. and other languages, Bret. raz; (2) JNF. rât, Eng. rate means the parish rates levied for public purposes and poor relief, OF. rate (price), Pr. ML. rata (a proportion), Lat. ratus (calculated reckoning); a phrase occurs in MSS, "interest au four et rast de huit pour cent" meaning interest at 8%, four standing for F. fur (rate) and rest appar. meaning the same; (3) F. ras, raz, means a tide-race.

in H: Le Coin ès Rats nr. Le Havre des Français.

in L: Le Rât a 17th cent. cottage nr. La Fontaine St. Martin; (OJH. 201); 6B1; poss. the scene of some controversy over parish rates. Purchased by the National Trust for Jersey in 1937, when it did not appear under any specific name. The 1851 census gives both the house La Fontaine and Le Rât under the latter name.

in Mt: le Clos du Rât, (V2) at La Coupe; 4B3, prob. the same as Le Rat (V2) at Ancona, La Coupe.

le Clos du Rast, or le Long Clos du Ras, with la Rue du Rat, (Mt. 37) (V3) at Ville Brée; prob. the same as le Jardin du Rast, sold for the children of Jean Machon to Ed. Mallet, Fieu de Rozel et Fieu Feslot, à la ville Brée, MBil. 1607 sold by Thos. Richardson to Thos. Machon 1623, with "un pignon pour séparation... et fera ung huis", but appar. sold back the same year; PRMt. 1861, in VRoz, gives le Clos du Rats (V4½) for T. Richardson.

in T: PRT. 1931, in VAugs, gives le Clos du Rat, réuni with other fields, nr. (T. 1379), Haut de l'Orme.

le pré et cotil du Rat, (V5½), Brasdefer.

in Les Minquiers; in one map the word Rat appears, just like that, and in this case does mean a tide-race.

**Ratière.** prob. very poor land v. Rasquet.

in J: la grande et la petite Ratière, VHé; ment. for Noé Coutanche in TJ. 1747, shown as (V5½) and (V2½) in VHé, on la Rue des Clenolles, in PRJ. 1910.



in **P**: PRP. 1880, in VG, gives le Clos de la Maison et Ratière, (V4), nr. (P. 202) for J. Le Brocq, fief des Vingt Livres, and le Clos de la Ratière, (V1½) for Wm. Fleury.

**Raulin.** (little Raoul); pers. name, becoming a surname; fem. **Rauline**; locative, **La Raulinerie**. Raulin is the dim. of Raoul, the F. form of ON. Radulf, Ralph, meaning a wolf in counsel, and occurs as a surname c1340.

in **B**: le Clos Raulin (B. 952), ment. as (V4), for Jean Le Touzel in AB. 1786; ment. as sold by Pierre Briard to Jean Le Feuvre in MHau. 1861.

in **L**: le Jardin de Rauline, for Jacques Le Grand, SRMel. 1773.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Rauline et le Clos du Marquand, (V8¼), for Thos. Lemprière ca. ux; AMt. 1701.

le Clos Raulin, (V3½), R. Baal, VE; PRMt. 1865.

in **O**: Les Geons Raulines, (O. 134A); ment. in TO. 1721, in VVz, as les Jones Rauline, bel. to Ph. Vibert and Thos. Le Gresley, nr. Vinchelez, ment. in transactions Ph. Frs. Le Couteur. 1876, appearing in PRO, 1904–11, in VPC, as Les Jones Raulines, (V10½), in St. Ouen's Manor lands; and as Les Jones, Joes Rolines, (V1½), for Amice Luce, Les Geonnais.

le Clos de Rauline, VdeB, ment. in PLF. 1479.

le Clos Raulin, (O. 1887–8), v. Payn.

le Clos de Raulin Payn, (O. 293), Fief de Léoville; MLeG. 1772, for Pierre Malzard. Repeated in partage Malzard in MLeG. 1807. Also called Clos Roulin.

in **T**: La Raulinerie fm., adjoining Hautes Croix on the W, with a (V3) field so named, Alfriston fm.; 3C1.

le Clos Raulin, (T. 937), W of Dielament Manor; 7B1.

**Rault, Raut.** extinct surname, recently reintroduced.

in **L**: le Clos de Rault, touchant au lieu du Roy; J. Le Bottillier; SRArb. 1661.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Raut, (Mt. 328); 4C1.

in **T**: Les Champs Raux fm. and road, with fields le champ Rault (T. 995–6. 999): fields les champs Rault (V6½), and les champs Rault de haut (V6½), are also shown for Augres fm. near by; 4C1.

unlocated: le Clos des Camps Rautz MHau. 1597.

**Raut, Raux.** v. Rault.

**Rauvet.** surname.

recorded as Le Geyt dit Rauvet 1584; Ravet 1668; Rauvet 1749.

in **H**: le Clos de Rauvet, fief de l'Abbaye de Belozanne, Jean Laurens, 1700; fields, le Clos de Rauvet and le Clos du Gallais, au haut de la ville, to let; Gazette de Jersey 1799. Jardin et Clos de Rauvet (H. 1178).

**Ravenal, Ravenel, Ravenell, Ravenil, Raveney, Ravnay.** (a wild wallflower, related species or a surname).

JNF. ravenelle (wild wallflower); F. ravenelle (wallflower, or wild radish); cf F. rave (turnip), petite rave (radish); Eng. rape; Pr. raba; Lat. rapa (rape, or turnip); a surname Raveney is recorded 1668, Ravens 1607. There was a French refugee called Ravenel c. 1710.

in **G**: Ravenal, Ravenel; an area N of Ville ès Philippines; 11A1; with le grand Clos du Ravenel (G. 37), Le Ravenel or le Clos d'Amy (G. 38), and La Ruelle du Ravenel, S of (G. 38); ment. in TG. 1601 as au Ravenil, for Henry Mallet, poss. of La Couture; in 1607, as Close with the Costil of Ravenell, (V15); in 1668, as Clos et Costil du Raveney, on Fief de la Fosse Astelle; in 1749, as Le Ravenel, and in need of repairs; in Ext. 1815, as le Clos et Côtîl de Raveney, (V15), among Terres que le Roi possède; in 1817, Ravnay.

**Ray, Le Ray, Ré.** surname.

recorded 1548 onwards; but beware; this word may sometimes stand for Le Rey, Le Roy (The King), qvv.

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives, le Clos du Ray, (V3), for Ph. de Bourcier jr.; and le Clos de Rais, (V1½).

le Clos de la Fosse au Raye. Mldr. 1859. Prob. error for Fosse au Vaye qv.

in **G**: le Clos du Ray, in Gorey Village, (G. 110A); 11A2.

in **H**: le Clos du Ray et le grand Clos, (H. 1267), Les Côtîls fm., Mont à l'Abbé.

le Clos du Ray fm., with le Clos du Ray (H. 1473), 6D2; note le Clos de Rée to the N, (L. 640).

le Clos du Ray (V3). Fief de Belozanne.

La Manson du Ray, for Ph. Aubin in the right of Jean Le Hardy; SRMel. 1776.

in **J**: le Clos du Ray, (J. 122); ment. as les champs du Ray, VD, for Jean Hamon, TJ. 1747.

Le Grand Clos du Ray et le Petit Clos du Ray, fief qui fut à l'Abbesse de Caen, Ph. Esnouf, 1753.

le Clos Re (V8¼), et le Clos Ré, autrefois le grand jardin, (V6¼), J. P. Vaudin, Le Marinel, VN, PRJ. 1904.

in **L**: le Clos du Ray, (L. 7), (L. 31); AL. 1718 gives, le Clos du Ray, (V3¼), for Ben. de Ste. Croix, and le Clos du Ray, (V2½), the late Jacques Huefin; MEsn. gives le Clos du Ray, 1709, and le Clos du Ray, (V3¼), Fief du Roi, 1784; M Gib. c1900 gives le Clos du Ray at Manor Fm.

Deux Clos du Ray, fief de Méléches, Ph. Esnouf 1753.

Prob. on L/J boundary, near Handois. Also with le Clos du Ray or Clos Esnouf or Clos au bout de la Chasse, (L. 753). Le Grand et Petit Clos du Ray for Th. Mourant, SRMel. 1773–1780.

in **Mt**: le Clos du Ray, (Mt. 389), W of the Church, 4C1; prob. named after Ph. Le Ray, who sold land to Jean Collas, qui y bâtra une maison, 1618; ment. as le grand Clos du Ray, (V9½), in MCol. 1684, 1876, Fief du Roi; and in AMt. 1701 for Ph. Collas; there was also a Jardin du Ray opposite, across the main road.

le champ du Ray, (V3), hers Drouet Godfray; AMt. 1701.

La Manson du Ray, (V5½), Thos. Gallichan; AMt. 1701; note that the next person in this list is Jean Le Ray.

in **Mj**: le Clos du Ray, the N part of (My. 757); given as le Clos du Rai, J. Le Feuvre, VS; PRMy. 1883.

we find Le Champ du Ray, du Ré, Duré, Durelle as the name of a parish road in VN.

in **P**: le Clos du Ray, (V4), Cardiff House, le Jardin du Ray, (P. 595).

in **T**: PRT. 1928 in VRd, gives le Clos du Ray (V2½), J. W. Cabot, La Commune and le Clos du Ray (V5½).

**Razeur.** v. Raseur.

**Réage.** v. Riage.

**Rebecca.** girl's name.

in **H**: le Clos de Rebecca de Ste. Croix, fief Godillère ou Prieur de Mont Cochon.

**Reboursie.** meaning undetermined.

there is a choice between: (1). F. rebours (the wrong way, back to front, cross-grained: (2). F. rembourser, It. rimborsare (to pay back): (3). the recent surname Rebours is less likely.

in **B**: le Clos des Reboursies, (B. 986).

**Receveur.** (tax-collector; the Receiver-General).

F. receveur; JNF. èrchèveux (the Receiver, Receiver-General), whose main function in the middle ages was to ensure that the English garrison had enough to eat; in 1374 and 1377 Thomas de Appleby was Receveur et approvisseur (provisioner); in 1390 Giefrè Brasdefer was receveur de Gersye; in 1407 Jacquet de Vinchelez was Receveur de Jersey; on 8 Oct. 1406, in the Battle of the Bridge, The Receiver was slain by Pero Nino's invading force; name not stated.

in **T**: Le Carrefour au Receveur, Le Carrefour Chèveux, au Cheveux; F of Augrès (Manor); 3D4; we do not know after which Receiver this cross-roads was named.

PR.T. 193 gives, in VCr, le Jardin du Receveur, (V1½), Le Hurel; and in VRoz, le Jardin aux Receveurs, (V5), nr. (T. 770).

**Récif.** (a reef).

in Les Minquiers: Récif Le Coq (error for la coue, the tail, FLM.).

**Recourb.** (crooked).

F. recourbé (bent), fr. F. OF. courbe; Pr. corb; Lat. curvus (curved).

in **O**: a clos called Le Recourb; Fieu Haubert; MAdeC. 1635.

**Requart.** v. Requart.

**Recro, Recroc, Recroq, Réerol.** meaning obscure.

among competitors for parentage of this word are: (1). JNF. raccro (a stone left protruding to join a later building): (2). fr. F. raccrocher (to hang up something): (3). recroquevillé (shrivelled or curled up with heat).

in **Mt**: le Jardin de Réerol, Rozel Manor; PRM. gives, in VRoz, le Jardin de Recro (V2½), for Eliz. Le Huquet, 1861; le Clos du Recroc (V2), for J. Le Huquet, 1861; Recrocq, 1889. (Mt. 293 and 277).

**Rectorat, Rectory.**

v. also Bénéfice, Presbytère.

in **Mt**: Rectory Field, (Mt. 385).

in **My**: Rectory Fm.

in **P**: le Jardin du Rectorat, (P. 553).

**Reede.** English surname; locative, **La Raiderie.** cf. Resdè.

recorded as Raide 1528; Resde 1668; Reed 1749; Read 1607, 1668.

in **B**: PRB. gives, le cōtil de la Raiderie, S of a road to Ouaisné; and field La Redderie, on Mont de l'Ouiné or du Ouaisné, named after the Reed, Resde family, is meant. in BSJ. 1947, p. 322.

in **L**: le Clos Raide, Fief Hastain; nr. China Quarry Farm; SRMel. 1773.

**Reef.**

this word is used on English charts for various reefs, of which the vernacular names are recorded, but unpublished, by FLM.

at sea: Middle Reef, S of Karamé, 1867, also called l'Échet du Violet or de La Route en Ville.

in Les Écréhous: North Reef Rock or La Grue du Nord, 1904.

**Référi.** v. Raffrie.

**Regnault, Regnault.** v. Renault.

**Regnouf.** v. Renouf.

**Rein.** v. Roin.

**Reine.** (Queen).

Lat. regina; cf. queen.

in **Mt**: le Fief de La Reine; a vingtaine, largely but not entirely on the Royal Fief; 4C2.

in **My**: le Clos de la Reine (My. 717) from visit there by HM Elizabeth II in 1978; cf. Herpe.

in **P**: pour faire le service de la Sergenté de la Reine, J. S. Mourant, VSN; PRP. 1880.

**Reine, Reyne, Renne, Raïne, Reinotte, Raïnotte** (a frog); loc. **Reinerie, Rainerie, Raisnerie, Resnerie, Renarie, Renerie**, (a froggery).

a species of frog, *Rana dalmatina* (the agile frog), unknown in England or N France; DJF. gives raïne and raïnotte on p. 440 as two separate words, but not two species, wondering whether the latter was a dim. of the former. With one exception, all records of this frog are from the W half of the Island, (FLS), BSJ. 1932, p. 48 records frogs at Beauvallet, Les Landes and the cliff marsh S of Grosnez Castle; entries below indicate that at one time they occurred in an area to the W of St. Martin's Church, and in the Mourier Valley of My; these entries prob. all refer to frogs, not to the species of apple called reinette (dim. of reine; Eng. rennet, pippin), with a variety la reine des reinettes, although the frog area in Mt. is in country where Rev. Frs. Le Couteur developed cider-making; OF. raïne, JNF. raïne, Lat. rana, dim. ranula, whence F. grenouille; JNF. raïnotte, cf. F. rainette (a tree-frog).

in **Mt**: La Mare des Reinottes, or La Rue de la Mare des Reines, a lane on maps 7B4 and 4C1 linking La Rue du Hucquet and St. Martin's Road; ment. in VQ in PRMt. 1865, 1889 as La Rue des Reine, Rennes, with le Clos des Mares (Mt. 408) and Les Alliettes (Mt. 714) to the S of it; on its N lie fields, reading from E to W: (Mt. 390), le Clos des Cornières; (Mt. 389), le Clos du Ray; (Mt. 719), le Clos de la Mode (for Mare) des Reines; ment. in MCol. 1757 as le Clos des Reines, and adjoining le Jardin des Rennes, (?Mt. 720); ment. as le Clos des Reines (V5), for Ph. Sohier, AMt. 1701; ment. also in MCol. 1876; and in PRMt. as le Clos des Reines, Rennes (V4½), in VE, for F. G. Collas, 1865, E. J. F. Collas 1889. La Mare des Reines, adjoining (Mt. 390), is shown for Geo. Dorey, in VQ, PRMt. 1889.

in **My**: a group of fields at l'Ecluse in the Mourier Valley, 2A4; la grande et petite Rainerie, and la Renarie, (My. 630. 632. 917); ment. in TMy. 1602 as le Clos du Mouchel et de la Renerie; given as les resveries, ficu davrence au petit morier, Jean le maignan, 1614. le Clos des Resveries autrement appellé le Clos de dela, Pierre Vibert, 1659. le Clos des Reneries (My. 632), (V5), Noë Gibaut, 1649; in 1661, SRAv. gives, les Reineries, nr. le grand Clos Blampied; Noë Vibert has (V2) es Resneries; Pierre Vibert has (V2½) es Resneries, au clos appellé le Clos de Dela; in 1663, SRAv. shows Jean Le Moignan with (V20) in les pièces appellées les Resneries, and Les Raisneries occur in aveu Jean Le Moignan 1699; in 1700, Jean Coutanche ca. ux. has deux clos appellés des Reineries, (V7); in 1723, la Rangnie de Haut, fief qui fut à l'Evêque d'Avranches, Nic. et Ed. Le Moignan à Jean Mahier. In 1751, Helier Arthur has deux clos appellés Les Raineries; Jean Coutanche, le costil des Raisneries, (V8½), le clos premier du ouest appellé Les Raisneries, (V2), le deuxième clos des Raisneries, (V2), and le Clos des Raisneries de l'est, (V2¼); all the above in SRAv. PRMy. 1883, in VN, has La Grande (V5) et Petite (V1¼) Renerie, for Ph. Hotton, Val Bouré.

**Reinotte.** v. Reine.

**Remise.** (reduction),  
or poss. delay; Lat. remittere.

in **L**: house La Remise, W of Chemin des Moulins; VVI; PRL.

**Remon.** surname; locative, **La Remonnerie.**

recorded as Remond 1331; Reymond 1607; Remon from 1668; from F. Raymond, Teut. Ragimund (counsel-protection).

in **C**: la piece Remon et butières (V3½), nr. (C. 275), at Le Bourg.

in **J**: le Clos de Remon, (J. 339).

le Clos de Remon, (J. 407), Fief du Câtelet; ment. in 1738, when Frs. Marett buys from Jean Le Hardy le Clos de Remon au sud, proche la Chasse de la Hougeboete, (v. grand Clos de Ste. Marie), Le Hardy having bought it from Eliz. de Carteret, part heiress of Ed. de Carteret of La Hougue Boëte; in 1761 Marett sells it to Jean Remon.

in **L**: Remon houses include Windsor House, with a stone of 1588, (OJH. 230); and Badier and Perrine Cottage, an example of a single-storey 17th cent. house. Le Pray de Remon, for Rachel Le Cras. SRMel. 1798.

le Clos Remon, (L. 66).

in **My**: La Maison appellée La Remonnerie, Fief de L'Etat, 1656, this property, W of the cemetery was sold by David Bantelin to Jean du Pray (V16), nr. l'Ancienneté.

Le Mont Remon, nr. Gigoulande, a lane; 6A1.

le Prê de Remon, (My. 761), adjoining (L. 66), 2C4; 2D3; shown for Jean Collas jr, in PRMy. 1841; and as (V5¼), for J. Collas, La Frontière, VS. PRMy. 1883.

le Jardin de Remon, (My. 925); shown as (V4½), for Helier Le Templier, VS, PRMy. 1883.

le Clos de Remon, et les jardins Collas Remon, VS, TMy. 1602; a Collas Reymond appears in (My) in Ext. 1607, p. 112.

in **P**: le Clos Remon, (P. 739).

**Renarie.** v. Reinerie.

**Renaudin, Renondin, Nodin.** pers. and surname.  
dim. of Renaud, Renault.

in **O**: le Clos de Renaudin, (V1¼), J. Le Ruez, VMI; PRO. 1904-11; which also gives, pièce de terre Renondin (V1¼), P. Le Ruez; and partie du Clos Nodin (V1¼), A. S. Le Ruez; known orally as Le R'naudin Bram lè Ruez.

**Renaud, Renaut, Renaud, Regnald, Regnault.** pers. and surname.

the F. form of Reginald; Raynoldus, Reginaldus, Chaplain of William I in Jersey, held lands here (v. AR. 1309, p. 82), poss. on what was later the Fief of L'Abbesse de Caen; Poingdestre, 1682, p. 97, quotes: "terra et decimas quas Raynaldus, Capellanus noster, de me (William I) tenebat"; the name is recorded as Renaud 1274-1331; Reynald, Reynaud 1309; Renault from 1607; other forms are Raynaud, Reignold.

in **B**: La Lande Renault, (B. 269); 8B3. Les pyches des Landes Regnault, Fief du Roy. MHau. 1584.

in **C**: les mielles de Renault, (V2¼); TSam. 1754.

in **G**: La Ville ès Renauds, Renaaults, Renauts, a hamlet, 11A4; La Croix ès Renauds; DLX.

le Clos de Regnaud (V7), at Les Prés Manor. MHau. 1588.  
 La Piece de la Croix ès Regnaults sold by Houper to Bertram. MRS. 1640.  
 le Clos ès Renauds, VMr. J. Vautier, TG. 1851; a Vautier is shown on Godf. 1849, (G. 244).  
 la pièce Renaud, Renault, Renaut, (G. 11A), N of Gorey Village; 11A2.  
 in J: the S side of le Clos de Renaud de bas, (V2¼), Fief de Surville; sale Gruchy-Le Cras; MHau. 1729; note le Clos de Renaud de bas et de haut, (J. 1071); ment. in TJ. 1747 as le Clos de Renaud du ouest dans le Clos de Renaud de l'est, VHé, for Ed. Le Cras, and for Thos. Le Cras.  
 in Mt: le Clos de Renaud, (V3), Thos. Dolbel, AMt. 1701.  
 le Jardin de Renault, (V10¼), La Chesnaie; VF.  
 le Jardin de Renaud, (V1¼), J. F. Badier, VQ; PRMt. 1861-65.  
 le Jardin de Renaud (V8¼), (Mt. 647).  
 in My: La Fontaine Regnaud, de Regnaud, ment. 1611-13 as on Fief au Vesque, partie Fief d'Esraqueville, sur La Rue du Vauls du Quesne, au nord de la maison d'Estienne Le Cras; this is S of Crabbé Fm., at the cross-roads nr. (My. 330), where a house is shown on Rich. 1795; 2Cl. Le Fief ès Regnaus, MCoStil in MHau. 15th cent.  
 dedans le parcq Guille Regnaud, VS, TMy. 1602; this is nr. La Sergenté; a Guille Regnault is ment. in (My) in Ext. 1607.  
 le Clos de Renault, (V3¼), S. J. Collas, Hillside, VS; PRMy. 1883.  
 le Jardin Renault (My. 902), and le Clos des Gloriettes (qv) Renault (My. 906A), 2C4.  
 in O: le Clos de Jean Renault, (V5½), E. Vautier, La Croiserie, VLéo; PRO. 1906.  
 in P: le Jardin de Jean Renaud, (V10½), Ph. Le Sueur, Les Aix, VCV; PRP. 1880.  
 in S: le Clos de Renaud, VMf, for *Ehe Nicolle, qu'il tient de M. Noël Le Geyt*; AS. 1671. *Le Clos de Renaud*. MAdeC. 1702.

**Renerie.** v. Reinerie.

**Renne.** v. Reine.

**Renonciation.** (relinquishment, disclaimer).

**Lat.** renuntiare (to bring back a message; to disclaim; to renounce); a name given to a house or land which, for one reason or another, had been surrendered by the owner.

in H: le camp de la Renonciation, in sale, MHau. 1529 and in partage Cabot, *ibid.* 1598.

Les Renonciations in aveu of William Harbeur SRMel. 1700, and for Thos. Thatcher *ibid.* 1774, in 1814 for Jean Deslandes.

in Mt: le Clos de la Renonciation, (Mt. 422), at Ville ès Gaudins, 4Cl; prob. "the clove of Carerter which gret Edmond dothe occupy", in Ext. 1528; renounced by Edmond Laurens 1607; cf. le Clos Laurens nr. Devon Villa (Mt. 420), (V1¼) of this field was named La Fayounerrie; ment. as la terre de la Renonciation, (V2), for Jean Le Maistre, AMt. 1701; ment. as La Renonciation, with house, in partage de Quetteville, MBil. 1770; in MBil. 1788, Marie de Quetteville has "George Messervy's house called La Renonciation"; poss. called La Maison de Faldou 1790; le Jardin de la Renonciation is shown for Ph. de la Mare in YRe, PRMt. 1865; it was noted in 1749 that the banks of La Renonciation de Richardson were in need of repair.

in My: in MHau. 1605, the hrs. of Symeon Pison and Chs. Arthur owe to estate Michel Lemprière une paire de gans, and rente on la terre des Renonciations et des Esperons; recurring in partage Jacques Pison, 1612, as les terres appellees Les Renonciations, sur lesquelles (sont) dues ½ paire de gans etc. . . . au fief d'Esraqueville; this is prob. nr. Les Colombiers.

**Renodin.** v. Renaudin.

**Renouard.** current surname, reintroduced c. 1820.

in H: le costil de Renouard, (V3), ment. in additional land of Aaron Gurdain, AMel. 1700; poss. nr. The Old House, Mont à L'Abbé; cf. *le picachon sur le costil de Renouard, ment. in partage Poingdestre*, MHau. 1753.

**Renouf, Reynouf, Regnouf, Ranulfus, Rannulfus.** surname, still current.

recorded as Ranulfus c1053; Rannulfus 1156; intermediate forms, Ranulph, Renof; fr. Norm. Ranulf, Frankish Regenwulf (shield-wolf).

in B: AB. 1786 gives, le Clos Renouf, (V1), hrs. Ph. Seloux; and (V2), Marie Néel, for Marie Martel.

in J: le Clos Renouf, (J. 268. 274), at Century House; 2B3; VD; ment. in TJ. 1747 for Esaie Henry.

in L: le Clos Renouf, (L. 286).

le Clos de Pierre Renouf, (V3¼), Ed. Mauger for Jean Le Sueur, AL. 1718.

in My: le Clos de bas que tient Simeon Regnouf, VN, TMy. 1602; a Simon Renouf occurs in (My) in Ext. 1607.

TMy. 1602 also gives, le Clos du pray Charles Renouf et au Clos de Servais, Jervais Renouf, ?(My. 841. 799).

also in TMy. 1602, les Jardins Johan Regnouf, VN; a Johan Renouf appears in (My) in Ext. 1607; petite lande le long de la terre de Pierre Renouf; MAr. 1619. cf. les Jardins de Renouf ou d'enfer par le ouest du Ruisseau, where the court sat in SRAv. 1717, held by Abr. Perrée; who also held le Tenement appelle les Jardins de Renouf, (V2½), in SRAv. 1751; this could be (My. 644-5), nr. La Rue d'Infer, or (J. 268. 274) just over the border; the same as le jardin qui fut à Jean Renouf, Fief de l'Aumône, MAr. 1832.

in O: le Clos de dessus la Ville Romain Renouf, (O. 823), nr. Portinifer; cf. Romain Renouf as a land-owner in (J), under Romain.

in P: Ranulfus, Rannulfus, priest, gave six acres of land to St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey; ment. c1090 and 1160-70, (Cart. 246. 250).

les Courtils Reynouf, bailliés à Jean Pison Is. Nicolas de St. Anastase, 1611.

le Clos Renouf, (P. 492).

le Clos Renouf, (P. 512); poss. named after the owner of Les Aix.

in S: the priest Ranulfus ment. above gave the same Abbey one quadragata terrae, ment. c1066, 1090, (Cart. 404. 247).

**Repasseur.** (a guide to a safe passage, a guiding rock).

F. repasser (to re-pass), ML. repassare (to pass back, return).

in Mt: Le Repasseur des Pierres, a point shown on the Rozel coast. 1667-1676.

**Requart, Recquart.** (?a recompense).

F. regard; OF. OE. regard; Pr. reguartz; ML. regardum (a glance back at, a watching back over, a second look at); hence OF. regard, Eng. reward (reassessment). In England the word was associated with forestry, a Regarder being an inspector of forests, cf. forester, verderer. FLM. says it is an outlying field, re à l'écart.

in O: l'écart ou l'Réquart alt. name for le Clos de Brocq (O. 273).

in P: Le Réquart, now under Airport.

in T: field Le Requart, Recquart, (T. 1412); 7B1; S of Augrès (Manor), and adjoining La Fosse on the NE.

**Reque.** v. Rogier.**Resdé.** prob. surname. v. Reede.

prob. a form of the surname Read, which appears as Raide in 1528, Redde in 1580, Resde in 1668; but this word may be the F. réséda, Germ. resede; Lat. reseda (mignonette); réséda sauvage, wild mignonette, or dyer's rocket), used to turn things yellow; cf. safran.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives, au Clos de Resdé, sur le Mont de la Vigne, for de Laic; repeated 1714 as le Clos Resde, ?(P. 1019); at Gibraltar Fm.; also, cdtls sur le Clos Resdé, for de la Court, at Chaumière du Chêne; and le Clos du Poyrier... au Clos Resdé, for Veil.

**Restaut, Rescaut.** surname.

in M: le tènement de Restaut, (V19). Fieu du Roy, with service of Bedelage or Bordage. MHau. 1564, bought in 1616 by Hugh Hue from Geo. Arthur; this was an Arthur line which dies out with Jeanne Arthur fille de Samuel (viv. 1614) fs. François fs. George, de Ste. Marie, (BSJ. 1903, p. 130); note Colinus Rescaut in (My) in Ext. 1331: now identified with (My. 730).

**Reste.** (remainder),

in this case, appar. a large one; F. OF. reste; Eng. rest (remainder), fr. Lat. restare (to remain); forming a local dim. rêtel, qv.

in J: Le Reste, (V44½), T. P. Mahier: PRJ. 1904.

**Resveries** v. Reine.**Rêtel.** (a small leave-over). pl. rêchieux.

it has been suggested that this means wren, which in JNF. is raîté, raîlin; in F. roitelet; OE. roytelet, dim. of roi, (a kingle), hence a wren; the fields named rêtel, though small, are not exceptionally so, nor known for a large wren population; moreover, the accent indicates a dropped s. The word is prob. restel, a local dim. of F. OF. reste, qv, Eng. rest (remainder), fr. Lat. restare (to remain), and suggests land left over during some enclosure episode. FLM. says Rêtel is a surname.

in My: Le Rêtel, (My. 238-9); 2A3; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives, Le Rêtel, (V3½), for Emelie Arthur; and Le Rêtel, (V3), for Eliz. Le Bourillier.

at sea: Les Rêchieux, raîchieux, several examples off the NW coast.

**Retiré.** poss. (secluded).

F. retiré (sheltered, secluded, harboured, rescued from danger).

in P: Le Retiré, (P. 766A), 6C1; a field S of the Church, between the perquage and La Rue des Fosses.

**Retraite.** (retreat). Demie Retraite (at half tide).

F. retraite; Eng. retreat; Lat. retractus (a drawing-back, refuge); at one time a fashionable name for a house. In some cases poss. from retrait lignager for example, Jean Noel claimed a farm in (Mt) by Droit de Retraite (sic) in 1753.

in L: La Retraite, 17th cent. house; (OJH. 202).

field La Retraite, (V4), bel. to Les Vaux, PRL.

in O: La Demie Retraite; ment. in narrative of shipwreck at St. Ouen's, 1681-2; (BSJ. 1906, p. 52). Les Grandes et Petites Retraites (V8). (O. 1545-52).

in P: Les Grandes Retraites, (V13), with the sea on the W; nr. St. Ouen's Pond; for Ph. Le Brun; VG; PRP. 1880.

in S: house La Retraite and La Rue de la Retraite, and field La Retraite, (S. 639); 10B1. Retreat Farm, Maufant (S. 114).

**Retis.** (a net).

F. rets; JNF. rets, rê, rêts; Lat. rete (net); in 1641 we find, "6 lb. de fil reteurs pour faire des reys à prendre des conis", (BSJ. 1935, p. 476); and an inventory of 1791 in MHau. has "deux rets à oiseaux"; but in the item below, rets must be a mis-spelling of raie, qv.

in L: le Clos des Longs Retis.

**Reuse.** poss. (a slide down a declivity).

Icel. hrjosa (to fall headlong), whence OE. reosen (to slither downhill), and ruse (to slide down a slope with a rustling sound), which can occur to one at Les Reuses if one is not careful; or, though less likely, the name souricière, which may mean ambush, near by, supports a derivation from OF. reuser, OE. ruse (to use tricks for the purpose of retreat or escape), F. ruser (to be crafty), Pr. rahusar, Lat. recusare (to refuse).

in My: Les Reuses, an inlet with steep gullies leading down to it, S of Le Creux du Vis, 2A3; with a group of fields, Les Reuses, le Clos des Reuses and le grand Clos des Reuses, (My. 227-9, 159-60).

**Reuvé.** form and meaning doubtful, poss. connection with family Le Geyt dit Rauvet.

in G: La Reuvé (sic); Chs. Filleul; VRq; TG. 1851.

**Reux, Rieulx.** current surname, reintroduction, also occurring as Ryeux, Ryeulx.

in O: Le Chemin du Val és Reux, from Le Chemin du Moulin up to Les Monts; IC4; and le Clos du Val és Reux, (V2½), C. P. Le Cornu, VGI; PRO. 1911. Le Canne du Val és Reux; Dr. 76.

In the burial Register of St. Ouen, c. 1680. is *Le cadavre trouvé és Rieues sur la coste du nord...*

**Revenant.** (something which returns).

**F. revenant,** something pleasing, or a ghost, as a noun.

in S: La Rue Revenante, fief du Roi.

**Revenue.**

this name, if F., means young wood, aftergrowth; if Eng., customs, excise, rent etc., for which the F. is *revenu*.

in L: Revenue House, at the E entrance to Avranches Manor; 6B1; the house was named by Ed. de la Cour, Master of the ship Revenue (built by Ph. Pellier at Sunderland in 1859).

**Rey, Le Rey.** surname. (The King); later spelt Le Ray.

recorded 1234–1331; Willielmus le Rey, LC. 1235.

in M: les Champs du Rey, at St. Catherine's Chapel; 4C2.

in S: tenementum Roberti Losce Le Rey, 1234, (Cart. 359); cf. Losce.

at sea: La Grune de Le Rey, off Gorey.

**Reyne.** v. Reine.

**Reynouf.** v. Renouf.

**Riage, Réage.** (strip-cultivation).

JNF. riage. réage (a plough-furrow from end to end of a field; a block of parallel allotments separated by such furrows, a survival of the open-field system, or strip-cultivation); Norm. riage (furrow); OF. reage (an allotment demarcated by two deep furrows). It appears from these meanings that the strips were ploughed from the centre outwards, (JNF. *défaïter*), leaving a deep furrow at each extremity, and an uncultivated strip (OE. *balk*) between each pair of allotments. These methods were also followed in England, where furlong orig. meant the full length of a plough-furrow, varying with the length of the field, and fixed by custom at 40 rods; hence ML. *quarantena* cf. *quarantaine*; in OE. a *shot* meant a square furlong of open-field strips, each a furlong in length, with a combined width of a furlong. v. also Raie.

in B: Les Riages, (B. 972–979).

une petite pièce de terre és Quennevais, au Riage du ?Belguie; MPay. 1684.

in C: la charuée de terre au Réage de Crapoude; 12th cent.; (BSJ. 1908, p. 274).

in O: Les Riages, (O. 1763. 1765. 1766) and area.

deux champs au réage des petits Valets, (V2¼); MPay. 1784; at Le Coin.

le Riage du Trésor, le Riage du Val au Feuvre, le Riage de la Viberderie, etc.

in P: le Riage du Bêchu, at Les Quennevais.

**Riaut.** meaning uncertain.

connected with *rué* (stream). cf. Mahier and Ruau.

in G: mielle, buttant par l'est aux Riauts Mahier; Jean Collas; AG. c1770. 1804. La Mielle du Reaume Ahier bordant par le Nord sur le courant appelé le Reaume Ahier, fief du Roy, Geo. Le Feuvre, 1831.

**Ricard, Ricart, Richard, Ricquard, Ricquart, Riquerd;** with the generic form Les Ricardais, Ricardeis; pers. and surname.

recorded as surname, Ricardi 1299; Ricard, Richard from 1528.

in B: Ricard, headland above Fiquet; 8D1.

le Clos Ricard et Vasseuseur, (B. 117).

in C: les butières de Ricard, (V1), VGde; PRC; bel. to The Glen.

in G: le Clos de Richard, (V11), at Câtillon de Haut, for Jean Poingdestre; AG. 1804. Appears as Rickard in AG. 1708.

in J: le Clos des Ricarts, inherited by Symeon Le Sebirel in partage of his father Jean, 1632.

in L: le Clos de Ricard, (V3¼), nr. Carrefour Selous.

le Clos de Ricard, aueu Jean Le Gros; AMel. 1700.

AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de Ricard, (V2½), Ph. Anley; and la pièce de l'hotel Richard, (V3¼), Ph. de Ste. Croix.

in M: The following all refer to the same farmstead. le Clos Ricard; ment. as Cloose of Rocards (V5¼), 1607; Clos des Ricards, 1668; Clos Ricard, 1749; cf. maison et ménage appelée les Ricquarts, Fief du Roi, 1625; les courtils Ricquards, lieu du Roy, for Jacques Gilleaume, 1613. Clos de Ricard en l'est du chemin public, 1784; Le Grand Clos des Ricards, nr. house Nicolas Le Couteur took from Le Brun, 1799. PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Clos des Ricards, (V3¼), for J. Manning who called the house he built Hatherleigh; given 1960 as le Clos Ricard (My. 874).

in O: le Clos de Ricard, nr. Les Pallières, (O. 831) and nr. Grosnez (O. 851).

in P: Le Fieu és, des Ricardais, or des Blancs Eperons, qv; subfief of La Hague, owing one pair of white spurs worth 12d; ment. as de Ricardeis c1200, (Cart. 262); as Feodum Ricardi le Petit 1274; es Ricardeis 1311; Ricardis 1528; és Ricards 1607, 1668; és Richards 1749; Blanc Eprong, MHag. 1775; (v. MLT. p. 79); this fief may have held outlying fields in the adjacent parishes.

in S: a pair of fields named le Clos de Richard, at Les Carrières, (S. 103. 305); 7B4. 7D2.

le Clos de Richard, at Grands Chemins, (S. 196); 7D1.

AS. 1671 gives, le jardin de Richard le vieux, VMF, for Noë Le Geyt; le Clos de Richard, VPn, for Abr. Le Maistre; le Clos de Riquerd, VSH, for Jean Dolbel fs. Jean de St. Estienne.

in T: le Clos de Richard, (V6), VRoz; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: sa maison et terre de la Teneure de Ricard, (V4½), Thos. Pipon; AB. 1786.

**Ricardais, Ricardeis.** v. Ricard.

**Ricart.** v. Ricard.

**Richard.** v. Ricard.

**Richardson.** surname; (Guernsey form is Reserson); locative, **Richardsonnerie, Sarsonnerie.**

English; but recorded here from 1485 and long accepted as a Jersey surname; note Msse.

Margueritte Richasson, VSE, and Thos. Richarsson, VMF, (S), MO. 1671. E. T. Nicolle records

Richard Serson, 1452.

in B: le cōtil de la Richardsonnerie; ment. in Piton-Allés sale of La Valeure, 1858 and for Peter Allen, 1888; a house near here is called La Sarsonnerie; 8B4.

in G: AG. 1804 gives, les cōtils de Richardson, à Verclu, for Jacques Pirouer, later Clem. de Veulle; le cōtil de Richardson et la moitié de la Fosse à l'Ainé; and le Jardin de la Sarsonnerie, (VI), for Nic. Poingdestre, prob. at La Rocque.

**Richequer.** surname.

current as Richecoeur, reintroduction.

in P: Feodum de Richequer and Guillelmus de Richequer; AR. 1309, pp. 249. 247.

**Riequart.** v. Ricard.

**Ridaval.** v. Ruaval.

**Riddé.** v. Mauriddé.

**Ridge.**

a name used in English charts of Island waters, for sundry reefs and shoals, eg:

North and South Ridge, E of Gorey, 1867.

**Rifle Range.**

Rifle Range, at Crabbé, still in use; 1B4. 1D2.

disused range, butts and site of huts, Les Landes; 1A3.

disused range, Les Platons; 3A4.

disused range, Les Blanches Banques; SD3. 8B1.

disused range, on La Commune de Grouville.

**Rigo.** not understood.

note Rigodon, Rigdon, Rigondaine; and the letters RIGOND in the third line of the Celtic inscription in St. Lawrence's Church.

in S: Mont Rigo is ment. in a list of men on duty at Maufant.

**Rigdon, Rigodon.** (liveliness, excessive rejoicing).

JNF. rigdonner, peculiar to the NW of St. Ouen's, (to jump for joy); F. JNF. D. Span., rigodon; It.

Rigodone; Eng. rigadon (a lively danse à deux from the Provence, and the music for it); cf. Rigo,

Rigondaine.

unlocated: le Clos du Rigodon; cf. fitilier.

at sea: Le Banc du Rigdon, Rigdon Bank, two miles W of L'Étaoq; an under-water reef; shown as Rigdon Shoal 1843;

Plateau Rigdon 1894; when the water is turbulent here, fishermen say: "la vielle (the sea) rigdonne".

**Rigodon.** v. Rigdon.

**Rigondaine.** meaning elusive,

but v. BSJ. 1975; the word resembles Rogodaine, but prob. has quite a different origin; the only

word approaching it is the polyglot rigodon (a lively dance), v. Rigdon, but why this should have

effervesced in Grouville one does not know; recent study of the Celtic inscription in St. Lawrence's

Church, v. Rigo, indicates that it may read; USD1 LAU. SER RIGOND; the resemblance to

Rigondaine may or may not be a coincidence. Mr. Mallalieu suggests connections with Ptolemy's

Rerigonios (prob. Loch Ryan), and perhaps in Uriconium, Viriconium (Wroxeter, or the town near

the Wrekin).

FLM. says that French authorities derive La rigonde, rigondaine, from Germanic wriken (to turn

or twist) for a tortuous road.

in G: La Rigondaine fm., hamlet, the hillside N of it, fields S of it, (G. 190. 194. 195), and the lanc La Rigondaine serving it;

E of le Câtillon de Bas; 11A1-3; in 1705 we find le Val de Richard, La Tannière, Jannière de La Rigondaine etc., listed

in lands of Amy de le Câtillon de Bas, Fief de la Reine, VRue; (BSJ. 1938, p. 331).

**Rimache.** surname.

appearing as La (sic) Rymache, Rimace 1274, 1291; Petrus La Rimace, (Cart. 152).

in **B**: Thomas La Rymache holds a fugerium (fougeraie, *qv*) in the parish; Ext. 1274.

in **O**: a group of fields, La Rimache, La Grande et Petite Rimache, and Le Clos des Rimaches, autrefois le petit et la grande Rimache et le Clos de Léoville, (O. 601. 599. 600. 602); fields thus named appear in SKOr. 1800 for Ed. Le Feuvre, Thos. Le Bruu, Jean de Caen and Ph. Grandin; (O. 602) seems to appear as Les Rimarches.

**Rinerée, Rivierée.** form and meaning uncertain.

poss. for Icel. ryme (stream), giving Teut. rene, ronne; OE. rune; Eng. rine, runnel (watercourse, channel).

in **O**: Le Canné de la Rinerée, Rivierée, and La Bue des Longs Champs; a gully on the N coast, F of Creux Gabourel; III; it has two raised beaches.

**Riolée.** meaning uncertain.

poss. origins: (1). Norm. riolet (a small stream); OE. rivolet; Eng. rivulet; Lat. rivulus (a brook); (2). there is a surname Le Riolet dit L'Hermite, ment. 1668.

in **H** and **T**: le pray du milieu ou de Riollée, nr. Le Moulin de la Ville; AMet. 1700.

**Riotte.** meaning unknown.

in **My**: le Clos de Riotte, ment. in MHam. early 17th cent., and in AVL. c. 1775; poss. at or nr. (My. 317, 516, 546).

**Riquerd.** v. Ricard.**Rivage.** (the sea-shore) a term commonly used.

F. rivage; Pr. ribatge; ML. ripaticum; Lat. ripa (shore).

in **Mt**: Le Rivage de la Mer, at Gorey, VF; PRMt. 1865.

Le Rivage, old Le Brocq property at Gorey, now demolished.

**Riverie.** locative of the surname Rive.

this could mean stream-bank or sea-shore; Pr. ribeira (sea-shore); Pg. ribeira (a meadow on the bank of a stream); ML; riparia (sea-shore, river bank) hence the home of the Rive family. FLM. records Thomas Rive, soldat anglois, established in (O) c. 1600.

in **B**: le Clos de Hurel et de la Riverie, (V8½), at Les Ruisseaux Estate, PRB. Le Clos de la Riverie nr. La Comuerie *qv*.

**Rivet.** meaning a sea-passage.

fr. Icel. N. rifa; Eng. rive (to cleave) or poss. a dim. of F. rive; Lat. ripa (bank, shore), or even Icel. rifa (to stitch together), whence F. river (to rivet).

at sea: Le Rivet, a passage between La Grande Rousse and Les Dirouilles, shown by Mariette 1689, and in 1781.

**Rivoit.** meaning unsure, there is a Guernsey surname Rivoy.

perhaps an unrecorded surname; or related to Icel. rifa (rift) OE. rive (to split); or Lat. rivulus, OE. rivolet (rivulet); or ML. ripaticum (river bank), Pr. ribatge, F. rivage.

in **P**: le Champ Rivoit, or le camp Rivoy, (VI½), for Ph. Le Giesley; VG; PRP. 1880.

**Ro, Rot.** pers. name.

fr. ON. Rou, Rollo.

in **O**: la croute ro, lieu de Vinchelez, for Ric. Dumaresq; MO. 1535, 1544 (Elie Dumaresq). la Vallette ro, rot, ment. in MVdeH. 1692, indicating Ro, Rou as the original form of this name. (cf. Mont Ubé for Mont Tubel.) 1B3. (O. 301). At the E end of this field was a gun emplacement shown as Vallette Trot Battery in 1817; shown in PRO. 1911, VLéo as La Vallette Tro, Trop for G. Skelton.

**Robeline.** the home of the Robelin family.

this surname is recorded as Robeline 1218, Robelyn, Robeleyen, 1309; Robelin 1309–1528; we find heredes as Robelins in (My) 1309; Guillelmus Robelin, Robelyn was Prévôt for (O) and (My) with land in the latter, 1331; Roblineys are ment. in Anc. Pet. 1327–77; Guillaume Le Robelin dit Remon was tenant of the Cueillette de St. Anastase (P), 1503.

in **O** and **My**: Le Fleu de la Robeline, de Robelinoys, de Robillard orig. called terra Robelinorum; one carucate. A sub fief of Les Douze Mancelles. In LC. 1218–19 the milites (knights) et liberi homines (freemen) de visneto (neighbourhood) de Robelins are instructed to find out if Godofridus Goeis has recovered the land bel. to his grandfather Gillebertus Goeis. The fief was at some stage divided into Robeline and au Vesque; it appears in Ext. 1274 as Feodum de Robelinoys; not ment. in Ext. 1331; reappears in Ext. 1528 in (O) as Robilliard (quite a different name), Robillard 1607, 1668; in 1649 it was incorporated into le fief de St. Ouen with Les Douze Mancelles as an appendage of Morville. We find a fonteyne Robelin and (VI) sur les Robelins, approx. (My. 123–133, 303–326) MHau. 1546.

Today the name Robeline has vanished from (My), but survives in (O) as La Robeline fm., hamlet, and La Rue de la Robeline 1C2; and fields La Robeline (O. 1118), and Clos de la Robeline (O. 1135), La Robeline fm. was the home of the Ricard family c. 1640–1825. (OJH. 202), then du Heaume, and has a dog-kennel in the farmyard wall; La Robeline, (OJH. 203) has an unusual round arch. TO. 1721 gives, la tanelle de la Robeline, for Frs. Ricard; and MVdeH. 1728 gives, la piédes Hougues à la Robeline, ie. Les Hougues de Millais.

**Robert.** pers. and surname.

as surname, recorded as Rober c1340; Robert from 1528.



in **B**: le petit Clos de Robert, (V11); PRB.

in **J**: le Clos Robert, (J. 631).

in **My**: le Clos Robert, (My. 321).

le Clos Nicolas Robert, (My. 440), shown in VS, in PRMy. 1883 as (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), for G. J. Skelton.

TMy. 1602 gives, le Jardin Pierre Robert, VN, ?(My. 321); v. Ext. 1607, p. 110; le Jardin Collas Robert; le camp du val Guill. Robert; les Vallettes John Robert. PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, le Clos de Jean Robert, (V13<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for Jean Arthur of près de l'Église.

in **O**: le Clos Robert ou de la mère at Vinchelez, (O. 119).

in **T**: le Clos Robert, (T. 294); PRT. 1928, in VRd, gives le grand et petit Clos de Robert, for Mrs. Le Vesconte.

unlocated: le Clos de la Rue Robert; partage Giffard, 1608.

**Robette**, meaning unknown.

in **H**: La Grande (VS) and La Petite (V2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>) Robette, (H. 1205, 1204).

Les Grandes Robettes, Les Petites Robettes (H. 1204) for Ph. Anley in 1813. Fief de Bellozanne.

**Robillard**, surname.

recorded as Robilliard 1528; Robillard 1607, 1668; cf. Robeline.

in **B**: Le Bassin/Bachin Robillard, an inlet N of Le Guet at Belcroute; 9C2.

**Robin**, pers. and surname.

Robin is dim. of Robert; recorded as surname from 1274; forming a double dim. **Robinet**; fem. **La Robine**; locative **La Robinerie**.

in **B**: le Clos Robin, et petit Clos de Robin, (B. 809, 837, 838).

le Clos Robin, (V11); Vermont fm.

le Clos de Robin, (V3<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), ?(B. 837), for Abr. Le Feuvre dit Filiastre; AB. 1786.

le Prê de Robin, Fief de Noirmont; MSS. 1830.

in **G**: La Robinerie, (G. 750B); ment. on Fief du Roi, 1736, (BSJ. 1907, p. 157); and in 1749, 'The King's house in Grouville, called La Robinerie?', in need of repair.

in **H**: The Old Robin Hood Inn; 10A2.

in **L**: le Clos de Robine, Fief du Roi; MGib. c1535.

le Clos des Robins, for Hclier Mahaut; AL. 1656; repeated for Catherine de la Rocque, AL. 1718.

in **My**: Le Costil de Robin, Fieu Auvesque, nr. Vau Rouget, MAdeC. 1748. La Vallette Robin, (My. 118) at Vau Rouget (V2); ment. in Mart. 1832; and in PRMy. 1883, for N. Arthur of près de l'Église.

in **O**: La Robinerie, or Clos du Bénéfice, (O. 648).

le Clos de Robin, (O. 897).

le Clos Robin, (O. 1887-8).

le Clos Robin, (V4<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>); Le Douet fm.

in **P**: le Clos de Pierre Robin, (V2), Fief des Nobretez; partage Robin; MHau; 1658.

le Clos de Robin, Fief de La Hague; MHag. 1674.

le jardin de Robin, gesant à l'est du chemin public; aveu of Eliz. de Carteret; MHag. 1700; recurring in aveu Geo. and Eliz. de Carteret, Fief de La Hague 1752.

le jardin de Robinet, Fief de La Hague, ment. in inheritance of Henry de Carteret, heir of Ph. Lempière, and in l'année de succession list, MHag. 1700.

le Clos de Jean Robin; rental, feue Marie de Carteret; MHag. 1745.

le Prê de Guillaume Robin avec les coteaux, (V5<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>), Maison de la Hougue; MCol. 1793; cf. le pré de devant ou de Guillaume Robin, (P. 110), Les Nièmes, MLeF. 1840. Le Champ Robin, fief de la Reine, Mathieu Alexandre 1865.

unlocated: le Clos es Robins; MHau. 1594. le Jardin du Robin; le pré de Robin; MJdr. 1769, 1813, 1830.

in Les Ecréhous: Le Moulin Robin or Mill Rock, wrongly given as Rotin in 1924 map.

**Roc**, (rock).

F. OF. JNF. roc (rock; also a rook in chess; a rogue); the more usual form in Jersey is roquette.

in **C**: Le Roc Bér, La Rocque Bér, Rocqueberg, at Samarès; v. Rocquebert.

in **G**: La Maison de Roc à Gorey, 1645, and AG. 1708 for Richard Jennes.

in **J**: Le Roc Emphrie, a rocky headland above Bonne Nuit, to the E.

**Robert**, v. Rocquebert.

**Rocco**, (rocky islet).

it is tempting to derive this name from It. rocco, Persian, rokh (the rook in chess), to which La Rocco and other local round towers bear a marked resemblance; but the tower was built long after the rock was known as Rocco; and the fem. article La is out of step with the masc. Rocco. The word is in fact a compound of the Celtic roc, ON. rokk, JNF. roque (rock) and ON. holm, hou (islet). It should really be written La Rocque Ho, Rocque Hou.

in **B**: La Rocco; a mass of rock off-shore at La Puente, where a tower, also called Gordon's Tower, was built 1795-1801; now known as La Rocco Tower; 5C4; ment. by Dum. 1685 as La Rocco; shown as Rocca 1779, 1781; AdE. 1797 records that masons and labourers are needed to continue work begun at La Rocco; PRB. mentions La Tour de la Rocco, as sold by the Crown to the public of this Isle. Damaged during W.W. II and restored in 1968 by joint effort of public subscription and States contribution.

**Rocdière**, v. Rocquedière.

**Roche**, (rock); also a surname.

F. roche; Norm. roque; JNF. roque (rock, boulder, megalith); cf. roquette; recorded as surname de la Roche 1309, de Roches 1331.

in My: Les Trois Roches, (V $\frac{1}{2}$ ), N. Arthur of près de l'Eglise; PRMy. 1883; south of (My. 94).  
 in T: le cotel de la Roche du Mont, (V1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), (T. 584), T. A. Cabot, Le Carrefour; VRd; PRT. 1928.  
 unlocated: le Clos à Roches; avenue of Jean Maret; SRAb. 1648.  
 at sea: Les Roches Forts, or Perrots; rocks nr. L'Avarison; (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).  
 in Les Ecréhous: Roches du Sud.  
 in Les Îles Chausey: Riche Roche.

**Roche Culée.** poss. (a rock which has been shifted backwards).  
 v. Culé.

in T: le petit pré de la Roche Culée. (T. 65); and le grand côtel de la Roche Culée, (T. 67), or La Rocque Tchulée; now largely blasted away.

**Rochefort.** (strong rock).

a double-entendre, on the impregnability of Mont Orgueil, and the name of Sir John des Roches, Keeper 1328-30;

in Mt: The Rochefort Tower, Gorey Castle; often mentioned: in 1340, *ejusdam Ward vocata de Rochefort*; in dicto Ward vocato Rochefort; 1463, la poierne de Rochefort, (leading NE to Caesar's Fort); 1531, la tour de Roucheford, Rochefort; 1562, Rouchfort; 1585, Rochefort et les Douvres; 1637, Rochefort, Rounceford; (v. Nicolle, Mont. Org. Cast. p. 12; Les Chroniques, p. 129; BSJ. 1906, pp. 97-99; 1912, pp. 161. 167. 185. 193-4; 1924, p. 141).

**Rochelle.** (a little rock).

dim. of roche; or named after La Rochelle in France.

in B: field La Rochelle, (V5), Vermont fm., JNF. La Rochelle.  
 in C: PRC. gives, dans les Grandes et Petites Rochelles, (V2), (C. 173-6); bel. to Le Pré fm. (in C. 203).

**Rocheport.** (rock-harbour), or error for Rocque Pot, v. pot.

in Ecréhous: Rocheport, or Roche Porte, a rock, 1867.

**Rocher, Rocquier, Rogui, Rotchi, Rotchié.** (a large rock, crag);

giving the surname Le Roquier 1400, Le Rocquier 1461-78.

F. rocher; Norm. rochier; JNF. rotchi.

in B: le Clos du Rocher, Quennevais, (B. 94); 5D4.  
 les deux champs de Girard ou du Rocher, (V2), Pierre Jendron, AB. 1786.  
 la pièce du Rocher, (V3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Moise Paris; AB. 1786.  
 land ment. au Roquier et Mont de la Rocque, contrée de St. Aubin, 1687.  
 in C: le Clos du Roquier, (C. 139).  
 La Vingtaine du Roquier, Rocquier, Rotchi, Rotchié.  
 in a list of wheats due to St. Clement's Priory in 1402. (Cart. 80), are Guillaume Le Roquier, Averty and Syroie (sic), with land "au Roquier", and others with "camps es Roquetes".  
 in G: le Clos du Roquier, bel. to Poingdestre fam. 1723; MAvr.  
 in H: Le Rocher des Proscrits, meeting-place of Victor Hugo and other exiles. 1852-55; 10C2; also called Le Rocquier Besnard.  
 Le Roqui Fendu (the split rock), and Le Pot au Beur, at La Pointe des Pas, 1700; 10C1.  
 Le Rocher Esthur, ment. with Le Douct de Hauteville in demarcation of Fiefs de la Fosset et du Prieur.  
 le pré du Rocquier, Fief ès Verrans, en la contrée du Coués; Mess. 1620-1. 1641.  
 in L: Le Rocher fm., and Mont du Rocher lane; 6C2.  
 in M: Le Gros Rocher fm., and field La Roche (Mt. 97), nr. site of a cromlech in (Mt. 167); 4A4; la pièce du Gros Rocher (V5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Haut du Mont; PRML. 1861-5, in VRoz. gives, dans la pièce du Gros Rocher (V2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), with house Le Gros Rocher; and les champs Crespel, proche le gran roché, for G. Noel, Ville ès Nouveaux.  
 in S: AS. 1671 gives, la pièce du Rocquier, Éli. Anthoine; le Clos du Rocquier, hers Ph. Poingdestre; les deux champs de la pièce du Rocquier. Jean Millais; prob. in the VGL, Tapon area; cf. le Rocquier de bas, (S. 538). Le Clos du Rocher, S of Don Road, fief de Grainville R.P. 1813.  
 le Côtel du Rocher, bel. to Baudains, nr. Rue à la Dame; ment. by DLX. 1722 as containing a megalith with an enormous capstone. (S. 318).  
 in T: Les Rochers Fleuries, (T. 230); 3D3; prob. from surname Fleurey.  
 le Clos du Rocquier, (T. 581), (V4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Maison Maret, PRT. 1928; le Clos du Rocquier de bas, Le Câtél, (T. 580); 3C4.  
 Le Rocher Brûlé Guard House; 3D1.  
 Le Ménage du Rocher, Maison du Rocquier, named after fam. de la Rocque, nr. La Ville Machou; ment. 1668; du Roquié 1717; (BSJ. 1908, p. 308).  
 le Clos de Belle Hougue ou du Gros Rocher, (V9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), at Egypt. PRT. 1931.  
 Le Pot du Rocher, Rocquier, a cross-roads, where a cross-base formerly stood; the cross is ment. in 1614 as La Croix du Rocquier, Fief Saval; le Pot here means the cross-base, or the mortice cut in it for the shaft, v. Pot; Rocher means the fam. de la Rocque, or Le Rocquier; (BSJ. 1908, pp. 308-9; L'Army, p. 154; OJH. 217); prob. that now at Les Augrés.  
 Jean de Gruchy and Salomé Le Vesconte au ménage du Rocquier; MAdeC. 1708.  
 unlocated: le Clos des Roquiers et le Clos de Travers, bought by Elic Dumaresq, 1619.  
 at sea: Le Vieux Rocher, le vièr rotchi, a rock S of St. Clement's Bay.  
 in Les Ecréhous: Les Rochers; Rocher blanc; Rocher du Sud; Rocher et petit Rocher du Sud Bas; this reef is sometimes called collectively, Le Rotchi, composed of Le Blanc Rotchi etc.  
 Les Dirouilles: called Les Rochis or Les Pierres.  
 in Les Îles Chausey: le grand Rocher de la Rairie.

**Rochette.** v. Rocquette.

**Rochi.** v. Rocher.

**Rock.**

various rocks, shown on Admiralty charts, for example:

W coast: North-East Rock, W of L'Etacq. West Rock, far W of St. Ouen's Bay; v. 5A1; also called Le Pais Hamon, Le Gris Banc.

S coast: Black Rock, or Les Rocquettes, St. Helier; shown with picket-house 1781; boulevard 1795; 10A1.

SE coast: West Rock, SE of Karamé, 1867; also called La Grune du Ouest.

**Rocking-stone.**

F. pierre branlante.

in B: site of Le Quesnil menhir or Rocking Stone v. Quesnel, (B. 460); 8A4.

in S: Rocking-stone at Les Landes Pallot; ment. by DLX. 1/73; ment. by Poingdestre, 1682, as at "Les Landes Palot, not farre from the Free Schoole"; and by Falle, p. 177, as "not far from my house", (S. 318).

**Rockmount.**

in M: house Rockmount, for Magdalen Turner; VF; PRMt. 1865.

**Rocomont.**

for Rocque au Mont; cf. Rocquemont.

at sea: Rocomont, a rock opposite Millbrook; shown by Dum. 1685 as Rokomont, Rockomont; Rocomon 1825; later, Rocque au Mont or Beach Rock.

**Rocqchine, Rocqueline.** meaning undetermined.

perhaps a dim. of rocque, cf. rocquelin; unlikely to be a form of Rocqu'sin (an inhabitant of La Rocque).

in P: Le Clos de Rocqchine, ment. in MHag. 1700; ment. as Rocqchine de haut (V2¼) et de bas (V4½), in aveu of Ph. Le Couteur of Hamptonne; as le Clos de Rocqchine de haut et de bas, Fief de La Hague, in aveu of Dlle. Eliz. de Carteret, veuve Ph. Le Couteur, MHag. 1803; it appears in 1851 as Rocquelines. Shown as Les Roclines for Ph. Frs. Le Couteur, 1840.

Je petit côiil au nord des Roclines, J. W. Platt, 1953, Hamptonne. (P. 567).

**Rocqnyne.** v. Rocquisme.**Rocquaise, Rocquaise.**

in form, this could be the fem. of Rocquais, JNF. Rotchais (an inhabitant of La Rocque); but is prob. an augmented form of rocque.

in B: La Rocquaise de L'Église, a rock S of the Church; also called La Grune L'Église, Rocquet, 1867; 8B4.

in H: in 1571 the Crown sold to Laurens Hamptonne a site in the sea, WNW of the Islet, and on the other side adjoining La Rocque rock, to build a pescherie qv., but it was never built. Rocquaise, a rock N of Elizabeth Castle; shown in 1737 map; 9D2.

**Rocque.** (a rock, boulder, megalithic stone).

one of our commonest place-names; F. roche; OF. roc; Norm. roque; JNF. roc, rocque; Pr. roca; It. rocco; Eng. rock; ML. rocca; of Celtic origin; Ir. roc; Bret. roch; begetting the surname de la Rocque, or recorded as de Rupe 1214-5; de Roka 1299; de Roke, de la Roke 1309; de la Rocq' 1461-78; de la Roque 1331-1442; de la Rocque 1515-1749; also, Roques, 1709.

index of some named rocks, showing parishes:

La Rocque à l'Aigle, (O).

La Rocque Batelet, (L).

La Roc Bér, Bert, Rocqueberg, (C).

Le Rocher Brûlé, (T).

Rocqchine, (P).

La Roque Creuse, (H), same as Rocquereuse qv.

La Roche, Rocque Culée, (T).

Rocquediére, Rocdière, (G).

Rocquedoit, (H).

Le Roc Emphrie, (J).

La Roche, Rocque à la fée, (T).

Le Roqui, Rotchi Fendu, (H).

La Rocque Fleurie, (T).

Les Rochers Fleuries, (T).

Le Gros Rocher, (M).

La Grosse Rocque, (B).

La Rocque Hermée, (J).

Les Rocques d'Hieaux, dy'Hieaux, at sea.

La Rocque Hou, Rocco, (B).

La Rocque Huault, (C).

La Longue Rocque, (O).

La Rocque Mollet, (S).

La Rocque au Mont, (I.), (T).

Les Nêthes Rocques, (D).

La Rocque Onvoi, (O).

La Rocque Ozanne, (B).

La Rocque à la Pie, (B).

- La Platte Rocque, (G).  
 La Rocque Pointue, (B).  
 Rocheport, Ecréhous.  
 Le Rocher des Proscrits, (H).  
 La Rocque Sophie, (C).  
 Les Trois Rocques, (P).  
 Le Vieux Rocher, (C).  
 in B: La Rocque à la Pie, Le Petite Port, at the bottom of Le Grouët.  
 La Grosse Rocque, S of L'Oeillère; 8A4.  
 La Rocque Pointue, (B. 552A); cf. Hougue Forêt; le camp de la roche pointue gesant à la moye, for Pierre Pitton, 1616.  
 AB. 1786 gives various champs de la Rocque Pointue, held by Orange, Le Geyt, and le champ du milieu de la Rocque Pointue, Le Cornu; La Rocque Pointue appears with le Perron and le grand Perron in land of hrs. Ed. Le Cornu, and others.  
 Le Mont de la Rocque, hill and road above St. Aubin, 9A1-2; AB. 1786 gives various Clos du Mont de la Rocque, held by Vibert, Ballaine, Pipon, Valpy dit Janvrin; and le Clos sur le Mont de la Rocque, and le petit Clos du Mont de la Rocque (B. 850), for Le Touzel; in 1430, les costilz du Mont de la Rocque bef. to La Haute Manor, (RSJ. 1939, p. 371).  
 in C: Les Cotils de la Rocque, Fieu de Crappedou, MHau. 1589.  
 La Rocque Sofiche on boundary Fief Elie, MO. 1570, deux camps en la Rocque Suffyche, Fieu de Helyec, MHau. 1598. cf. Sophie.  
 La Rocque Sophie, (V3½); TSAm. 1754.  
 La Rocque ès Castis, MHau. 1502. cf. Cas. demy v'gie au dessus de La Rocque es cas; TSAm. 1608. v. Cast.  
 le Clos de la Grande Rocque, (C. 152), (V14), Oak Frm. VRq; PKC; with a (V4) field thus named, ?(C. 144); at the N end of Le Hocq Lane or La Rue du Hocq.  
 in G: La Platte Rocque, a flat rocky area, nr. the point and district of La Rocque, the extreme SE corner of the Island; shown by Pop. 1563 as S. Clementes pointe; the name is of great antiquity; we find "terra de Rocha" c1200, (Cart. 262); and two virgates "in Roqua", previously held by Radulphus Castel, in the 14th cent. (Cart. 354); we next find, "une tour de défense aux grèves entre la Rocque et le château", 1539, (BSJ. 1938, p. 329); in 1646, Chevalier, p. 324, records that Prince Charles and his council examined the coasts to see which points were vulnerable to enemy attack, found La Rocque was one of them, and directed the building there of "une forteresse" with two or three pieces of cannon; when building began, they unearthed foundations of a fortress built there earlier, c1540; le Store et Magazin à la Rocque-Plate are ment. in ADe. 1780; for the events of 1781, Mourant's Chroniques, Appx. p. 208, reads: "Rulecour... s'empara d'un petit fort (at La Rocque), où il y avoit 4 canons, et où il n'y avoit de sentinelle ni force pour les opposer". La Rocque Mariello was built just before 1781, (BSJ. 1934, p. 359); it is ment. 1798 as "one of the Duke of Richmond's follies", and shown with a Guard House in a water-colour by Alex. Shepard, (BSJ. 1932, pp. xxiv. 42).  
 La Rocque Harbour; called, with the foreshore at Pontac, Haver derock by Pop. 1563; La Rok by Mercator 1606; The Rocque, Haver de Rock by Speed 1610; known locally as Le Havre de la Rocque.  
 La Rocque fm., hamlet, Vingtaine, site of railway station, 11C2-4; 11D3; inhabitants of the area are called Rocqu'sin, Rocquëtin, Rotchais; note le grand Clos de la Rocque (G. 549), called La Rocco 1833; cf. le Clos des Rocques, ?(G. 549. 562), in partage Alexandre, MHau. 1662.  
 le champ de la Rocque Pendante, (V1½), Eliz. Fauvel; AG. c1770. 1804; cf. Rocking-stone.  
 in H: La Rocque Creuse; 10A3. Le Clos de la Rocque, land at Mount Pleasant bought by William Le Breton. 1824.  
 in L: Le Clos de la Rocque, (V4), Jean Denize de Haut, AL. 1718; cf. le Clos de la Rocque, Fief du Roi, MEsn. 1726; repeated as (V4½) in MEsn. 1784.  
 La Rocque Batelet, Bateley, at Hamptonne; (v. OJH. 160, and Batelet).  
 in O: La Rocque, a rock area at L'Étaq; 1C1.  
 La Longue Rocque, bet. Les Laveurs and La Saline, 1C3.  
 Les Nêthes Rocques.  
 La Rocque à l'Aigle, a small rocky tumulus above Le Chemin du Moulin.  
 le Clos de la Rocque, (O. 1024); 1C2.  
 le Clos et Prê de la Rocque, (O. 1144-5); bef. to La Ruette, Millais; 1C2.  
 La Rocque Onvoï, Onvø, Onvoy, Onvøy, Onvay, (O. 1717A), with field La Rocque, (O. 1718); cf. Onvoï; ment. in MvdeH. 1733; the house named La Rocque Onvoï is on the other side of the road on the site of La Houguette.  
 champ de la Rocque, ment. in a group of fields "au feuvel", La Ville Abbé; MLEr (Art). 1803.  
 in P: Les Trois Rocques or Les Trâis Rocques, three isolated stones in a meadow; prob. the remains of a passage-grave; 5B3; with fields so named, (P. 1-7. 10); PRPT. 1598 gives, son parc depuis la troisième Rocque, (P. 10), for Le Seigneur de St. Ouen; cf. St. Marc; cf. le Prê des Trois Rocques ?(V24), nr. St. Ouen's Pond, ment. in lands of St. Ouen's Manor, c1776, and for Ph. Syvret. 1816.  
 in S: La Rocque Mollet, a feature on what is now called St. Saviour's Hill; note le Ménage du Pied de la Rocque (Mollet), bef. to Pierre Le Geyt, 1601, (BSJ. 1904, p. 247).  
 in T: La Rocque à la Fée; v. Fée.  
 la butière dedans la pièce La Rocque Fleurie, (V½), Fief de Dièlment; MNee. 1672.  
 le camp de la Rocque; partage Hornan; MHau. 1662.  
 at sea: Les Rocques d'Hieaux; the correct name of Les Roches Douvres.

### Rocque, de la Rocque. surname.

cf. rocque.

in H: La Maison de la Rocque, (OJH. 176), with le Clos de la Rocque (H. 1361); 7C4; among the fields in aveu of Mathieu Jean La Cloche in SRMe. 1746, are: le Clos du Bec; le Clos de Fiot; le Clos de Beaugie; Le Roide Costil, proche l'eccluse du Moulin de la Ville; le Costil de la Rocque, (H. 1361); le Costil de Gris; Les Hureaux, (H. 1407); le Costil au dessous des Carcaux, jusqu'au Douet.

in T: Le Ménage du Rocher, Rocquier, ment. as la maison du Rocquier 1668; home of the de la Rocques 16-17th cent., when they owned the Fief de Savalle, and named after them; le ménage du Rocquë, 1717, then in Mattingley hands; i.e. Pot du Rocher was the crossbase, or mortice cut therein, belonging to the de la Rocque fam.; v. rocher.

### Rocqueberg. v. Rocquebert.

Rocquebert, Rocqueberd, Rochert, Rocquëbé, Roc Bër, Rocque Bër, Rocqueberg. (tall rocky mass).

usually derived from *rocque* and ON. *berg* (rock, mountain), though this is tautologous; but early forms suggest that the second syllable may be *-bert*, Teut. *berhta*, Icel. *bjarttr* (bright), appearing in pers. names Albert, Herbert etc.

in C: Rocquebert, Rocqueberg, or Witches' Rock; a conspicuous outcrop, long known as a rallying-point for witches called *Le Rochi des Chorchiers* (sorcerers); 10D3; with *Rocque Berg fm.* and *le Clos de Rocquebé* (C. 101, a map number duplicated with *La Moissonière*); ment. 1613, la mielle de Rocqueberd, de l'herbe es chevaux et du Hagays; *La Garde et Magazin de Rocquebert* built c1691; AdE. 1715 gives a list of roads to be used from *La Montagne de la Ville*, along the dunes by the sea to *Rochbert*. AdE. 1770-1786 chaters about Rocquebert as a defensive position; *le Corps de Garde qui étoit à Rochbert, mais presentement en ruine*, 1770; *le Corps de Garde de Rogbert*, 1778; *la Maison de Garde, Store et Magazin à Rogbert*, 1780; *le Corps de Garde et Magazin de Rocquebert*, 1786.

**Rocquedièrre, Rocièrre, Rodièrre.** meaning uncertain.

the first element is *rocque*; the word might mean the environs of *La Rocque*, FLM.

in G and C: a group of fields named *La Rocquedièrre*, including (G. 663-4; 674; 677-82; 693) and (C. 63); 10B4. 10D1, first ment. 1470 as *Rocquedièrre*, with the same details as *Doubleure*, *qv*; CP. gives *le Clos de la Rocièrre*; and (V2) *dans le Clos de la Rocièrre for Geo. de Rue*; AG. 1804 has, *le Clos de la Rodièrre et Fief Egon*, (V8) and (V1¼); and *La Rocièrre*; we also find *La Rodièrre*, *Les Rodièrres* and *le Clos de la Rodièrre*; *le Clos de la Rocièrre*, at *La Profonde Arene*, is ment. 1953; *le camp de Rocquedièrre* is ment. 1620.

**Rocquedoit.** (*rock-stream*).

v. *rocque*, and *douet*.

in S: *la Pièce de Rocquedoïn, Fief de Grainville*; ment. in *partage*, Mess. 1594, and *partage Clem. Messervy*, in Mess. 1597.

**Rocque Hermee.** prob. referring to island of Herm.

less likely for *Hermès*, Greek god; a name given to statues of him, and others, showing head and shoulders on a square plinth; cf. *La Gran'mère du Chimquière*, at *St. Martin's Church*, Guernsey.

in J: field *La Rocque Hermee*, VD. for *Jean Marche*, T.J. 1747; prob. nr. (J. 142), at *Le Mottée*, where a *Marche* lived at this period.

*le Clos de Herme* for *J. J. Renouf* at *Oak Farm*, 1940.

**Rocquehuault.** (the rock of Huault).

at sea: *Rocquehuault*, a rock about one mile S of *Plate Rocque*.

**Rocquemont.** (rock-hill).

cf. *Rocomont*.

in T: *Rocquemont du Moustier*, or *Rockmount*, nr. (T. 228); 3D1.

**Rocquerel, Roquerel, Rocqu'sè, Rocqsè, Roc'sè.** (a small rock or rocky outcrop).

a good example of the difference between spoken and written forms, *rocqu'sè* being vernacular speech, *rocquerel* the formal way of writing the word; a similar contrast occurs in the English names, *Gloster* for *Gloucester* and *Cicester* for *Cirencester*.

in O: *Le Rocquerel, Roquerel, Le Rocqu'sè, La Pointe du Rocqsè*; on the N coast, E of *Le Douet de la Mer*; 1B3; *Les Têtes du Rocqu'sè* shows it to be a twin headland with *La Cranne du Rocqu'sè* in between.

*Le Rocqsè de la Maree*, and *Le Rocqu'sè, Rocqsè du Port*; rocks at half tide mark opposite the *Water-Splash* or *Le Port*; 5C2.

Côtes named *Le Rocquerel*, (O. 1224. 1226-7); 1C4; ment. in *SRVdeH*; shown in *PRO. 1911, VGt.* as *Rocquerel*, (V7), *joig. land of F. O. d'Auvergne*, and *les Prés du Rocquerel*, (V2¼), for *Ph. Le Feuvre*, *Morville House*.

**Rocqueret.** (a small rock).

dim. of *rocque*.

in O: *Le Rocqueret*; ment. 1856.

**Rocquereuse.** (rocky).

in H: *La Chambre ex Dames deuy à Rocquereuse, Fief de la Fosse VVI, 1591, 1686.* Same as *La Rocque Creuse*, v. *Roque*.

**Rocquet, Roquet.** (a small rock); with derivative, **Roquetier.**

dim. of *rocque*; cf. *rocquette*.

in M: *le Clos du Roquet, Rocuet, ou de la Hougue*, (My. 233); 2A3; N of *La Hougue Mauger*; poss. recording an outlying stone from that tumulus, but see *Motier*.

at sea: *Roquet*, or *La Rocquaise de l'Église*; a rock S of *St. Brelade's Church*, 1867.

*Roquetier Rocks*, off *Albert Pier*; 10A3; ment. by *Chevalier* as *Les Roquestes*, 1643; pp. 54. 75.

**Rocquette, Roquette, Rochette, Rotchette.** (a small rock).

dim. of *rocque*.

in C: in a list of 1402 of wheats due to *St. Clement's Priory*, (Cart. 80), *Le Pipet, Syroie* (sic) and others have 'camps es Roquetes'; PRC. gives, *Les Grandes et Les Petites Roquettes et le grand Val du Mont*, (V25), ?(C. 145); and *le Jardin de la Roquette*, prob. (C. 15).

fields *La Rochette*, (C. 173-6); 10D2; with megalithic stones in the SE. corner of (C. 173).

in G: *Les Rocquettes*, (G. 740), and *le Clos des Rocquettes*, (G. 737), 10B4.

in H: Les Rocquettes, or Black Rocks; off West Park, 10A1; with Pickel House 1781; boulevard 1795; v. maps of 1790, 1817. Later, F. C. Clarke's shipbuilding yard.

in J: La Rochette, (J. 31), at Sorel.

in M: Les Rocquettes, (Mt. 580, 583), and Les Rochettes, (Mt. 582), 4C4; ment. as la pièce des Rocquettes, Fief d'Anneville; cf. le Clos de la Rocquette, hers Drouet Godfray, AMt. 1701; and le Clos des Rocquettes and Clos Ph. Dumaresq, tog. (V4½), Park Fm.; VF.

le Clos des Rocquettes, (V5), J. Le Masurier, ?Les Chasses, VF; PRMt. 1861-5; note Broquette, (Mt. 648).

in O: fields La Rocquette, (O. 1769-70, 1777), and la petite Rocquette, (O. 1771). NW of St. Ouen's Church; and La Pointe appelée La Rocquette, (5 perches) G. Alexandre, VGC; PRO. 1911; La Crête Rotchettes, E of Grosnez.

in T: La Rocquette fm., with fields Les Rocquettes (T. 904) and le Clos des Rocquettes (T. 909); 3C3.

at sea: Les Rotchettes, or Les Demies; rocks off La Grève de Lecq.

unlocated: Le Camp des Rocquettes; partage, Cabot; MHau. 1598.

**Rocquier.** v. Rocher.

**Rocquisme, Roquisme, Rocqnyne, Roquenc.** (rocky ground).

a derivative of rocque, qv.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VG, gives La Roquisme, for Robin; un cordon à la Rocqnyne, for Fondan (Helleur 1847); la pièce des carrières du pendant et côté d'alentour de la Roquene, for Pain, 1714; La Roquisme et du Mont au Gar... le chemin de la Gatte, for Robin, St. Peter's House, 1598.

**Rocqué.** v. Rocquerel.

**Rocqu'sé.** v. Rocquerel.

**Rocqu'sin.** v. Rocque.

**Roc'sé.** v. Rocquerel.

**Rocto.** v. Rokdo.

**Roderie.** (a place for a stroll or ramble).

F. rôder (to wander, prowl); OF. raudir, or marir (to lose one's way), whence F. marauder (to roam pilfering); note OE. rode (a foray), Eng. road, F. rade, qv.

in M: la grande et petite Roderie, (My. 307), overlooking Crabbe; 2A3; shown in VS, in PRMy. 1883, as le Clos de la Roderie, (V5½), J. Le Brocq, of Les Potirons.

**Rodière.** v. Rocquedière.

**Rodin.** v. Rondin.

**Rogier.** pers. or surname.

the surname Roger is recorded 1309-1607; and Roger is current today as a pers. name.

in P: la vallette du Clos du Mont Rogier, or Reque, for Traclue; PRPT. 1598; note Vaux Rogier, (P. 476A), also Le Mont Rogier MHau. 1636.

**Rogodaine.** poss. (the rock of Nicodemus or of fairies or gods).

much has been written to show that this name is a corruption of the Rock of Nicodemus, (BSJ. 1907, p. 223; L'Amy, p. 152; Bull. Ass. Jerr. 1955, p. 146). Nicodemus, a member of the Sanhedrin but a disciple of Jesus, who visited him only after dark, was not an important personality in the Gospel story, though an apocryphal gospel attributed to him was popular in the Middle Ages, and through passion plays the name became fashionable. The earliest form of Rogodaine is Rupes Godeine, c1218, Cart.; Rocque Godain, MCos. 1470; La Roque Godeynne, near the house of Guille Surey, MCos. 1492; La Roque Godesne, Godesme, 1541; La Rocque Godesne, 1607; la Rocque Godaime AG. 1708.

Other possible interpretations are: (1), the source of fibs or fairy-tales, F. godan; (2), even more likely, that it was the Rock Godena, meaning of the gods in OE.; or of some special deity such as ON. Odin, OE. Woden, Teut. Goden. The rock was associated in legend with St. Magloire, (BSJ. 1939, p. 4), who may well have Christianised it if it was a pagan rendezvous. There was formerly a second and quite distinct Rocque Godesne in (C), ment. in 1613 because it was close to an important local landmark, Le Hutereil (hut) de La Rocque Godesne; v. Hutereil. Nicodemus may thus have had two rocks dedicated to him in Jersey. In some of the references which follow it is not possible to distinguish between (C) and (G) because the Prevôt qv. of Grouville acted for both parishes. Rigondaine, qv., while resembling Rogodaine, is of different origin.

in C: le Hutereil de la Rocque Godesne TSam. 1754.

le camp de la Rocque Godesme, partage Cabot MHau. 1597.

in G: La Rogodaine, was a large stone mound about 30 feet high, a natural outcrop, in (G. 576), and was exploded by quarrymen between 1851 to 1868. Some of the stone was used for St. Peter la Rocque church, some of the sea-wall and the harbour, walls in the locality and many pierres de hêches. La Rogodaine was also a landmark for fishermen. It gave its name to fields (G. 573-6, 592); two "sites" are shown here in Rich. 1795, and the name Belle Houque occurs near by; 11C4; GV. 1685, 1711 give, le champ de la Rocque Godaine (VI), Jacques Bertram; le camp du pied de la Rocque Godaine (V½), and la pièce de la Rocque Godaine (V4), Jean Le Rougetel; GV. undated, gives le Clos de la Rogodaine (V3), Sara Poingdestre; le champ de la Rocque Godaine appelé L'Epiard for Jean Roissier, AG. 1708, and dans la pièce de la

Rogodaine (V3). Jean Le Rougetel: MPip. gives, in 1780, le camp de la Roche Godaine, Fief de la Franche Aumône, and in 1822, le champ de la Rogodaine, Fief du Roi; le champ de la Rogodaine, (V2¼), Beechwood, later Rock View, ment. 1949.

**Roi.** (The King of England; The Crown).

F. roi; Ir. rígh; W. rhi; Sanskrit, raja (king); giving rise in Jersey to nicknames, which became surnames; Le Rey, recorded 1234–1331; Le Roy, from 1309; Le Ray, from 1548.

passim: Le Fieu du Roi, the King's Fief, Royal Fief; occurring all over the Island, this is Crown Land, having either never been allotted to a subordinate by the Duke of Normandy, or reverted to him by alienation or escheat. PLC. has remarked that in Ext. 1331 the 7 parishes containing a Royal Fief, viz. (B. G. L. Mt. My. P. S.), owe money to the King on bouvées granted by the Crown; while the other 5, viz. (C. H. J. O. T.), owe only small payments in kind, poules, oeufs and so on; the origin and significance of this distinction is not yet known. During Cromwell's interregnum, Le Fieu du Roi was called Le Fieu de L'Estat, (eg. the Hamon-Payn sale of a house at Boulivot in MHau. 1653). Certain fields, especially water-meadows in (C) and (G), seem to have been named from early days as the monarch's own property, perhaps from their importance as grazing and hay for horses and cattle upon which the English garrison in Gorey Castle depended.

in C: Le Pray, Prè, Les Prés du Roi, (C. 204), (V4½); E of La Rue de Jambart; VG; bel. to Le Prè. Le Pray du Roi, MHau. 1578.

in G: Le Grand Prè du Roi, (V28); ment. in Terres que le Roi possède.

in L: la maison de Thos. Le Gros, près de la Maison du Roi, Fieu au Prieur, en la vallée de St. Laurent, 1611; and La Maison du Roi, à la Vallée, in Ext. 1668 and in MHau.

in My: le chemin du Roi et courant d'eau, proche la maison Ph. Sorsoleil (La Sergenté); and le grand chemin du Roi, from La Houquette to the St. Lawrence border; PRMy. 1801–10.

in O: PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VGC, le Champ du Roi en Campagne, J. Grandin; and in VPC, le Champ du Roi, (VI), C. Grandin.

in S: le Prey du Roy, MHau. 1551. In 1606 Benjamin La Cloche, Seigneur, was exempted from carting hay for the Governor, quoting 'les exemptions tresanciennes de tous ses predecesseurs'.

in T: PRT. 1931, in VCr, gives, le Clos du Roi, Le Hurel.

it is possible that some of above entries refer to the fam. Le Roy.

**Roi.** v. Roy, Le Roy.

**Roide.** (steep).

F. roide, raide (stiff, steep); Lat. rigidus.

in H: Le Roide Costil, proche l'écluse du Moulin de la Ville, (V1¼), nr. Mont de la Rocque, for Mathieu La Cloche, SRMel. 1746.

**Roillard, Roulard.** surname.

in P: son jardin du Clos Roillard, VD, for Balleine, PRPT. 1598; Roulard, 1714; this is nr. The Mermaid.

**Roin, Rein.** (nothing).

F. rien; JNF. rein (nothing).

in My: le camp du Rein, Roin.

in O: le camp du Rein du tout, at La Ville Abel.

**Roissier.** surname.

recorded as Roessy 1528; Roessie 1607; Mathy Ryosie, of (C), warned for guard duty, MO. 1640; still current as Roissier.

in G: le champ de Roissier, et le petit Clos de Roissier, (V2) ensembles, for Ph. Godfray, ayant droit de Jac. Filleul, AG. 1804; le Clos de Roissier, (G. 421), nr. Grouville Mill, advt. 1972.

**Roitel.** meaning unsure.

poss. from F. roitelet (petty king, or golden crested wren).

in B: le Clos du Roitel, fief du Roi, for Chs. Pipon, 1771.

**Rokdo, Rocto.** prob. for Les Roches Douvres,

v. Douvre.

at sea: an island Rokdo, shown W of Jersey in Rhyther's map of 1590; ment. by Dum. 1685 as a ledge of rocks called Rokdo, 7 leagues S of Guernsey. Les Roches Douvres are a reef about 15 miles W of Jersey; shown as Rock Dover by Kitchin, 1747.

**Roline.** v. Raulin.

**Rollinière.** (the place of the Rollins).

locative of the surname Rollin, appearing as les Roillons c1200, (Cart. 263); Roland 1299; Rollandus 1312; a Teut. name Hrodland (fame-land), occurring as Rolland in Domesday Book, and as Eng. pers. and surname Roland, Rowland.

in Mt: field La Rollinière, (Mt. 775).

**Romain.** pers. and surname.

we find the surname Romers 1274; Romye 1309; Roumye 1331; Romeyn c1340; Romin 1528, 1607; these may not all be the same name; the form Romain suggests a man who had been to Rome, perhaps as a pilgrim; Romer may be from Roumare in La Seine Inférieure. As a pers. name often occurs in the Renouf family.

in C: le Côté de Romain, (VI). St. Clement's fm.; VG; PRC; advt. 1963.

in G: La Caruée ès Romins ou Nicolas; appearing as Feodum Aromers 1274; Carucata es Roumys 1331; carue des Romins 1607; carucata as Romyes 1309; carue es Romains ou Nicolas 1668 in MHau. under Greverie.

in J: PRJ. in VD, gives le Clos de Romain, (V4½), Clem. Bailhache, 1904; repeated 1915 as le Clos Romain, field Les Romains, (J. 150).

in SRHB. a certain Romain Renouf, ment. as a Centenier 1659, (BSJ. 1908, p. 260), appears as a landowner; in 1673 he gives aveu for a house and (V7) on the fief de la Hougue Boeste; in 1694, rentes due to his heirs are ment.; in 1714, Guillemine de Vanles, tenant après décret of Romain Renouf, gives his tenement to Jn. de Carteret, who sells it in 1720 to Amice Barbier, who is ment. in 1765 as having inherited the right to this house; in c1757 Catherine, dau. of late Romain Renouf, is ment.

in O: le Clos de dessus la Ville Romain Renouf, (O. 823), Portinfer, qv.

**Roman.**

evidence of a Roman presence in Jersey is slight; there are only: the supposed coastguard station and *fanum* at Le Pinnacle.

a Roman engaged column, prob. imported, in St. Lawrence's Church,

a "mortar" found in St. Helier, and featured by F. W. Collas.

a find of 357 Roman coins of early 4th cent. at Quennevais in 1848, (BSJ. 1922, p. 367), and others at l'Île Agois, (BSJ. 1980, p. 369).

sundry other Roman coins.

the rectangular earthwork at Les Câtiaux, known locally as César; (v. Sedement, Diélament, and "Caesar and Jersey" BSJ. 1979, p. 281).

**Romeril.** surname.

recorded as Romeryll 1528; Rommeril 1597; Romerill 1607; Romeril from 1668.

in B: Les Houguettes Romeril, (B. 698C).

in G: le Pré de Romeril et la Saulsee, (V13½), prob. at Carteret Fm.; ment. in AG. 1804 for Jean Pèpin, later Chs. Hemery; and in GL. 1841 for Jos. Aubin.

in H: le Clos de Romeril, (H. 1373), bel. to Sara Le Sueur 1696, and ment. in her aveu in AMel. 1700; ment. as (V4) in partage Messervy 1723; and as the grand Clos de Romeril, with le Clos de Marinel, de Beaugié, de Jacquet, in partage Messervy 1742, and 1774 SRMel.

le grand et petit champ de Romeril, ment. in partage Le Moigne, MMel. 1687.

AMel. 1700 gives le grand Clos de Romeril, for Thos. de Quetteville and Ph. Laurens; and the costil to the N of it for Pierre Lorans.

in J: le Clos de Romeril du Nord for Nicolas Baudains.

Le Grand Clos de Romeril for Abraham Poingdestre, fief de Hérupe, 1776.

le grand Clos de Romeril, (J. 1011); cf. dans le Clos de Romeril de bas, VHe, for Laurens, Grandin, Maret and Coutanche.

le Clos Romeril, (J. 1022).

in L: le Jardin de Romeril, (V1¼), Ph. Piton; AL. 1718. Les Costils de Romeril, Ville Anfrie for Ph. Piton,

1737. Petit Clos de Romeril, fief de Méléches for Jean Le Gallais 1740.

in My: le grand (V4½) and le petit (V3½) Clos de Romeril, Fief Aumône; MArt. 1832.

in O: le Clos Romeril, Clos de Romeril. (O. 1535, 1537). MHau. 1619.

in S: le Clos Romeril, (S. 678).

in c. 1695 Geo. Dumaresq sold ses terres des Ametôts le Clos de Fiot, and la Vallette de Romeril; Fief de Granville. (wrongly quoted by DLX. 1/183 as Romeville).

Les Cotils de Jean Romeril at Beaufield. Bought by S. Goddard, 1885.

in T: le Clos Romeril, (T. 1373).

unlocated: le Clos Ph. Romeril, meeting of seigneurial court in SRAv. 1702 and MHau. 1757.

**Romin.** v. Romain.**Rommier.** appar. a surname.

but not otherwise recorded, cf. Romain.

in M: le Clos de Rommy, Fief du Roi. MRS. 1620.

le Clos de Rommier, (V4). Barthelemi Nicolle; AMt. 1701.

**Ronce, Ronche.** (a bramble, blackberry-bush); with **Ronceraie** (a bramble-brake), and many variants of the latter, **Ronchais, Ronchez, Ronchie, Roncier, Roncière, Roncheré, Ronchere, Ronchery, Roncheril, Ronchière, Ronchy.**

F. ronce; JNF. ronche; poss. fr. Icel. runnr (thicket), OE. rone; hence F. ronceraie, JNF. ronchiéthe, ronchonniéthe, Norm. ronchailles.

in B: Les Ronces Raies, or Clos du Roncherex, (B. 29); 5D4; cf. Les Ronches, Ronchies (V4) at Les Brûleries, 5D4; and la pièce des Roncherés, partage Richard Orange, MHau. 1725; AB. 1786 has many items concerning les Roncherés, in or nr. (B. 29); eg. pour la prise des Roncherés, Nic. Le Bas; le champ des Roncherés; Jendron and Alexandre; Thos. Roze held various champs des, ès Roncherés; others held terre ès Roncherés, le champ des Quennevais-ès-Roncherés, un champ situé au riage des Roncherés, etc.

in C: PRC. gives, in VRqr, Le Ronchi, (V6¼), nr. (C. 132-3); bel. to Le Houq House.

in G: le Clos des Ronces, (G. 49); HAI.



- le Clos du Roncier, des Ronciers; hamlet; with fields (G. 676), (C. 168-9); 10D2. Land au Roncherey, Fieu du Roy, MHau. 1551.
- le Clos du Roncier. (G. 690); 10B4; ment. in MCos. 1462 as Le Roncheril, nr. La Croix de la Bataille, on Fief es Baudoyens ou feu de la priouré de St. Clement.
- AG. 1804 gives, les deux champs dans le Ronchery vers la rue, (V2½), Dan. Touzel, in a context similar to that of la pièce de la Rue au Blond.
- GL. 1841 and TG. 1851 give Le Ronchy, VMr, for Thos. Labey, poss. at Marais à la Cocque; and le petit Ronchy, VLv, for Geo. Prouet.
- in H: La Rue es Ronces, now St. Clement's Road in la Quêruée, Fief de la Fosse. Ment. 1773 SRMel.
- in J: le Clos des Ronces, (J. 267); ment. as le Clos à Ronces, VD, for Geo. Aubert; TJ. 1747.
- le Jardin de Corbel et à Ronces, (J. 1070).
- in M: le Clos à Ronces, (V3¼), Nic. Nicolle; AMT. 1701.
- in Mj: Les Petites Roncières, (My. 242), (V3¼), J. Lesbirel; PRMy. 1883.
- in O: La Ruette de la Ronche, ID1.
- le Clos de la Ronce, (O. 1498); le Clos des Ronces, (O. 1522), ment. in AVL. c1775.
- La Ronce, Ronche, or La Vieille Maison, Trodez; (O)H. 203); with a stone of 21631, Le Maisre.
- La Ronchiere, (O. 1605); 5B1; JNF. Ronchièthe.
- a Clos, (V12), Fief d'Orillandes, nr. Les Ronchez de Tourgis, W of the house of Jean Corneille; sale Tourgis-Hourmell, Haomel, MHau. 1538.
- in P: le Clos à Ronces, (V4¼), Fief du Prieur, E of the public road, MPay. 1755, 1848.
- un camp aux Cainnevais, le camp du Roncheré, Fief du Roi; sold by Judith Pipon to Jean Le Rougetil, 1720.
- in S: le Clos du Roncier, (S. 515).
- La Rue es Ronces, qui passe par le Dicq, AdE. 1715; le chemin de La Rue es Ronces, from Le Dicq to the E of Le Rocher Bernard.
- terre en la petite Quêruée, Fief de Grainville, Rue Gisaulme et Rue es Ronces tout près, 1656; v. under (E).
- in T: le Clos des Ronchais, (T. 1232).
- le Clos de Roncerez, (V2), nr. (T. 1322). Le Carrefour, VAugs; PRT. 1931.

**Ronceraie.** v. Ronce.

**Ronceuse.** (the brambly one), FLM. suggests it indicates a grumbling sea fr. F. ronchonner, Norm. ronchi (to rumble, grumble).

at sea: La Ronceuse, a rock SE of Corbière; 8A3; FLS. comments that a few rocks, of fair size, have brambles, like L'Île Percée.

**Ronchais, Ronchez, Ronchie, Ronchy.** v. Ronce.

**Ronche.** v. Ronce.

**Roncheré, Roncherex, Roncheril, Ronchery, Ronchière.** v. Ronce.

**Roncier, Roncière.** v. Ronce.

**Rond, Ronde.** (round).

F. OF. D. rond; Eng. round; Lat. rotundus (round like a wheel), fr. rota (wheel).

in J: Le Rond, (V10), J. J. Renouf, Sorel; VD; PRJ. 1904.

in M: Le Rond Parcq, (Mt. 339); shown in VRe. PRMt. 1899, as le Rond Parc défriché, (V1¼), J. Beaugié, Le Pavillon.

Le Rond Collas, a field in the road, skirting what was once Collas property, SW of the Church; 4C1; v. Collas.

in P: La Ronde Cheminée, v. Cheminée; with le Clos de la Ronde, shown in VSN, PRP. 1880, for G. Bisson.

La Ronde Lande, (P. 483), a field with a rounded end on a spur S of Glenrose, above Le Mont de l'École at St. Anastase; E of it is le Clos de la Porte (P. 481); an entry reads: "La Ronde lande, dont il y en a de présent V1 dans le Clos de la Porte, et le reste par le dehors du fossé de pierres"; the use of porte, not huis, and mention of a stone revetment, suggest an inland contour fort commanding the defile at la Hague Mill.

in O: Les Ronds Camps; Fief de Morville.

in S: la Ronde Porte fm.; 7D3.

in T: PRT. 1931 gives, in VRez, le Rond Clos, (T. 701) in VVEv, le Rond Clos.

at sea: La Ronde, a large reef off Grève d'Azette; 10C4.

Le Ruel des Ronds Bancs, nr. Avarison, (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).

in Les Écréhous: Ronde, a rock.

in Les Minquiers: La Ronde, a rock.

**Rondel.** surname.

recorded as Rondell 1607; still current as Rondel; the use of Le Rondel below suggests that sometimes it is synonymous with Rond or Rondin, cf. Archirondel.

in H: La Maison de Rondel, Fief du Prieur, 1660.

in J: le Rondel du sud, VD, for Jean Marche, nr. Le Motais fm.; TJ. 1747.

in L: Le Rondel, (L. 340).

le Jardin de Rondel, (V2¼), Jean Le Gallais; 1702, 1712, AL. 1718.

le Costil de Rondel, Fief de St. Clair, avenue of Ph. de Ste. Croix; MMel. 1735.

**Rondi, Rondil.** v. Rondin.

**Rondin, Rondi, Rondil, Rondi.** (a roundabout; a circus where roads meet and there is room for a horse and cart to turn round; a flat hollow among hills, with dwellings grouped around it).

OF. rondin (roundabout); cf. rond; GdeG. suggests ON. rōnd (a rim), a word used in the Norfolk Broads for the rim of a sheet of water.

in **B**: Le Rondin, (B. 487); 8A4.

AB. 1786 gives, Les Rondins haut et bas, et les champs du sud, (V6½), Ph. de Bourcier; and Les Rondins, (VI), Thos. Pilon (B. 265).

PRB. gives, Le Rondil et Le Main Moucher, (V4½), (B. 265).

in **G**: a rente on Le Rondin sold by Marie Baudayn, dau. Jean Le Lièvre, to Nicolas Bertram fs. Servais, MSAmY. 1625.

in **H**: Le Rondin for Pierre Le Cras, SRMcl. 1773, Le Rondil for Jeanne Pinel, Fief de Bellozanne, 1813. Le Clos du Rondin (H. 1194). La Vallette du Rondin (H. 1194 west).

in **J**: there are many mentions of Rondy, Rondil, prob. nr. Le Nord, in MLC. Clos de la Rocque Hermé de Haut du Rondil du Sud et du Rondil du Nord, fief de Boutevillon, Dau. Bisson 1858.

field Le Rondin, (J. 54), at Sorel; 2A2.

field Le Rondé, (V5), at Homeland fm., poss. same as above.

le Clos de Jenne et Clos du Rondil, réunis, (V2¼), nr. Chlorydorines, VD, advt. 1962. Le Rondin, house opposite Les Fougères.

in **L**: Les Rondins, Fief de St. Clair, poss. (L. 637-8), aveu Josué Godel, MMcl. 1735; Elie Godel, 1820; Jeanne Marin née Rive, 1846.

le Jardin du Rondy, Pierre Le Veslet; AL. 1718.

Les Rondins, (L. 795).

le Clos des Rondins, land of Ph. Richardson; AMcl. 1700.

le cõtil du Rondin, (V½), at Badier; VCTS; PRL.

le Clos des Rondins, (L. 638), Fief Hastain, for Abr. Rondel, SRMcl. 1773.

in **Mt**: Le Rondin, (Mt. 600); 4C4; cf. le Jardin du Rondin, (V6), J. S. de Quenteville; VF. PRMl. 1861.

in **My**: Le Rondin, hamlet; 2C1.

Le Rondin de Crabbé, (My. 134).

SRAv. gives Rondins, one or more of which may be (My. 629) at La Barcelone, 2A4, viz: in 1661, Jean Mahie has le Clos de Chevalier et Le Rondil; in 1721, Ed. Le Marinel has le Clos du Rondy; in 1751, Frs. Luce has Le Rondy, (V2¼); Marguerite Renouf née Le Brun has Le Rondin.

in **O**: le Rondil ou mielle du Pulec, at Le Pulec slip.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598 gives, in VAuzg, son Rondil, for Vibert; and le Clos du suc de la maison de la fosse, (?Le Pissot), que jadis s'appelle le Rondin de Pierre Jehan, for Anley, Les Aix; and in 1714, le Rondin et le jardin des Marettes (at Roselands, nr. Carrefour Alexandre).

in **T**: La Vingtaine du Rondin; ment. as des Rondins 1623, du Rondy 1624. Trinity School, le Collège, sited in Le Rondin locality.

Le Rondin fm.; and field (T. 984); 3C3.

at sea: Le Rondy, a pyramidal rock at Le Pulec, the name being borrowed from the ravine between it and the cliff, 1C1.

**Rondiole.** (a twisted lane).

a derivative of rond,

in **H**: Le Fieu de la Rondiole; ment. as Rondiole 1645; in Payn hands 1573, (BSJ. 1919, p. 49); acquired from Moysse Corbet 1748, Pilon inventory 1763.

in **T**: La Rondiole, a tortuous lane, S of (T. 1011).

**Rondy.** v. Rondin.

**Rônée.** v. Ronez.

**Rongez.** (rock-cape or headland).

MLT. derives fr. ON. hraun (rocky waste), and nez (cape); but the form Rokens in 1309 suggests that the original name was Rocque-nez.

in **J**: Ronez: a cape, area, quarry and wharf on the N coast; appar. called Pointe St. Jean by Beauvain 1757; shown, by false etymology, as Rondnes 1781; Ronde-nez 1833; Rond-Nez 1843; Ronde-Nez 1894; shown with a semaphore and watch-house in 1817. AR. 1309 declares that the King's common in (J) extends "à rivulo de Molyn (ie. the Mourier mill-stream) usque ad montem de Rokens"; shown as Ronese by Pop. 1563.

le Clos de Ronez, (J. 120); 2D1; ment. in Tl. 1747 as "dans les Rônées", VD, for Jean Hamon. La Falaize de Raunés, Daniel Bisson, 1858.

**Rongeur.** (meaning undetermined).

poss. a synonym for cattle; F. rongeur (a rodent), including rats, mice, etc.; F. ronger (to gnaw); OF. ronger (to chew the cud); Pr. romiar; Lat. rumigare (to chew the cud, ruminare).

in **L**: le Clos des Rongeurs; MGib. 1672; perhaps a field given to grazing.

**Ronnie.**

dim. of Ronald; not a serious place-name; just an echo of some happy party to the Ecréhous in the days before Hitler's War.

in Les Ecréhous: Ronnie Path, a feature shown in a map of 1924.

**Ronvillais, Rouvillée.** etymology unknown.

in **My**: maison au Carrefour du Rouvillée, for Frs. Hubert, PRMy. 1801; le Clos de George, (?My. 426). Rue du Ronvilliers, for Amice Belin, PRMy. 1805; Le Ronvillais house is shown for C. Huein, VN, 1849; this hamlet is now known as Le Pont, or Le Carrefour du Pont ou Ronvillais; 2C1.

**Rope-walk.** v. Corderie.

**Roquene, Roquisme.** v. Rocquisme.

**Roquerel.** v. Rocquerel.

**Roqueret.** v. Rocqueret.

**Roquet, Roquetier.** v. Rocquet.

**Roquette.** v. Rocquette.

**Roqui.** v. Rocher.

**Ros.** meaning uncertain.

either *ros* (reed), seen in *Rosière*, *Rozel*, or the surname *Rose*.

in *L*: le Clos de Ros, Fief de la Hougue Boète.

**Rose.** (rose).

F. *rose*; Pr. *rosa*; Icel. Ir. Gael. *ros*; Lat. *rosa*; Gk. *ῥόδον*, *rhodon*; appearing as a prefix in modern names of farms and houses; in some of these names there a vestige of the party political strife from 1820 to 1850 between the Laurel (conservative) and Rose (liberal progressive) parties; examples:

in *G*: Roseland; (OJH. 205); arch keystone 1636.

in *H*: Rosedale; (OJH. 204); arch keystone 1664.

in *J*: Rose Lea, named after Capt. Le Moignan's rambler roses.

in *Mt*: Roselea; (OJH. 205); nr. the site of the Chapel of Sire Augustin Baudains, qv.

**Rose, Rouze, Roze.** surname; with a poss. locative *Roserie*, qv.

recorded as *Rose* from 1331; *Roze* c1340; Edmond *Rose* is ment. in Ext. 1374-6 as having appropriated Crown dues for the Castle garrison; note the Eng. families *Rose*, *Ross*, de *Ros*, de *Roos*, whose arms include water-bougets; Eliz. de Carteret of La Hougue Boète is represented by 3 water-bougets in the 1674 heraldic stone at VdeH. There was a John de la Haulle dit *Roos* who held property in England, MHau. 1571.

in *B*: la Lande de Jean *Rose*, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1673.

le Clos *Rose*, (V3), Thos. Le Breton ca. ux. Jeanne *Marett*; AB. 1786; fief du Roi. La Plaine *Rose*, and le cötül *Rose*, (B. 137 F. 149), Pont *Marquet*; 8B2.

Le Pont *Rose*. *Rose* Farm, now incorporates a camping site.

in *H*: *Rose* Farm, north of (H. 1444). *Rose* family in 1909.

in *L*: le Clos de Jean *Rose*, *Roze*, sold to Pierre *Remon*, 1777. (L. 687 east part).

in *P*: sale of house, with Jardin de Pipon, Jardin de *Rouze* and Clos de *Tocque*, by Jean *Payn* to his son *Jean*; Fief des Vingt Livres, 1736. Le Clos *Rose*, nr. La Commune, MHau. 1555, also La Rue *Rose*.

le Clos *Jean Rose*, the E part of (P. 687).

**Rosée.**

But there are several candidates: (1). F. *rosée* (dew); (2). F. *rosé*, *rosée* (roseate), Lat. *roseus*; cf. *Rouze*, *Rouzée*; (3). Lat. *rosetum* (a place where reeds grow), whence the French town *Rosey*; and cf. *Rozel*.

in *G*: le Clos des *Rosées*, (G. 392A), 11A4. La piece de *Rozée*, AG. 1708.

in *J*: le Clos des *Rosées*, nr. Les *Noyers*. (J. 721).

in *O*: Le Pré des *Rosées* in Le Vaux *Pluquet* nr. la *Thiébau*.

**Rosel, Rosell, Roselle.** v. *Rozel*.

**Roserie, Rozerie.**

the home of the *Rose* or *Ross* family; or a place of reeds; cf. *Rosée*, *Rosière*, *Rozel*, *Rose*, *Rosserie*; if this means roses, the origin is F. *roseraie*, Eng. *rosary*, Lat. *rosarium* (rose-garden).

in *P*: La *Roserie*, *Rozerie* house, with le Clos de la *Roserie*. (P. 1024). Fief du Roi; bought by Frs. *Marett* 1740; sold to Simon *Laffoley* 1741, who fails to build house on it in specified time, and it is sold 1751 to Nicolas *Quéree*; ment. as La Maison de la *Roserie* with le Clos de la *Rozerie* (V8<sup>3/4</sup>), vers le courant d'eau, for Ph. *Marett* 1794; cf. La *Rosière* (P. 1042); in 1795, Ph. *Marett* prit de Frs. son frère... la maison appelée La *Rozerie*, et dans le Clos de la *Rozerie*... (V1<sup>1/2</sup>), in his préciput; ment. 1805 as, maison appelée La *Rozerie*; sold by Ed. *Marett* to Wm. *Amy* 1834 as *Rosière*; in 1842 *Amy* gave part of the field to St. Aubin's Chapel; in 1873 La *Roserie* was bought back by R. P. *Marett* from Geo. *Amy*, and it was re-sold in 1885; a fair example of how often some land and buildings in Jersey have changed hands.

**Rosey.** v. *Rozel*.

**Rosière.** (a rose-garden; or a place where reeds grow).

recorded as de la *Rosere* 1235; where this name occurs, it may have one of two origins: (1). F. *roseau* (a reed); OF. *ros*, dim. *rosel*; Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*; D. *rusch*; Teut. *ror*; Eng. *rush*; Icel. *royr*; Lat. *ruscum* (butcher's broom); Norm. *rosière* (a place planted with reeds); JNF. *rôsièthe* (a place where reeds sprout); whence the name *Rozel*, qv; (2). Lat. *rosarium* (rose-bush, rose-garden), giving F. OF. *rosier* (rose-bush); F. *roseraie*, Eng. *rosary* (rose-garden); F. *rosaire*, OF. *rosarie* (a chaplet of roses, later of beads) for crowning the image of the Virgin; *rosière* (rose-queen, a maiden awarded a chaplet of roses), perhaps a pagan rite, Christianised by the Church; note here a rente due in 1618 by Abr. *Journeaux* of "un bracelet ou chaplet de roses, autant de roses qu'il en faut pour faire le tour d'un cercle, ledit cercle de la grosseur d'un bras ou tête d'homme". In the following entries it is not always certain whether reeds or roses are meant.

in **B**: La Rosière. JNF. Rôsièthe: a rocky inlet E of La Corbière; ment. in AR. 1309, p. 274. "Wreckum apud La Rosiere"; shown by Dum. 1685; La Lande de la Rosière avec Carrière... bordant sud... le rivage de la mer, à la Moie, fief de la Reine, 1847; given in PRB. as La Rosière at La Moye, or proche La Corbière.  
 in **J**: La Rosière house on La Rue de la Mare Ballam.  
 in **My**: La Rosière house, and Rue de La Rosière; 2C4: named after roses.  
 in **P**: field La Rosière, (P. 1024): this was originally Rosene, *qv*.  
 in **S**: La Rosière fm., with le Clos de la Rosière, (S. 272), and Le Mont de La Rosière; 7D1.  
 in **T**: La Rosière, W of La Profonde Rue; 3D3.

**Rosse.** meaning uncertain.

the sole entry below seems to connect this word with the fem. pers. name Rose, or rosière (a reed-bed), or the surname Rose or Ross, *qv*.

in **B** or **P**: un camp, S of La Rue Rosse, en la pieche de la Fosette au Coing, sold to Romeryl by the guardian of the children of Guille le Feubre alias le Fylastre and Rosse his wife; MRem. 1583; note (B. 926A), La Fosselle; (P. 1024), La Rosière; and across the lane (La Ruelle ès Ruaux) is La Pièce (P. 1018).

**Rosserie.** meaning uncertain.

appear. the locative of the surname Ross; cf. Rose, Roserie, Rosse.

unlocated: maison et terres appellées La Rosserie, ment. in sale of house by Rev. Thos. Seale, son of Pierre Seale and Marie de Carteret, (v. Payne, p. 332); in rental of Frs. Marett; MHau. 1756.

**Rossignol.** (a nightingale), becoming the surname **Le Rossignol**.

F. rossignol; OF. louseignol; Pr. rossignola; Lat. lusciniola (a little nightingale), dim. of luscinia (that which sings in the twilight); recorded as surname from 1300.

in **L**: le Clos de Rossignol, Fief de Méléches, 1657.

le Jardin du Rossignol, (V3); Geo. Du Pré ca. ux; AL. 1718. Le Jardin de Rossignol (L. 313A).

in **O**: le Clos Rossignol, (O. 635); 1D4.

le Clos Rossignol, (O. 1368-9); 1C4.

le Closet du Rossignol, Fief ès Vingt Livres; MLEr (Art) 1727.

Le Mont Rossignol, named after the family; a bluff, with a road leading up it; site of manorial gibet *qv*; many trenches, gun-emplacements etc., dating from the German Occupation and earlier, are visible from the air and can be traced on the ground. Le Douet Rossignol, Dr. 76.

**Rost.** form suspect, and meaning unknown.

cf. rast, under rat.

in **C**: sur le Rost, (VI); TSam. 1608.

**Rot.** v. Trot.

**Rotchais.** v. Rocque.

**Rotchette.** v. Rocquette.

**Rotchi, Rotchié.** v. Rocher.

**Rou, Rouf, Roult.** pers. name.

stated in MLT. to appear in place-names in Jersey and Guernsey, eg. Fief au Rouf, Bouvée Rou, Camp Rouf, Clos du Roult; but we have not yet encountered it. In origin the name is Teut. Hrodulf (fame-wolf), ON. Hrolfr, Norm. Rolf, Rou, Latinised as Rollo, and surviving in le Clameur "Harou. (Ho, Rollo), à l'aide, Mon Prince". FLM. says the correct form is Rollon. examples are awaited; poss. Ro, Rot is one; and v. Rault.

**Rouau.** v. Ruau.

**Rouaize.** meaning unknown, form suspect.

cf. ruau.

in **Mt**: le Clos du Rouaize, (V6¾), at Chêne des Bois, VF.

**Rouaudière, Ruaudière.** (of eddies and currents).

a place of rouaux (eddies), cf. Eddystone; and v. ruau.

at sea: La Ruaudière, a rock SW of Elizabeth Castle, 9D4; ment. in SD. 1600-50; shown by Dum. as Rouaudière; wrongly shown in 1737 map as La Baudière, "seen only at spring tides"; Rouardière 1781; or Roudidière; in 1867 it had a red beacon or buoy with a black ball; now, "a bell buoy.

**Rou.** (a wheel).

F. roue; JNF. reue; Lat. rota (wheel).

in **J**: le Clos de la Roue et partie du grand Jardin, (V5), Nancy Dolbel; VN; PRJ. 1904.

in **O**: Le Val ès Roues (error for Reux); a vale, Fief de Morville; 1C4; MPer. 1761.

**Rouen.** poss. after Rouen, capital of Normandy but,

L'Amy, p. 160 and BSJ. 1907, p. 222 derive fr. OF. roant (turning), in reference to a lane winding between properties; but the Rouen in (S) is singularly free of tortuous lanes, and F. rouer means to

break on a wheel, to exhaust, rather than twist and turn, fr. F. roue, Lat. rota (cart-wheel); more likely is F. rouan, OF. rouen, rouën (of roan colour), Eng. roan, It. rovano; ML. prob. rufanus, fr. Lat. rufus (red); note, however, OE. rouen, rowen, rowings, roughings (the lattermath, or second crop of hay off one field).

in S: Rouen House fm., with fields Rouen (S. 646), Clos de Rouen (S. 644-5), le petit Rouen (S. 664); and La Rue Rouen; 10B1: in 1620 we find, la levée l'Abbé, Fief ès Verrans, La Rue Roen non loin; in 1623, clos prochain de la Rue Rouente, noted as poss. nr. (G. 625), but owing to the remarkable vagaries of the field-numberers, we have so far failed to trace this field; (v. BSJ. 1907, p. 222); in AS. 1671 we find le Clos de la Rue Rouen, VSH, for Ed. Anthoine; Rouen House was offered for sale in "Le Jersiais" 25 Jul. 1840, with (V32) of land, by the owner Nicolas Anthoine; note le Clos de Rouen, (V5¼). Highstead; VGL: PRS.

**Rouet.** surname.

recorded as Rouet 1617, 1668; Rowett 1607: poss. confusion with surname Roy which is pronounced Rouet in JNF.

in H: le Jardin de Rouet, (H. 1139D); le Clos de la Ruette (H. 1132A) may be a confusion.

La Banque de Rouet, prob. in Rouge Bouillon, partage Le Moigne, 1687; shown as Les Banques du Rouet, for hers Abr. Le Moigne, AMel. 1700; and as La Banque Rouet, avec J. Le Geyt, SRMel. 1748 and 1795.

in S: le Jardin du Rouet, (V1), Highstead; VPn; PRS; poss. for Rouen, qv.

**Rouge.** (red).

F. rouge; JNF. rouoge; Pr. rog; Lat. rubeus (red); in the case of Rouge Nez, MLT. derives fr. ON. hruga (heap), nez (cape); there was a surname Le Rouge, appearing in (P) below; note also the nickname, Jean Gaudin, le rouge homme, 1620.

in B: Les Rouges Maisons, or Red Houses; cross-roads and township, 8B2.

in H: Le Rouge Bouillon (a bubbling spring, evidently tinted red by the soil), v. bouillon, giving its name to Rouge Bouillon, a street in St. Helier, and La Vingtaine du Rouge Bouillon; 10A1: "maison, pressoir et clos, Fief ès Desbenaires, Contrée de Rouge Bouillon", 1666; "sa maison du Rouge Bouillon", avec Josué Canivet, SRMel. 1748.

La Rouge Terre; SRMel. 1797 gives a list of tenants of land at Rouge Terre and au Sablon; prob. in reference to red clay, used for pottery, bricks, chimney-pots etc; and perhaps connected with Rouge Bouillon.

La Rouge Banque; the bank behind West Park Pavilion, formed of red clay.

La Rouge Rue or Le Mont Millais.

in L: le Clos de Rougecus, Fief du Roi; MGib. 1672.

Le Rouge Cul, le Clos Rouge Cul, (L. 280-1), with La Rue du Rouge Cul, 6B1; le Clos de Rouge Cul, Fief de Méléches, ment. c1630; AL. 1718 gives le Clos de Rouge Cu, (V4¼), Pierre de Ste. Croix, and le Clos de Rouge Cul, (V3¼), Frs. Remon.

in Mt: Le Rouge Camp, Champ, (Mt. 38) (V3), and Rouge Bout, (V3), at Ville Brée fm.; 3D4; shown in VRoz, in PRMt, as Les Rouges Champs, (V2½), for G. Noël, La Ville Brée, 1861, and as Les Champs Rouges, 1865.

in My: Rouge Nez, a cape on the N coast.

in O: Rouge Nez, a cape on the W coast, S of Grosnez.

in P: le Clos au Rouge; partage Le Vesconte, 1562.

La Rouge Rue, Fief du Roi, 1610.

le Clos du Rouge, Fief des Vingt Livres; Payn sale; MHau. 1736.

Le Champs Rouge Fort (sic), (V1), D. King, VG; PRP. 1880.

**Rougeraie.** v. Rougeret.

**Rougeret, Rougeraie.** (the reddish one).

a derivative of rouge, JNF. rouoge.

at sea: La Rougeret (sic), for Le Rougeret, La Rougeraie; a rock S of Green Island shown by Dum. 1685; shown 1770; Rougerel 1781; La Rougeraie 1817.

**Rougeron.** poss. (a field of reddish soil); or a surname.

cf. rougeret; the surname Rougeron is recorded 1607, 1749.

in J: Le Rougeron, (J. 1055); ment. in TJ. 1747 as le Rougeron du nord, et dans le grand Rougeron, for Ph. Coutanche; and as le grand et le petit Rougeron, for Ph. Piquet; ment. in Ext. 1607 and 1749 as le Clos Rougeron; and in VHé, in PRJ. 1904, as le grand (V3) et petit (V1¼) Rougeron, for Ph. Picot, Les Ormes. Eliza Picot of Beech Farm sold part of Le Rougeron to Chs. Manger, 1872 (she was later wife of Col. P. D. Marcet).

**Rouget, Rougi, Rougie, Rougier.** (reddish).

a dim. of rouge, qv; F. rouget (a red gurnard or surmullet); JNF. rouogi, rouoget likewise means the fish, a species of apple and the herb robert; the surname Rouget occurs 1749.

in I: Le Rouget, (V7), (L. 319).

in My: Le Val Rougie, Rouger, Le Vaù Rougi, an inlet; 1B4; spelt Voe Rouget, Vaurougi c1810; with fields Le Rouget, Le Val Rougie, (My. 107-8); PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le còtil du Val Rougier, (V5½), Thus, and Jane Giot. La Rouogic, cliffs E of Rouge Nez.

in O: "à la Rougie", (V3¼); MO. 1486, cliffs S of Rouge Nez.

in P: le Clos des Vaux Rougiers, J. Renouf, I. AJva; VSN; PRP. 1880 (P. 519).

at sea: Rouget, a rock S of Le Hocq; and Round Rouget, a rock off Grève d'Azette, a group named Les Rougets.

**Rougetel, Le Rougetel.** surname.

dim. of rouget, qv; recorded as Le Rogetel 1528; Le Rougetel from 1607.

in C: le petit Clos de Rougetel, ?(C. 237); PRC.

in G: une grande et ancienne maison, avec le Clos de Rougetel; nr. (G. 48); Fief Astelle; sale Amy-Nicolle; MHau. 1629.

le Jardin de Rougetel, (G. 296), Thornton Hill fm., Ville à Philippe; 11A3.  
le camp Jean le Rougetel en la pieche de la Rocque. MHa. 1595-1605.

**Rougi, Rougie, Rougier.** v. Rouget.

**Roulerie.** (surname or ground rolled with a farm roller after sowing new grass).

JNF. rouôll'ie (rolling after grass-sowing); cf. F. roulement, rouleur; this word could also be the locative of a surname, eg. Roul, Roule, which are still current.

in T: La Roulerie, Rouôll'ie fm.; 7A4.  
Le Pré Jean Roule nr. Le Moulin de Ponterrin.

**Roulin.** meaning uncertain.

perhaps a place where things roll, sloping ground; doubtless related to F. rouler (to roll), roulis (a lurch), Eng. roll (including the roll of a ship), OE. roule, OF. roeler, Pr. rotlar etc., there are also the Roul, Roule.

in O: field Le Roulin, (O. 293), on La Rue de Lecq, leading to La Rue au Moulin; 1B3.

**Roumy.** v. Romain.

**Rounceval.** (a giant).

used of anything high and massive; OE. rounceval (a giant), from Roncesvalles (Roncevaux), a town at the foot of the Pyrenees, where enormous bones, said to have been those of Charlemagne's heroes, slain by Saracens in a battle there, were dug up.

in M: at Gorey Castle: The Rowse of the upper Rowsevall; the higher Rounceval; 1617-19; the huge platform created by the Somerset Tower; (Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. p. 197; BSJ. 1921, p. 253).

**Rourgerel.** form and meaning doubtful.

poss. fr. F. roure, rouvre, Lat. robur (an oak); but more likely an adjective, or surname, properly rourgerel, formed from rouge, qv; cf. rougeret.

n O: le Clos de Rourgerel; MArt. 1619.

**Rousetain.** (reddish, a dim. of Rousse).

OF. roussette, OE. russetin (russet apple), fr. OF. rousset, dim. of roux, rousse (reddish), Eng. russet, ML. russetum, Lat. russus (reddish); cf. F. roussette (russet colour), roussâtre (reddish), and Eng. rust; a surname Le Quartier dit Le Rousset occurs 1479.

in M: Rousetain, a rock on the Rozel coast, shown 1667-1676, nr. Rousse qv.

**Rousse.** (reddish).

F. roux, rousse; Lat. russus (reddish); the name of many islets and lone rocks around the coast, from their colour; the noun rocque is understood; cf. rousetain; working anti-clockwise from NW to SE, so we have:

Rousse (no article), a rocky inlet W of Le Petit Plémont.

Les Rousses, rocks off Le Petit Port; 8A3.

Les Rousses, rocks between Beau Port and Ficquet; 8D1.

Rousse, an inlet off La Pointe du Fret, St. Brelade's Bay; 8D2; shown by Dum. 1685, and in maps of 1770, 1814, 1844.

La Rousse, a rock S of Elizabeth Castle; perhaps same as Le Gros Rocher, La Grosse Roche; SD. 1600-50.

Rousse, a rock N of Icho.

Rousse et Platte, rocks S of Violet Channel, shown 1685, 1770; La Rousse et La Platte 1781; La Rousse Platte 1867, for Platte Rousse.

in Les Écraheux: La Grande et Petite Rouse, Rousse; rocks, shown 1843, 1867, 1894.

**Roussel, Russel.** surname.

dim. of surname Rous, fr. OF. rous (a man with red hair or face), Lat. rufus (red); note Willielmus Russel in LC. 1235; Russel 1309; Le Roussel, Rosel, Rozel c1340; Russel 1343; Thos. Rousel, Prior of St. Clement 1401, (Cart. 134); liable to be confused with de Rozel, qv.

in C: l'hostel au, du Roussel; TSam. 1608.

in H: le Jardin de Russel; aveu Aron Guerdain; Amel. 1700.

Roussel Street, St. Helier.

at sea: the Great and Little Russel; v. Russelle.

**Roussetterie.** (the place of the family Rousset).

the surname Le Quartier dit Le Rousset is recorded 1479; the word could also mean a place of russet apples, fr. F. roussette (a russet apple), ML. russetum; OF. rousset (russet), dim. of roux (reddish), Pr. ros, Lat. russus (reddish); also applied to red wheat.

in L: La Roussetterie fm.; 6D1, now called Hollydale.

in S: field La Roussetterie, (V5¼), nr. (S. 95), W of Oakfield fm., Maufant; PRS.

**Routeur.** (a rettery).

ie. a ditch, pit or pond in which hemp or flax were soaked, in order to abstract the fibre by retting or rotting; F. routoir; JNF. routeur; Norm. routeux; fr. D. and Teut. rotten (to decompose); D. rot,

Icel. rotna (rotten); D. reten, Eng. ret (to soak flax or hemp). There may be side-pressures on this word, eg. F. routeur (a dam across a stream), fr. F. route (course), ML. rupta via (a track cut through forest, or a water-course interrupted); or even F. routier (a man of the road), with a sniff of smuggling.

in C: Les Routeurs, a house near the beach; HC3.

in H: le Jardin des Routeurs, avec Helier Lemprière; AMel. 1700, for Jean Lemprière in 1774 and for Frs. Ahier, 1821. Le Grand Clos des Routeurs for D. Messervy in 1814.

in J: Les Routeurs, on the falaise nr. La Vallette, Mont Mado; there are amenities for retting here, but it could be good smudging terrain.

le Jardin de bas, et Routeur, (VI½), Matilda Valpy, Les Fontaines VD; PRJ. 1904-15.

in L: le Jardin de la Cannevière avec les Ruteurs, les cotils avec les Routeurs, fief des Quatorze Quartiers, MHam. 1605, 1654. Note the juxtaposition of cannevière and routeurs.

le jardin du Routeur, for Ben. Bisson AMel. 1700. Le Côté des Routeurs (L. 459), for Danl. du Chemin, SRMel. 1773.

le Routeur situé à l'ouest du Mont Isa (Isaac), with a pump jointly owned by Frs. Langlois and Ed. de la Perrelle, 1839.

in O: Le Mont des Routeurs or Mont Lucas, le Mont Crusod, fr. Ville Bagot to le Mont de la Grève de Leq; 1D2; with le cottil des Routeurs, (O. 328), ment. in MHAg. 1759 for Jean Renouf, tuteur des enfants Ph. Le Cerf le Closset des Routeurs for Jean le Rues, fief l'Enchestre, on Mont des Routeurs, MO. c. 1700.

in P: le camp des Routeurs, (V½); MPay. 1551. Les Routeurs (P. 458). Les Routeurs, or Mont des Routeurs, a hill NW of La Hague Manor: 6A3. PRPt. 1598, in VD, givés ès routeurs sous la maison de Dupont, for Fallu; the house in (P. 470) is named Les Routeurs. Le Clos des Rouleurs, prob. in error for Routeurs, nr. (P. 820), F. J. Pépin, VSN, PRP. 1880.

in S: Les Routeurs fm. and lane; 7D1-3. Les Routeurs, Cottage and field so named.

La Route des Routeurs, from La Ronde Porte to Le Côté Cottages.

### Rouvet, surname.

appearing as Le Geyt dit Rouvet in 1584, as Râvet 1668, Rauvet 1749.

in H: le Clos de Rouvet, fief de Bellozanne; le Jardin de Rouvet for Clement Le Gallais, 1813.

in S: le Clos de Rouvet et le petit Clos de Gallais offered for sale in 1798 by Mrs. Le Tubelin who declared they were well suited for brick-making. At or nr. Roselands.

### Roux, Le Roux, surname.

recorded as Le Roux 1299-1331; La Rause 1320; Le Rous dit Le Vallot 1453; Le Roux 1461; Rooue 1512; de Roux 1528; Le Roux 1607; also Le Petit Roux, Le Petevin dit Le Roux; v. L'Army, p. 156.

in B: Le Mont au Roux, now La Haule Hill; 9A2; La Maison Mont au Roux, PRB; le Clos du Mont au Roux, (V3¼), and le petit Mont au Roux, (VI½), Eliz. Balleine, AB. 1786.

in H: La Maison du Roux, Springfield Road, (OJH. 176); home of Le Roux fam. c. 1500, then to Lemprière; bought by Richard de Carteret (d. 1606). Le Clos du Roux, fief de Bellozanne for Mathieu Le Gallais, 1813, but cf. Rouvet.

in L: le Clos du Roux, (VI), Ph. Luce ca. ux; AL. 1718.

in O: PRO. 1904-11 gives in VGt. le Clos de Val au Roux, (V2¼), an error for ès Reux, for C. P. Le Cornu, and in VPC, le Clos de Roux, (VS), nr. (O. 1910a) for F. O. d'Auvergne, Le Coin.

in P: Charles le Roux, sa piece de Beaumont, VSN; PRPt. 1598.

in S: le heritage au petit Roux de Maufant, RMI. c. 1510.

le Clos du Roux, Maufant, for Lucas Falle; AS. 1671.

le Jardin et le Grand Clos du Roux, ?VSH, hers Ph. du Maresq, AS. 1671. le Jardin du Roux du nord (3¼), du sud (V2¼); partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799. La Maison du Roux, 1646; La Cloche, (BSJ. 1890, p. 496). Le Clos des Roux, prob. nr. Bagot; MGib. 1820. Le Clos de Roux, (V7¼), Oakfield; VMf. PRS.

### Rouze. v. Rose.

### Rouzé. meaning unknown.

F. rosée can mean dew; cf. Rosée.

in G: le Clos de Rouzée, (V3), Aron Le Bourdon pour Ph. Le Brun AG. 1804.

### Roy, Roi, Le Roy, Le Roi, surname (The King).

cf. Roi, recorded as Willelmus dictus Rex 1274; Le Roy, and Beatrix, uxor au Roy 1309.

in B: le Clos Roy, (B. 978).

in M: au tenement du Roy, VS, TMy. 1602; poss. nr. (My. 644-5).

in O: La Croix du Roi, près Chemin du Roi, Fief Haubert, 1612; ment. by DLX. as La Croix au Roi. Le Pont des Croix du Roi.

in S: le Clos Maxiot Le Roy, RS. 1461-78.

### Royal.

in H: Royal Square, Royal Crescent, 1828, so named from the Theatre Royal, burnt down 1863, and replaced by Methodist Chapel, now demolished.

in L: Le Bel Royal; v. Bel.

le Jardin Royal, bel. to Mr. de Carteret; in which a megalith was found, (BSJ. 1905, p. xix).

in S: le Clos Royal, (S. 648), N of Rouen; 10B2.

### Royne. Queen.

in G: Le Court camp de la Royne. MRS. 1543. Quoted as Fieu du Roi, the monarch then being a king; so these fields must refer to a very early Queen.

### Roytel. prob. (a wren).

F. roitelet, OE. royelet, dim. of roi (a kinglet, hence a wren); cf. rétel, which may have a different origin.

in **P** or **B**: le Clos du Roytel, passes from Jean Mauger to Moysé Pipon, ?of La Croix Crouin; undated; also partage of Thos. Pipon, MHau. 1763.

**Rozel, Rosel.** (a little reed or rush).

taken from a place-name in Normandy. OF. *ros* (reed), dim. *rosel*; Pr. *raus*, dim. *rauzel*; F. *roseau*; cf. *rosière*; note le Rosel nr. Flamanville, and Le Château du Rosel nr. Tinchebray; (v. BSJ. 1908, p. 306; L'Army, p. 157); giving rise to surname de Rosello 1149, de Rosell, Rocelle 1274; Marguerita La Roscey 1309; JNF. *Rôzelais*, (a denizen of Rozel).

in **B**: Rozel, an inlet E of Le Frêt. 9C.

in **Mt**: Rozel; a district, Fief, Vingtaine, Harbour, Manor and windmill; country on low ground in this area is called Le Bas Rozel, thus, Clem. Richardson of Le Bas Rozel, PRM. 1865.

Le Fieu de Rozel, Rozel; a grant to de Rozel (Bessin); in LC. 1247 the King gives to Drogo de Barentin the 10 librates which Emericus Buche held "in villa de Rossel, de terris Normannorum"; ment. as Feodum de Rosell 1274; de Rosel 1331; Rosell 1528; Rozell 1607; de Rozel 1668. Sub-fiefs, mostly in (Mt): Abbessé de Caen, Grochy, Gruchetterie, Saval, Triguel, Vanesse; for Fief Petit Rozel, v. Cambray; Rozel appears as Rosze in AdE. 1647. Services due to the Seigneur of Rozel by his tenants based on an Extente of 1441, produced and confirmed but later lost. MHau. 1758.

La Vingtaine de Rozel, in (Mt) and (T).

Le Mont de Rozel, Rozel Hill; 4A4.

Le Havre de Rozel, Rozel Harbour; ment. as portus de Rocelle 1274; Rosell Havon (Pop. 1563); Rosell, Rosell haven (Norden 1595, Speed 1610); Havre de Rosey (Mar. 1689), (Le Rouge 1756); Havre de Rosoy 1757; shown with boulevards 1795; later with barracks; Havre de Roselle 1833-43; 4A1-2.

Rozel Manor; ment. as manerium de Rosel 1309, 1331; le Manoir de Rozel 1374-6; Rosell howse (Norden 1595; Rosell maner (Speed 1610). Manoir de Rosey (Mar. 1689); seat of de Fourneaux, then de Barentin, Lemprière to 1467; then Perrin, de Carteret, Lemprière. Dan. Messervy records that in Mar. 1770 the new manor was being marked out; in May 1770, "ils ont abatu le Vieux Manoir qui estoit derrière la Chapelle et presque joignant au Colombier". The medieval Chapel of Ste. Marie (prob. not Anne) survives, with stained glass windows by Winston, often attributed to Millais.

Rozel Windmill, or St. Martin's Windmill; with le Clos du Moulin, (Mt. 133. 136); 4A3; seigniorial in origin; a mill-site since 1219; in 1309 nothing was left of the molendinum de Rosel "as it was burnt in time of war", AR. p. 314; in 1462 a certain Perrin was described as gesticulating like Rosel windmill (in the Tombeleses story); shown by Pop. 1563 as Rosell Wyndmylle; present tower-mill built 1799. Le Moulin de Rozé in JNF.

La Tour de Rozel, promontory, originally Pointe de la Tour Perrin, v. Perrin; 4A).

La Croix de Rozel; ment. by DLX.

Le Bas Rozel fm.; 4B3.

in **S**: Le Fieu de Rozel, ment. 1621, 1641; (BSJ. 1927, p. 324); a certain small fief called le Fieu de Roszel, in VE, including verp, guerp, chasse, garenne, essiage, le dit fieu relevant niement du Roy; sold 1621 by Abr. Perin, Seigneur de Roszel, to Jean Messervy, MHau.

le Prê de Rozel, at Grands Vaux Mill, (S. 361); 7C4; ment. as le Pray de Rozel, (V8½), Fief de Grainville, partage Poingdesure; ERO. 24. 1729; repeated in ERO. 36. 1800 as (V8¼), with le côté du Prê de Rozel, (V1); (S. 361. 361A. 351), also in SRMél. 1773.

**Rozerie.** v. Roserie.

**Ruard.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded.

in **S**: le grand Clos de Ruard, La Chasse, VMF; PRS.

**Ruau, Ruaux.** (a narrow channel between rocks).

F. *ru* (channel of a small stream); OF. *ruau*; JNF. *ruau*; Lat. *rivus* (brook); F. *ruisseau*; cf. *Rouaudière*, *Ruê*; in one example below the word may be intended as a pl. of *ruelle* (lane). v. *Riaut*

in **O**: Les Ruaux Souothés, at Le Pulec; two small passages which become les ruaux while the tide is ebbing.

in **P**: Les Ruaux, a lane; Beaumont; PRB, or La Ruelle es Ruaux.

in **T**: Les Ruaux; gullies between Belle Hougue et La Colombine; spelt Ruaeux c1810; 3A2. Le Vallet et les Ruauux, MHau. 1588.

at sea: a channel separating the Rozel coast from Les Dirouilles and Les Ecrehous.

**Ruaudière.** v. *Rouaudière*.

**Ruaval, Ridaval.** meaning uncertain.

cf. *Aval*, *Maraval*, *Ruequal*; poss. for *La Rue Aval*; evidently the name of a mill or mills in (O).

in **G**: the water mills of Ruaval ment. in 1234 and 1329; v. *Moulin*.

in **O**: "firma 2 molendinorum aquaticorum de Ruaval", 1329, (BSJ. 1912, p. 177); cf. LC. 1234 onwards for these mills; ment. 1368-9 in sale of "une placie apeleie Iescluse du Moulin de Ruaval en la paroisse de Saint-Ouain", to Jacques Hascoull by Henry de Ffaligny ca. ux. Philipote de Carteret, (BSJ. 1893, p. 210); DLX. 2/150; ment. as Ridaval in OP. 3, p. 174 in S.J. Library.

le Moulin de Ruaval communément appellé Le Moulin de Laic, lieu de vinchelés, partage Dumaresq, 1605.

**Rucelle.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a local dim. of *ruisseau*.

in **Mt**: La Rucelle, (V4½), G. Gaudin, VQ; PRM. 1889.

**Ruche.** (a bee-hive).

OF. *rousche*, *rucque*; Pr. *rusca* (bee-hive); a Celtic word; Bret. *rusk*; Ir. *rusc* (bark), of which hives were originally made; hence OF. *rouche* (a ship's hull on the stocks); F. *ruche* (frilling in needlework); note la Disme des Rusques in RS. 1461-78.



- in **J**: le Jardin a ruches, les jardins de Picot (J. 134) lieu d'Orville, Jean Hamon, 1655.  
 le Jardin des Ruches, (J. 751A); shown for Forence Alavoine in VN; PRJ. 1904.  
 in **L**: le Jardin des Ruches; MHam. 1618.  
 le Jardin à Ruches, Jean Remon; AL. 1718.  
 le Jardin des Ruches, Fief de St. Clair, aveu Ph. de Ste. Croix; MMel. 1735, sold by his daughter Elizabeth to Jean Hubert, 1774.  
 in **M**: le Jardin à Ruches, Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832.  
 in **O**: le Clos de, es Reuches, nr. the road, at Vinchelez; ment. 1606; (BSJ. 1931, p. 354).  
 in **S**: le Jardin à Ruche, VMf, for Damian Poingdestre; AS. 1671.  
 in **T**: La Ruche; 3C2.

### Rue. (a road, lane).

F. rue; OF. ruelle; Pr. rua; ML. rua, ruga, ruta; poss. fr. Lat. ruga (a wrinkle), or Lat. rupta (a way, break-through); cf. Eng. rut; in some examples rue is spelt rûe, cf. ruelle, ruette.  
 There is also the surname of la Rue qv.

- in **B**: le champ de la Rue, (V1¼), Amice Horman; AB. 1786.  
 in **G**: La Rue de Grouville, from the Church to Câtillon; ment. in 16-17th cent. in reference to properties of the Amy fam.; (BSJ. 1907, p. 222); gave its name to La Vingtaine de la Rue.  
 La Croix des Rues; ment. by DLX. Le Jardin de la Rue (G. 245).  
 le Clos de la Neuve Rue, (V2¼); partage Amy; ERO. 21. 1706.  
 in **H**: le Clos de la Rue du Val, aveu Clem. de Quetteville; AMel. 1700.  
 le Jardin de la Rue, aveu Jn. Poingdestre; SRMel. 1748; (?H. 1366).  
 le Clos des Rues, Rués, (V4½), Fief Godelière; MLau. 1805-32.  
 in **J**: le Clos de la Rue, V.D. Ph. Le Moignan; T.J. 1747, (J. 1010).  
 in **L**: le Clos du bout de la Rue, (V4½), Abr. Le Boutillier; AL. 1718.  
 in **M**: Les Grandes Rues, with fields so named (Mt. 520. 548); 4C4, le Champ de la Rue (Mt. 291).  
 field Les Rues (Rue Crespel), (Mt. 19); v. Alicette.  
 le Clos de la Rue, (V4), Damian Poingdestre; and le petit Clos de la Rue, (V3), hers Jean de Quetteville; AMt. 1701.  
 in **M**: le champ des Rues et le Clos de Crabbé, réunis, (V8¼), Hastings Valley; advt. 1961.  
 le Clos de la Rue, (My. 207).  
 le Jardin de la Rue, (V2), J. Le Brocq, Les Potirons; PRMy. 1883.  
 in **O**: La Rue de la Devisse from Church to Sous Le Chêne; 5B1.  
 le Clos de la Rue, or de L'Épine, (O. 807).  
 le Clos des Rues, Rués, (O. 724); JDI-3; ment. in SROr. as le Clos des Rues, anciennement appelé les blanches pierres, aveu Pierre Malzard; also Madeleine Vibert had un camp de terre dans le milieu du Clos des Rués where three lanes meet; note that the field (O. 724) is some distance from the group named Blanches Pierres.  
 le Clos des Rues, enclosed by three lanes at Le Carrefour des Rues, (O. 907), (V4½), at La Pointe, Vinchelez; advt. 1973.  
 in **P**: MHag. gives le Clos de la Neuve Rue 1673, 1752; and le Clos de la Verte Rue, which runs between (P. 559-61) and P. 562. 557-8), in 1717; and les courtils de la Verte Rue, 1752, 1756.  
 le Grand Jardin dentre les Rues, (P. 520). MHau. 1636.  
 in **T**: Le Clos de la Rue, nr. (T. 494), Ben. Bisson, SRAv. 1719; le becquet de la Rue, nr. le Clos à l'Ange, 1726; and le jardin de la Rué, (V2½), Rev. Frs. Le Couteur, 1752. Le Jardin de la Rue (V4½) (T. 730).

### Rue, de Rue, de la Rue. surname.

recorded as, Ricardus de Rua 1227; Gregorius de la Ruwe 1274; Jonettus de la Rue 1309; Jehan de la Rue alias Gonier 1400; de Rue 1461-1749; de Rues, Rerue, Derues 1461-78; John Amy de la Rue c1510; Ph. de Rues at Lomosne (L'Aumône), TMy. 1602; de Rues 1617.

- in **J**: clausum Rue, 1260; v. Pevrel  
 in **L**: le Clos de Rue, bel. to Ph. Lorans; AMel. 1700.  
 La Maison de Rue, including a stream which is the boundary with (J) at La Hougue Boëté, for Danl. du Chemin, SRMel. 1775.  
 a stream called Le Pont leading to Douet de Rue, nr. (L. 63), SRMel. 1773.  
 Le Douet de Rue (OJH. 142), lane and farm.  
 in **M**: Le Douet de Rue (OJH. 142), lane and farm.  
 in **O**: le lieu es Chers ou lieu de Rues; MO. 1486.  
 in **S**: AS. 1671 gives, le champ de Jean de Rue, for Geo. La Cloche, gent; and la pièce de Jean de Rue, in VGL; both in the Tapon-Longueville area; à Jean de Rue, in VGL, was taxed for fortifications in MO. 1671; PRS. in VGL. gives La Pièce Jean de Rue, (S. 704), (V3¼), La Quarantaine.  
 in **T**: le Clos de Rue, Fief Savalle; Pipon property; ERO. 33. 1796.  
 unlocated: clausum Ricardi de Rua, 1227; (Cart. 306).

### Rué. (a stream).

rue, ruel, ruét, dim. of F. ru (channel of a small stream); F. ruisseau; OF. ruau, cf. ruau, russelle.

- in **C**: le Clos du Rué, (VII); TSam. 1754.  
 in **H**: le Rué, Fief de l'Abbé de Bellozanne; on N of St. Aubin's Road, nr. First Tower; ment. 1827.  
 in **M**: La Maison du Haut du Rué and Le Petit Haut du Rué, with Le Rué fm. and Le Rué lane; 4C3; there are streams here.  
 La Maison du Haut de Rué, VO, shown in PRMt. 1865 for Ph. Gaudin, in 1889 C. Perchard. Le Rué with le Jardin du Rué (V1¼) and Jardin de Renault (V2), PRMt. 1889. AMt. 1701 gives le Clos du Rué (V2).  
 in **M**: le Clos du Rué, T. N. Le Gros, La Houquette, VS, PRMy. 1883.  
 in **O**: Le Rué à la Venise, qv. a gully stream in La Grève du Petit Piemont.  
 at sea: used for ways or lanes, sometimes with a sandy bottom, between rocks; eg. Le Blanc Rué, Le Grand et Petit Rué, hence by extension, to sea races, eg. Le Grand Rué (Great Russel), called La Ruelle in 1781 chart; also le Petit Rué (Little Russel). v. russelle.

### Rué for Ruel. (surname), locative Ruellerie.

recorded as de Ruel, 1274; Ruele 1274; de Ruel 1309. poss. same as surname Le Rues qv.

in **L**: le Clos de la Ruellerie, (L. 523F).  
 in **T**: le Jardin Rué, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), *Marthe Bisson, née Benest*; SRAv. 1751.  
 unlocated: le Clos Rué, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), *Thos. Nicole*; SRAv. 1662.

**Ruelle.** (a lane). pl. Ruaux or Ruelles.  
 F. ruelle, dim. of rue and ruelle, OF. ruelle.

in **C**: le Ruel de la Marette, TSam. 1608; this may be for rué (a stream).  
 in **H**: La Ruelle de Vauluse, Mont Cochon. Le Chemin des Ruaux. SRMel. 1720.  
 in **L**: La Ruelle de Jean Langlois, across field (L. 465).  
 in **Mt**: Les Ruelles fm.; 4C4.  
 in **My**: le champ de la Ruelle, (My. 144A); ment. as champ du bout de la Ruelle, in **MArt**. 1726.  
 PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, le Clos de la Ruelle (V3), G. Huelin; and le Jardin de la Ruelle (VI $\frac{1}{4}$ ), P. Le Brocq, Broughton Lodge.  
 in **O**: le Clos des Ruelles (La Ruelle du Prieur), (O. 570).  
 in **P**: le Clos des Ruelles, (V5 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), between Le Pont Rose and Le Cappellain's Iron Works.  
 La Ruelle à Ruaux, lane; 6C4.  
 in **T**: Les Ruelles, lane and field (T. 1402); 7A2.  
 La Ruelle ès Biches. No written evidence for this name has been found, and it is therefore unlikely to mean nanny goats. The Richard family is known to have rented a field on this lane between W.W. I and W.W. II, and it may take its name from the family. Between (T. 1084/1085).

**Ruellerie.** v. Rué.

**Ruequal.** meaning uncertain.

this is the mediaeval name of the stream or part thereof flowing through Queen's Valley and Grouville meadows to the sea; 11A4; derivation unknown; cf. Maraval, Ruaval; bearing in mind that Gorey was Gorroic in 1180, Gourroic in 1331, and that val could be spelt wal (cf. Waletreuble), Ruequal might stand for (Gor)roic-wal; but this is disturbed by the form Ruaval in 1234.

in **G**: the mill of Ruaval, Ruequal; in **LC**. 1234 this valley seems to have had one mill, molendinum de Ruaval, from whose revenues a grant was made to "Leprosi de Grauntport"; it reappears as Ruaval in **LC**. p. 31, 1234; molendinum de Ruequal in **Ext**. 1331. Later, it had three water-mills, all royal in origin, known as the top, middle and bottom mills of Ruequal; the top, now Moulin de Haut, had an occupant Fauvel 1331-49 and was called the royal mill of Fauvel; the middle, now Blanc Moulin, is ment. 1328, and the top and middle are ment. in 1331 as duo molendina de Ruequal in parrochia de Grovilla vocata Fauvel et medium molendinum, (BSJ. 1907, p. 209); the middle was called Moulin de la Reine in 1849, the bottom, now Moulin de Bas, seems to have been called Moulin Maeyn in 1387, and Mein, Medrus, Medrum in 1349, all these names signifying middle; so there is some confusion.

**Ruess.** v. Ruez.

**Ruët.** (a brook).

a variant of rué (a small stream), *qv*.

in **My**: La Rue du Ruët; unlocated.

**Ruette.** (a lane).

JNF. Norm. ruette; F. ruelle, dim. of rue, *qv*.

in **B**: La Petite Ruette, a lane in the Quennevais Housing Estate; 8B1.  
 in **G**: Les Ruettes fm.  
 le Clos de la Ruette, (G. 583).  
 in **H**: Les Ruettes, old name of Upper Bath Street in Town.  
 in **J**: La Ruette fm.  
 Les Ruettes fm.; 3C3.  
 Les Ruettes, two farms in La Rue de Hérupe, one the home of Richard Valpy after whom Valpy Street in Reading was named.  
 in **L**: Les Ruettes, hamlet and lane; 6B2. (OJH. 206).  
 le Clos de la Ruette, Nic. Le Vestet; AL. 1718.  
 in **Mt**: Les Ruettes, lane; 4C3.  
 le Clos de la Ruette, (Mt. 599). Frs. de Quetteville; VF; PRMt. 1861.  
 in **Myt**: le Clos de la Ruette, (V4 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), J. Le Montée, VS; PRMy. 1883.  
 le Jardin de la Ruette, (V1), J. Le Quesne, Fern Valley; VN; PRMy. 1883.  
 in **O**: La Maison de la Ruette, (OJH. 176).  
 La Ruette, lane, fr. Le Mont to La Route de Millais, nr. Les Cinq Vergues; 1D1.  
 La Ruette, lane, fr. La Route de Millais, across La Ruette area, and returning to Le Mont; 1D1.  
 Les Ruettes, lane, fr. La Route du Marais, across La Rue à l'Eau to La Rue de la Cour; 1D3.  
 le Clos des Ruettes, (O. 662); bel. to Sam. Hamon and Nic. du Heaume in **TO**. 1721.  
 le Clos de la Ruette, (O. 1900).  
 in **P**: le Clos de la Ruette, La Hague, (P. 626); aveu Sam. Le Feuvre; MHag. 1749; cf. La Ruette Scale.  
 La Ruette à la Vioge; v. Vioge.  
 in **S**: Les Ruettes, lane; 7D1.  
 le Clos des Ruettes, (V3); partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.  
 La Ruette Pavée, the name in 1865 for Victoria Road, Georgetown.  
 in **T**: Les Ruettes fm.; 3C3.

**Ruez, Le Ruez.** surname, cf. Rué, surname.

recorded as de Ruez, Deruez, Desruez 1461-78; Le Ruez from 1607.

in **O**: le Clos de, des Ruez, (O. 794). Le Clos des Rués (O. 724).  
 unlocated: lez mesures du Fieu de Ruess; PLF. 1479; (BSJ. 1893, p. 241).

**Ruffey.** form and meaning obscure.

in H: un camp au Ruffey, on the road descending from La Pouquelee; MHau. 1579.

**Ruisseau.** (a brook, rivulet).

F. ruisseau; fr. Lat. rivus.

in B: Les Ruisseaux fm.; and locality, 17th cent. house; (OJH. 206).

in H: Les Ruisseaux fm.; N of Oaklands; 7C2; on the (T) boundary; prob. ment. in aveu hers Abr. Esnouf; AMel. 1700. Bay des Ruisseaux fm.; Grands Vaux. field Les Ruisseaux, (H. 1289).

**Run.** (a fishing-station).

JNF. run (place, space, pigsty, hen-run, paddock); also, Les runs des Robins à La Côte, Les runs de Terre-Neuve (fishing-stations with room to work); and the JNF. meanings may arise from the sense of room to move in.

at sea: Les Runs, nr. L'Avarison; (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).

**Ruquet.** error for Huquet *qv.*

in Les Étréhous: Le Ruquet, and East Ruquet; rocks, shown 1904.

**Ruselle.** *v.* Russelle.

**Russel, Russell.** *v.* Roussel.

**Russelle, Ruselle.** (a little stream).

dim. of ruisseau, *qv.*; F. ruisseler, JNF. russeler (to stream down, to be very wet).

in G: l'usage de l'eau au Clos de la Ruselle; MCol. 1634.

in H: le chemin allant vers la Pouquelee, à St. Heller, au Russel, sur le fief ès Desbenaies, 1618; (BSJ. 1918, p. 362).

in M: le Clos de la Ruselle, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1642; cf. le Clos de la Russelle (V3/4), Michel Malzard, AMt. 1701.

at sea: the passage between Sark and Herm/Jéthou is named Le Grand Rué or Great Russel; that between Guernsey and Herm/Jéthou, the Little Russel; the former is named La Ruelle in a chart of 1781; cf. rué.

**Russet.** (reddish).

cf. Roussetterie.

in H: field Le Russet, poss. nr. (H. 1139), aveu Jean Le Geyt; SRMel. 1748.

**Russia.**

an echo of the stationing of Russian troops in Jersey, 1799–1800, in the Napoleonic Wars.

in G: "Russian Cemetery", in (G. 350); HIA4; shown 1799; for some reason, this plot is a pentagon; shown as Old Burying Ground 1849.

Bought by the Crown on 9.7.1808 from Jean Pepin. Dedicated by the Dean on 7.2.1809. Given by the Crown to the Parish of Grouville 24.4.1849. However, we have been told that the Russians were in fact buried somewhere on Gorey Common.

**R'volu.** (rolled out and down).

F. révolu (revolved, accomplished); révoluté (rolled outwards and downwards); Lat. revolutus; a way of describing a hairpin bend on a steep hill.

in M: Le R'volu; a name for the uppermost bend on Fliquet Hill; 4B3.

## S

**Saare.** v. Sarre.

**Sable.** (sand); **Sablon.** (fine sand); **Sablonière, Sablonnière, Sablonnerie.** (sand-pit).  
**F. sable** (sand, gravel); **sablon** (fine sand); **JNF. sablion**; **Lat. sabulum** (sand); **F. sablonnière** (sand-pit).

in **B:** "terra sabulosa" at la Moye; ment. in AR. 1309, p. 274.

Clos des Sables, a housing estate; 8B1-2.

une nielle en sablon (V2¼). Ed. Marett of La Haule; AB. 1786.

La Baie à Sablon, SE of La Corbière; 8A3.

in **G:** La Rue des Sablons; 11C2.

in **H:** La Rue des Sablons; AdE. 1798, now Sand Street.

La Maison des Sablons, inheritance of Anne Tapin, wife of Frs. Marett of Avranches, and sold by her to Jacques Bailleau c1750; MHau.

maison et tènement es Sabloas, now Sand Street, (BSJ. 1908, p. 278).

in **O:** Mielles en Sablon, Grève de Lecq, (O. 386-7).

La Charrière à Sablon, La Vieille Charrière, Le Mont au Sablon, below La Ville au Bas; 5B1.

la pièce des Sablons, (O. 977); ICI.

in **P:** Les Sablons, (P. 247-9. 257A); 5D1.

La Sablonnerie, ment. in bornement, Fief des Vingt Livres 1774; W of the Church and now under the Airport; ment. as La Sablonnière, at top of Mont de la Mare, AVL. c1775.

at sea: Les Cauds, Caouds Sablons, a low-tide area off La Rocque.

in Les Ecréhous; La Sablonnière, a rock; 1867. 1894.

in Les Dirouilles; La Sablonnière, a rock; Fa.

unlocated: la haulte et basse Sablonnyere; MHau. 1594.

**Sacrement.** (consecration, celebration of a divine mystery, a taking of oaths).

**F. sacrement** (sacrament, of which there were seven in the Roman Church, one of the most important being matrimony); the Protestant Church has only two, baptism and communion); **OF. sairement**, whence serment (an oath); **Pr. sacramen**; **ML. sacramentum** (a holy mystery); **Lat. sacramentum** (a military oath of loyalty); the following entries prob. represent forgotten episodes of consecration or celebration by the pre-Reformation Church.

in **Mt:** La Rue du Sacrement, a lane from Inkerman Fm. to Les Cabarettes; there was a Frairie of the Blessed Sacrement in this parish; 7B4.

in **S:** la Pièce du Sacrement, ment. in Mess. 1578; recurring 1612 as la Pièce de la Croix du Sacrement, Fief de Grainville; through the grounds of what is now Government House.

in **T:** le Clos de la Croix du Sacrement, (T. 806); 3D3.

le champ du Sacre Ment, (V4½), ?(T. 806); VRd; PRT. 1928.

La Rue du Sacrement; unlocated.

**Safran.** (saffron).

from an Arabic word for yellow. **F. safran**, **Eng. saffron**. Made from the stigmas of saffron crocus, *c. sativus*, and used for dyeing and colouring; a difficult and expensive crop to grow.

in **J:** Le Jardin de Safran (V6) partage Trachy, MRom. 1818.

Le Jardin de safran at St. Cyr.

in **P:** Le Petit Clos à Safran, nr. Clos de la Dauvernerie ment. in lands of La Hague, partage Frs. de Carriet 1600 and MHag. 1640.

**Sage.** (a wise man, giving rise to extinct surname **Le Sage** or poss. *la sauge*, the herb sage).

**F. OF. Eng. sage** (wise); **Pr. sabi**; **Lat. sapiens**.

in **G:** Estienne Amy, au cõiril du Sage, (V2), VLv; TG. 1601.

le Clos des Monts au Sage, (V3), for Thos. Hooper; AG. 1804.

Les Monts Bernabé Sage, nr. Le Petit Caillon La Mare Marie Le Sage, area at Platte Rocque where green crabs were collected.

in **H** or **S:** le champ du Sage, (V1¼); partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

in **T:** le Clos de Sage, (V1¼); VRoz; PRT. 1931.

**Saie, Sais, Saix, Scée, Scez, Scie, Sée, Cée.** meaning uncertain.

there are two mysteries about Saie Harbour, the meaning of the word Saie, and why this rocky cove was ever called a harbour.

in **Mt:** Le Saie, Saix, Scez, usually called Le Havre du Scez or Saie Harbour, a small rocky cove E of Le Couperon; 4A4; ment. in AR. 1299; near by are Le Saie House, Le Scez Cottage and La Rue du Scez; Petit Clos des Champs du Cée, fief de Rozel, 1722. PRMt. in V Roz, gives, le havre du Scie; and les champs du Scée, Scie, (V2¼), H. Nicolle, 1861-65; and le cõtil du Saie, (V3), Frs. Amy, 1865. E of these are, les champs du Scée (V2¼), and le petit Clos du Scée (V1¼), at La Coupe; 4B3.

**Saillon.** (a projecting field).

F. saillant; Eng. salient; Lat. salire.

in **B:** field Le Saillon, (B. 319), S of La Moye House; 8B3; this field projects into Le Cõtil du Vivier, (B. 318).

**Saillon.** (the place near the farm used for mating farm animals).

This is the only local use of the verb saillir. FLM. quotes several examples.

**Saint, Sainte, Saints.** v. St., Ste., Sts.

but note that these abbreviations are entered under Sa-, not St-.

**Ste. Agathe.** (St. Agatha).

The Gk. word for good; this is either: (1). Agatha d. 1024, wife of the Count of Carinthia, famous for her care of the poor, or: (2). Agatha, 3rd. cent. martyr of Catania in Sicily; the feast-day of both is 5 February.

in **Mt:** La Chapelle de Ste. Agathe, just N of Archirondel jetty; 4D3; the house "St. Agatha" marks the site; in 1531-2 Ste. Agace, Agasse in need of repair; the ruins were still there in 1607; (BSJ. 1906, pp. 101, 105; Ext. 1607, pp. 3, 9, 22). After the Reformation it was held by the Galichen fam., who in 1607 had "the ground of St. Agatha with the ground of the Chappell apperteyning", (V2¼); and in 1668, "la Chapelle de Ste. Agathe et terres"; by 1749 the site was in Gaudin hands as "the Chapel of St. Agath". PRMt. 1889 gives, La Maison Ste. Agathe, States property, which it still is.

**St. Anastase.** (St. Anastasius), or poss. Athanasius.

Balleine records that Anastasius taught Latin and Greek at Le Mont St. Michel, and later at Cluny, but we have not yet found him in dictionaries of saints.

in **P:** La Chapelle de St. Anastase, (OJH. 207); built at a date unknown n. L'Alval; in 1494 the grammar school of St. Anastase was built beside it; note the lane La Rue de St. Anastase and Le Mont de l'École; 6A4; there are frequent mentions: 1560, Ste. Anathayse, (BSJ. 1900, p. 301); rentes due es escolles de St. Netasse; partage Messervy, MHau. 1577. 1600, Anastase, Anastesse, AdE: 1602, resentise on Moulin de Gigoulande due by inhabitants of Cueillete of St. Anastase; 1617, Jean Pipon de St. Anastase; 1619, Jean Pipon de St. Anathaise, 1635. "une maison... près de la maison de l'école de St. Anastase, avec le Clos de Goys... terres aux Fiefs Sottel et Luce. L'ainé seul aura le Moulin de Gargatte"; these fiefs are not otherwise recorded so far east: 1637, (Pipon) de St. Anataisse, ment. by La Cloche, (BSJ. 1890, p. 474); 1658, L'école de St. Anathese, ment. in partage Robin, in MHau.; Nic. Pipon, mestre de l'escole de St. Anathyze, deu... umgrh (sic) cabot de froment, in rente book of Suzanne Dumaresq (d. 1682); in her partage, 1692, l'escole de St. Anataize; 1800, l'École de St. Anathase, AdE: 1817, St. Athanasius' School, Pless, p. 133; S.J. Library records re La Chapelle de St. Anasihase à l'Alva, that the font is in possession of Rev. Le Sueur, and the stones in possession of Ph. Le Sueur, Les Aix, and Ph. Simon, Le Panigot.

**St. André.** (St. Andrew).

a fisherman of Bethsaida; the first of the twelve disciples to be called; feast-day, 30 November.

in **M:** Jean Sauvage est permis de metre des... heurtants au nord de son Clos de St. André et Jardin de Mathieu, (My. 354-5); PRMy. 1810.

in **S:** La Chapelle de St. André, the manorial chapel of Old Bagot Manor; it had a bell; and a double bénitier, now in the S.J. Museum; early mentions, (v. BSJ. 1890, pp. 410 et seq.): 1493, licence to celebrate mass "in oratorio seu capella nuper constructa per Jo. du Marese, scutiferum"; 1495, "in quadam cappella Sancti Andree de novo erecta"; 1496, "in capella Sancti Andree". In 1802 Mathieu Gosset sold to Jean Vautier the Manor, including "droit de Chapelle, la Chapelle de St. André, cidevant située proche le susdit manoir de Bagot, tombée en ruine".

**Ste. Anne.** (St. Anne).

apocryphal mother of the Virgin Mary; feast-day 26 July.

in **H:** St. Anne's Fm.; St. Anne's House, and the "Playfair's House" shown in old maps; and a hill Le Mont Ste. Anne. in **Mt:** the manorial chapel at Rozel, by fam. tradition dedicated to Ste. Anne; BSJ. 1878, p. 112 suggests Ste. Marie; it was perhaps neither, but Ste. Marguerite; the new manor was built "sur Le Mont Ste. Marguerite", as noted in diary of Dan. Messervy, 25 May 1770; (OJH. 206); the name Anne has crept in through misunderstanding of a contract of 1382, in which it is called La Chapelle de Rosel, and mentions "annes" (ie. annates, the first-fruits of the year, an ecclesiastical due); cf. Anez Remuables, in dues to St. Sauveur Abbey in 1400, (Cart. 266); these dues eventually became Queen Anne's Bounty, (BSJ. 1904, p. 304).

in **O:** the manorial Chapelle de Ste. Anne, St. Ouen's Manor; (OJH. 213); the altar slab is from St. George's Chapel, Vinchelez, and the font from La Chapelle de la Croix at Wrentham Hall (Mt). Site of supposed La Chapelle de Ste. Anne at Léoville Fm.; near it are le Clos de la Chapelle, (O. 437), La Rue de la Chapelle and le Chemin du Presbytere; it may have been built by the de Carterets to serve the Léoville hamlet when the Chapelle de Ste. Marie de Lecq was suppressed in 1414. There is confusion between Chapelle and Capel in this area.

**St. Aubin.** (St. Albinus in Latin, prob. so called from his Nordic appearance).

St. Aubin, Bishop of Angers. 470-550, known as a protector against pirates and some coastal villages were named after him.

in **B**: St. Aubin's Islet, Fort, Bay (Les Grèves de St. Aubin), Harbour, village and district; although the name St. Aubin is firmly established on the mainland of Jersey in this area, and Le Rouge 1756 shows the symbol for a chapel on high ground S of the village, there is no record whatever of a church or chapel dedicated to this saint, and one may deduce that the site he occupied was at sea, in fact on the Islet, where his premises were obliterated, with the memory of them, by later fortifications; documents support this deduction: 1382, the parish of St. Olbain, (BSJ. 1956, p. 395); in a map of c1545, (BSJ. 1908, p. 335), the village of St. Aubin's is not named, but the islet is called Saint Albon, Albans; in 1533, there is the harbour of St. Obun; in 1546, St. Albvne; in AdE. 1542-6, la tour de Saint Aubyn. Saint Albynes Tower; in 1563, Pop. shows St. Albyns Baye, illette and Bulwork; shown 1595 by Norden as St. Aubyn; by Speed 1610 as S. Albans haven and llande; in 1628, la loge de la tour de St. Aubin fut bastie, (La Cloche, BSJ. 1890, p. 465); in 1682, the Port Town of St. Albin (Albinus), Poingdesire; the village took its name from the islet, which was overlaid by the Fort; there is thus no need to search for a lost chapel on the mainland; (BSJ. 1948, p. 367); 9A4. St. Aubin's Bay is named after the islet; St. Aubin's Harbour was built 1670-1700; the site of St. Aubin's railway station is on 9A2. The present St. Aubin's Church was built in 1892 replacing one built in 1736.

in **G**: there is a house named Mount St. Aubyn, 11A1; name connected with Aubin family.

**St. Barbe.** (St. Barbara).

about whom the only information is legendary; she became the patron saint of gunners and miners, and the dedication in (B) may indicate an early battery on this site.

in **B**: site of La Chapelle de Ste. Barbe, adjoining that of the old house L'Ancoenneté (now demolished, masonry transferred to Trinity Manor), in (B. 490), with le Vieux Jardin and Vieux Clos, (B. 489, 488) adjoining; DLX, mysteriously calls it "de Longueville"; the béniérier from this site is in the S.J. Museum; the bell and other items were sold at the Reformation.

in **Mt**: site of La Chapelle de Ste. Barbe, or Chapelle de Grafford, at Grasford fm., qv, Faldouet.

**St. Blaise.**

Blaise, Blaize, Blase, Blasius; believed to have been Bishop of Sebastea in Armenia and torn to death in 316 with the iron combs used by wool-combers, of whom he is the patron saint; no doubt chosen for this reason by farmers of St. John, who had flocks of sheep, as is clear from records and legends of the French Occupation of 1461-68; his feast-day is 3 February; his cult was propagated by Crusaders, and we find Blasius, a Jersey tenant of de Barneville c1160, (Cart. 341); and a "fille de Bleze" in Ext. 1668, p. 50. A poem written in 1779, connected with the Yorkshire wool industry, says, *inter alia*:

Then let us not forget the good

The worthy Bishop Blaise

Who came from Jersey here to us

As ancient history says. (L'Amy. Folklore p. 178).

in **J**: La Chapelle de St. Blaise; part of the N wall and a buttress said to survive in St. Blaise farmhouse, home of the Le Marinel fam.; noticed in BSJ. 1892, p. xviii, "ancienne maison de M. Le Marinel. ... le mur nord. ... un contrefort qui, diron, aurait jadis fait partie d'une chapelle de Saint Blaise"; the hamlet formed by it and La Porte fm. is called La Place de St. Blaise; note also La Rue de St. Blaise and le Clos du Motier (J. 665); (OJH. 207); 2B4. DLX, ranks it as a Priory, of which there were eight in Jersey, but only seven without this one. At some stage the name of St. Margaret was added to the dedication, presumably because female personnel had been added to the community, St. Margaret of England being chosen (v. Marguerite) as she had the same feast-day, 3 February, as Blaise. In the Coutances Register of 1507, (BSJ. 1890, p. 431), we find "capella seu cappellana Beatorum Blasii et Margarete". A quarter of a mile to the N is an area called La Couchette es Nonnes (the nuns' sitting-out place), suggesting that for a short time at any rate this site was occupied by both sexes of ecclesiastics, and was considered a monastery; but by 1607 it is simply "the ground of St. Blaise".

**St. Brelade.**

a Celtic missionary with a name approximating to Broladr, occurring in one dedication in England, to St. Branwallader at Milton Abbas; one in France, to St. Broladre (Ille et Vilaine), also spelt Branwalatr, Brangualadre, Brawalatr and Brolatr; with feast-day on 19 January; not to be confused with the Irish monk Brendan the Voyager (c486-578), founder of Clonfert monastery in Galway, who made many sea voyages, and his feast-day on 16 May. Among its relics, the abbey at Milton is said to have possessed an arm and staff of St. Sampson the Bishop, and the head of St. Brangwalator the Bishop, the latter prob. given by King Athelstan in 939; (v. "Studies in Church Dedications etc.", F. Arnold Forster, vol. 2, p. 256; and notes by M. Lucien Musset of Caen University).

Early forms of Brelade include: c1053 and 1185, "ecclesia Sancti Broladrii, Broclii, Broelarii, Broeladii", and the name Broelanus, Broelarius; in 1226, "parrochia Sancti Broellarri"; in 1306, "ecclesia Sancti Breelardi"; in 1309, Broelardus, Broelarius; in 1400, Saint Burlade; in 1411, Brauvaladrus; in MChév. 1490, land es Cannués en St. Broulade; in c1510, Saint Broulade; 1563, Brelate, Brelete; 1595, Berlade; 1610, Brelad. The surname de St. Brelade occurs in 1479. (v. Cart. 248, 250, 255-8, 265, 279, 299, 417); also RMT, and LC. The letter r and the following vowel are often transposed in JNF. v. Berlade above.

in **B**: the Parish Church of St. Brelade; first ment. 1053-66; Dr. W. Rodwell FSA, believes chancel, tower and nave are all 11th cent.; de Sottevast gave its tithes to St. Sauveur Le Viconte in 1136; it has a brief perquage; 8B4. It gave its name to the parish, and to St. Brelade's Bay, Le Baie de St. Brelade, shown by Pop. 1563 as Sent Breletes Baye, and by Speed 1610 as Brelads Bay.

Le Franc Fieu en St. Brelade; originally one carucate, held by Guill. Gervaise, who also held one acre (V4) in Bekalowe (P); Bekalowe is still its sub-fief, but is apparently (V15); ment. as Feodum as Gerveys 1274; Francum Feodum 1309; carucata Franc Fuy 1331; Franc Fieu de St. Brelade 1585; Franke Fee of St. Brelade 1607; Franc Fief en St. Brelade 1668.

**St. Catherine.** (St. Catherine).

a legendary 4th cent. martyr of Alexandria; emblem, a spiked wheel; feast-day 25 November; a popular dedication, especially for hill-top chapels.

in **Mt:** La Chapelle de Ste. Catherine; the site is under the road in the centre of St. Catherine's Bay; (DLX. 1.180): 4D1; ment. in AMt. 1701 as having 'le vivier vers la mer'; the cottage named La Vieille Chapelle in La Rue des Viviers may be the site of the priest's house; it had a *Frainie*, ment. in the Chantres Certificatie, and a cemetery, in which skeletons were found; (BSJ. 1890, p. xxx; DLX. 2/116); in 1605, "maison et ménage et la Chapelle de Ste. Catherine baillées par les enfans de Nicolas Le Couez, ayant droi de Frs. Guille, à Nicolas Simon". The chapel gave its name to: La Baie de Ste. Catherine or La Mare of St. Catherine's Bay; shown as S. Katarnes Bay by Pop. 1563; St. Cateryn bay, St. Ceterin, by Norden 1595; spelt in other maps Catharin, Cathren, Kathren; in 1643-4, "Millord Malleborey (Marlborough)...seuvnt in Jersey poser ses navires a la bayee de Saincte Katheline", Chevalier, p. 122; shown as a "watering place" 1833.

St. Catharyns point, Mercator 1606.

St. Catherine's Road; 4D3.

St. Catherine's Tower; Martello; painted white; also called La Tour de la Mare.

St. Catherine's Breakwater and Lighthouse; built 1847-52; and to the E of it, St. Catherine's Bank; shown as Banc Ste. Catherine 1781.

"au port et contrée de Ste. Catherine"; Mess. 1615.

le cōtil de Ste. Catherine, (V1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Jean Stille; AMt. 1701.

**St. Christophe.** (St. Christopher).

a martyr of Asia Minor, c. 3rd cent.; about whom arose the legend of carrying Christ; patron of wayfarers; feast-day 25 July.

in **L:** E. T. Nicolle records that there was a chapel dedicated to St. Christopher "à la maison de Mons. Bisson" in this parish, (notebook in S.J. Library). Note also the house named St. Christophe adjoining the old house at Cap Verde which is almost certainly the house referred to.

**St. Clair.** (St. Clarus).

sometimes written Claire; there were several Saints Clara, but Clair is the correct form and represents either: (1). Clarus, the first Bishop of Nantes, said to have been sent by St. Peter to Brittany; he has many dedications in Wales and Cornwall; (2). Clarus of Rochester, who became a hermit in Normandy; several towns in France are named after him; (3). Clarus, a 4th cent. priest of Tours, admitted by St. Martin to the monastery of Marmoutier.

in **H:** La Chapelle de St. Clair, on the Fief de St. Clair; ung val entre Saint Cler et la maison Laurens Hamptonne, MHau. 1558 (ie. Manor Farm). Le Clos de St. Cler, (V8), Fieu de Manesch, MHau. 1578; ment. 1628: site prob. at the house still called St. Clair (JNF, Clys), built in 1827, at the top of Mont Cochon, in an area known as St. Clair, with La Rue and Ruelle de St. Clair. 6D2; an old painting showed a cottage in the SE corner of the lawn, which may have been the chapel; or the site may have been at Douceville, or at Bellozanne "Priory", a little to the E; it was nr. a Neuf Moulin, either Le Moulin à Sucre, or Le Petit Moulin du Prieur. The chapel gave its name to Le Fieu de St. Clair, ment. in 1600, prob. a sub-fief of Méléches; in 1613 there is mention of land à St. Clair, sur le Fief de la Godelière. Le Clos de St. Clair ou du Moine for Jean Hubert, 1774.

in **O:** PRO. 1904-11, in VLéo, gives, le Clos de St. Clair, for P. Gallichan, Champ Donné; and le Clos de derrière ou St. Claire, (V3<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for the same owner.

**St. Clément.** (St. Clement).

Clement the First, the third Pope in succession to St. Peter. From this dedication comes the surname de Sancto Clemente 1309, de Saint Clement 1331. References to the Cartulaire are given below in brackets.

in **C:** The Parish Church of St. Clément de Pierreville, and the village and parish named after it; the church is first ment. 1053-66; it was taken over by the Abbey of St. Sauveur le Vicomte before 1090.

Le Prieure de St. Clément de Pierreville. At some date before 1025 a lame monk named Peter (Pierre) gave to the Abbey at Le Mont St. Michel his land in Jersey, which was named Petrivilla, Petrovilla, Petravilla, Perrevilla, Perreville, Pierreville. Peter's villa or estate is ment. 1025 as terra Petri Monachi (6), and in 1150 as villa Sancti Clementis (14). In 1154-78 the Abbot of St. Sauveur gave the Abbot of St. Michel authority to build an oratory in villa de Perrevilla (67), Peira villa (281); it was in the SW corner of the churchyard nr. the house called The Priory; this oratory became Le Prieuré de St. Clément de Pierreville; there were constant bickerings between the two Abbeys about this area and the dues upon it, (BSJ. 1908, 1912). In Ext. 1274 we find mention of Feodum de Perreville, and it is stated that the Abbot and monks have no right of entry in feodum beati Clementis, ubi modo citatur Prioratus quidam, nisi per Petrum de Perrevilla, clencum, claudum, cui quidam Rex Angliae idem feodum donavit; in 1292 a man named Radulphus de Villa de Sancto Clemente is ment. (DLX. 2/300). In 1305 we find Petrus de Perrevilla, Perrevilla (82), terra Petri Le Moygne (86); and manerium Sancti Clementis. In 1308, Perre de Pyereville (89); la terre Perre Le Mogné, Pyerre les Moygnes; and terra Petri Le Moygne; field Le Val au Moine (C. 186) may be relevant here. In 1309 a royal manerium Sancti Clementis occurs. In 1313, prioratus Sancti Clementis is given as 3 carucates (98). In 1323, un manoir appeley la priourey de Saint Clement (102). In 1324, Petrivilla occurs, and distinction is made between the prioratus and manerium de Sancto Clemente (46, 104). In 1327, le manoir et priorie de Seynt Clement (105). In 1414 the Priory was suppressed. In 1540 Leland noted a ruined cenobium (a small monastery, evidently referring to the Priory). In 1668 the messières of the Priory, (V7<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), are mentioned. Note also Priory Farm (C. 133).

in **L:** le Clos de St. Clément, Fief de Méléches; MFau. 1603.

in **P:** le Clos de St. Clément, ci-devant Clos de Binet, (P. 765); AVL. c1775, le Clos de St. Clément, fief es Vingt Livres, 1946; also Rue St. Clément.

unlocated: le Clos de St. Clement; partage Robin; MHau. 1658.

**St. Cosme.** (St. Cosmas).

Sts. Cosmas and Damian are said to have been Arab physicians who charged no fees, and were martyred at Cyrrhus in Syria in the 4th cent.; a church in Rome is dedicated to them; feast-day 27 September.

in **T**: site of La Chapelle de St. Cosme, Fief de Diélament, in le Clos de la Chapelle (T. 881), between the Church and Les Cailaux; 3D3; known to have adjoined La Croix du Sacrement; le Clos de la Croix du Sacrement is (T. 806), and La Rue St. Cosme is near by, (BSJ. 1900, p. 297). In 1547 Ph. Le Quesne slept all night in this building. In 1608, droits à la Chapelle St. Cosme baillées par Peronelle Regnaud à Jean Bisson. Owned by Nic. de Soulemont in 16th cent. In 1611, La Chapelle de St. Cosme baillée à Jean Bisson, située dans le Jardin de la Chapelle... la dite Chapelle prise par Mathieu Regnaud de Nicolas de Soulemont le viel. In 1619, Clos de la Croix du Sacrement et Rue St. Cosme. In c1630, maison à Diélament près la Chapelle St. Cosme.

**Ste. Croix.** (The Holy Cross); and surname, **de Ste. Croix.**

probably taken from a village in the Cotentin; recorded as a Jersey surname from, de Sancta Cruce 1200—c1340; de Cruce 1214—15; Michiel et Jacquet de Saint Croix, RMT. c1510; de Ste. Croix from 1528; later anglicised, eg. Noel Holy Cross ou de Ste. Croix, c1660, (BSJ. 1902, p. 44); Noel Holy Cross, 1698, (BSJ. 1901, p. 412). This family was centred in the Bellozanne Valley.

in **H**: tenementum Roberti de Sancta Cruce, Fief de Bellozanne, (Cart. 418). Le Camp des Ss. Croix (V1) for Thos. Durel SRF. 1640.

Le Douet de Ste. Croix, flowed through Le Val de Tremble, now Bellozanne Valley; a stream whose mouth is shown as "St. Croix" in Rapkin's map; 9B2; in the 1811 map, St. Croix Battery is shown W of First Tower.

le Clos, le Jardin de Rebecca de Ste. Croix, (H. 1490. 1495A); (OJH. 127).

in **J**: le Clos et le Jardin de Math. de Ste. Croix, VN, for Nicolas Giffard; TJ. 1747.

**St. Cyr.** (St. Cyrus).

Cyrus, an Alexandrian, was martyred c303; feast-day 31 January; his relics were placed in a shrine at Menuthis, later known as Abukir (Father Cyrus). The item below may be named after the place in France.

in **J**: St. Cyr fm.; 2D2-4; has a lavoir with an 1813 inscription showing initials of those who had the right to use it.

**St. Etienne.** (St. Stephen).

protomartyr; stoned in Jerusalem c35 AD; v. Acts of the Apostles, chs. 6 and 7; inevitably a popular pers. and surname, occurring in Jersey as de Sco. Stephano (Mt) 1309, 1331; de St. Estienne 1528; of St. Estienne 1607; these names being taken fr. St. Etienne in France, or the chapels of St. Etienne in Jersey.

in **J**: La Chapelle de St. Etienne, probably at Chestnut Grove, where there is a bénitier, a Clos de St. Etienne (J. 899), and le Jardin de St. Etienne, (V1½), shown for W. H. Langlois, Chestnut Grove, PRJ. 1904; 3A3; (OJH. 137).

in **Mt**: La Chapelle de St. Etienne, ment. 1533 as in VQ; site at Les Carrières House, which is ment. as the house of Jean Dolbel of St. Etienne in *Mcot.* 1603; it has keystone ID. 1626; said to have been a dépendance of St. Ouen's Manor. cf. Clos de St. Martin below; also in VQ, taking their names from the chapel, are le Clos de Estienne, (V15¼), Stanley Lodge; cf. le Clos de St. Etienne 1613; le Clos d'Etienne (V3), Vincent Maret ca. ux., AMt. 1701; le Clos de St. Martin appelé Clos de St. Etienne, ment. among Fauvel lands in MO. 1625, (Mt. 696A) at Les Carrières, 7B4; PRM. 1889, in VQ, gives, pièce de terre connue sous le nom de St. Etienne, (VII), on the road leading au Cancollin, bord. par sud La Route de Neuiller, shown for J. Le Riche 1865; nr. (Mt. 681), S of Les Carrières. There are also le Jardin d'Etienne, (Mt. 717), N of Les Carrières; and Le Pré de St. Etienne. Les Bequets de St. Etienne, NW of Green Farm.

le Clos de St. Etienne (Mt. 677).

in **P**: St. Etienne, farm so called at Les Augeres. 2C3.

in **S**: La Mare de St. Etienne; and la maison daupres St. Estienne en la vingtaine de dessoubz La Hougue, ment. at death of Julian Dolbel, minister of the Gospel in (S), 1582, (BSJ. 1890, p. 474); John Dolbel de St. Estienne is ment. in (S) in Est. 1749, (v. OJH. p. 256).

**St. Eustache.** (St. Eustace).

martyr; the only information about him is legendary; feast-day 20 September; the item below was prob. not in Jersey.

unlocated: The Oratory of St. Eustache, ment. by DLX. 1/196; he may have been following "ad humbare Sancti Eustachii", 1196, (Cart. 390-1); but this refers to an altar to St. Eustace in the chapel of St. Magloire in Sark.

**St. Eutrope.** (St. Eutropius).

was Bishop of Marseilles in the 5th cent.; many miracles are ascribed to him; feast-day 27 May.

in **L**: La Chapelle de St. Eutrope; described by DLX as part of a house occupied by the Hamptonne and Bisson families, which can be identified as Manor Farm, where there is a bénitier and fields named La Clos de la Croix and Le Jardin de la Chapelle. Hamptonne arms carved in N of house.

**Saint Foin.** (fine wholesome hay) cf. foin.

F. sain-foin; OF. saincrfoin; Eng. sainfoin; Lat. sanctus (holy) or sanus (wholesome), and foenum (hay). Sainfoin (*Onobrychis sativa*) is a perennial herb which makes fine hay and excellent pasture, especially for sheep, thriving where clover fails; it prefers light calcareous soil.

in **O**: Le Saint Foin, contrée de La Ville au Neveu, Fief des Vingt Livres; MArt. 1833. Le Saint Foin, (O. 1496).

**St. Georges.** (St. George).

George was a 4th cent. Roman officer in Diocletian's army, martyred prob. at Lydda; popularised by Crusaders, and became patron saint of England. St. George is a current surname, recorded as de Sancto Georgio 1149.

in **Mt**: La Chapelle de St. George, in the middle ward of Mont Orgueil Castle; the supposed crypt survives; 11B1; La Tour St. Georges, built in the 13th cent., ment. 1531; (BSJ. 1906, p. 97; Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. p. 115).

in **Ny**: le Clos St. George, (My. 426), W of the Parish Hall; 2C1.



in **O**: the manorial chapel of St. George, shared between VdeH. and VdeB since 1606, with the cemetery around it, and steps up its S enclosure wall; the steps survive at the entrance to the drive to VdeB, and near them a cross-collared with part of a shaft; the chapel is ment. in 1156; in 1363, le Chapeleyn de Saint Georges pour la Chanerrie de la Chapelle qui suyt ou dit Magner, (BSJ. 1893, p. 207); in 1467, la Capelle de Saint Georges, (BSJ. 1916, p. 191); in 1528, les places de St. George; ... qui est les issues et pastures du manoir de Vincheles, (BSJ. 1931, p. 351) 1528, prob. (O. 210). (V7½) Clos de St. George; in 1550, a messe de St. George is ment., and Nicollas de Carteret was held answerable for the silver chalice and the bell; the altar top is now in St. Ouen's Manor chapel; there was also a Frairie de St. George; (v. BSJ. 1900, 1916, 1931); the cemetery, nr. the stable, ment. in SRV. 1608; in 1609, à Elie Dumaresq les issues que l'on appelle les places de St. George, telles quelles sont, y comprenant la moitié de la chapelle et cimetière de St. George; C. P. Le Cornu quotes a 1610 entry in his notebook at S.J. Museum, "les places de St. Georges lesquelles j'ai commencée a enclore cette année et laise un pied de relief a ma muraille tout le long par le dehors"; in MO. 1700–30, les reparations des murailles de la Chapelle de Saint George; in MO. 1728, le Clos ou Jardin de St. George et la Pointe, (O. 235), (V2), sold to Ph. Vibert by hrs. Sara Dumaresq, Dame de VdeB; in c1750, le Jardin de St. George ment. in undated partage; in 1783, the seigneurial Court of VdeH was held in le Clos de St. George; PRO. 1904–11 gives, le Clos de St. Georges (V7½), and le Jardin de St. Georges (V1½), at VdeB.

### St. Germain.

of the 13 saints of this name, one, followed by a second, is commemorated in the Jersey place-name of Les Sts. Germain: the first was Germanus of Auxerre, 5th cent. bishop, who went on two missions to Britain, to counteract the Pelagian heresy, and while there led the Britons in the Hallelujah Victory over the Picts and Saxons; he was there as a missionary in about 428, and while there he baptised a boy with the name Germain, and this boy became a missionary in the Cotentin. Though both saints are identified persons, they sometimes became confused, hence Les Saints Germain would have been well understood in Normandy. This in Dr. A. E. Mourant's view, is the origin of the name in Jersey. (v. Recherches en spirale by Fr. Bernard Le Blond, curé de St. Germain, édition La Dépêche, Cherbourg). A chapel built in the 9th cent., with possible 6th cent. foundations has an undeciphered tombstone not unlike ours at St. Lawrence, and a 16th cent. painted wood statue of St. Helier, at St. Germain. The surname of St. Germain occurs here c1340, and Robertus de Sto. Germano c1160, prob. from one of the many French towns named St. Germain.

in **L**: La Chapelle de St. Germain, des Sts. Germain, in which a wedding was celebrated in 1541; prob. on la terre de l'aumône du Roi belonging to Sanctus Germanus, which Rainaldus de Cartret gave in 1125 to Mont St. Michel Abbey, a gift confirmed by his son Philippus in 1135, who added "duas plateas terre extra curiam suam" (two pieces of land outside his courtyard, (Cart. 50); these might be the two half-carucates forming Le Fieu de St. Germain, owned by the de Garis of Handois and becoming part of the Fief of Handois; the St. Germain fief appears as St. Garmyn, Garmayn 1528; St. Germain 1585; St. Germins 1607; de St. Germain 1668.

Les Sts. Germain house, built by Walsh c1350 when his manor of La Brequette was engulfed by the sea, and known as Le Château de St. Germain; called St. Garmayn house 1595; St. Germaine howse 1606; S. Jermans 1610; it had a square tower; la Tour de St. Germain. MHau. 1563. Clos de La Tour (J. 1057) nearby; in 1636–8 it was pulled down for materials for Elizabeth Castle; the present house was built by Le Hardy 1694; 7A1; (OJH. 208). Les Saints Germain to N, a Le Brun home.

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives les prays de St. Germain, for Sebirel; unlocated.

### St. Gilles. (St. Giles).

Lat. Aegidius; Giles was a hermit; feast-day 1 September; the centre of his cult was the town St. Gilles in France, which gave rise to the surname recorded in Jersey as de Sancto Egidio 1200–1349; de St. Gilles 1348.

in **H**: tenementum Radulfi de Sancto Egidio, Fief de Bellozanne, 1200; (Cart. 418).

### St. Héliér. (St. Helier).

a monk named Helibert or Elitus, poss. a contraction of Eli(ber)tus, said to have been a native of Tongres, Belgium; established here as a hermit on the islet c543; popular as a healer, and wrecker of Saxon raiders; Poingdestre, p. 93 says that he "was wont to delude pirats... Les Navires de St. Helier..."; eventually murdered by them c555; feast-day 16 July; gave his name to the capital and principal harbour of Jersey and the parish surrounding it; whence the surname of Sancto Elerio, Helerio 1180–1331, de St. Héliér 1461–78; the name Ricardus Herebert occurs 1309.

in **H**: The Hermitage and Oratory of St. Helier, on L'Islet the Hermitage Rock; called Sente Hylleris Bed 1563; S. Hillarys Bed 1610; the surviving cell is a 12th cent. building; (v. BSJ. 1931, pp. 369 et seq).

The Abbey of St. Helier, St. Elerius; founded c1150 by Guillaume FitzHauon; called Abbatia Sti. Elerii 1172, 1185; monasterium Beati Elerii c1179; ecclesia Sti. Elerii de insula Geresio 1180; domus Sti. Elerii de Insulis 1185–9; demoted to rank of priory under Cherbourg Abbey 1186; appearing as priorus Sti. Elerii 1205, (Cart. 307–324); treasure was found in the monastery of St. Helier in 1299 by Robert de Carteret, clerk; Le Prieuré de L'Islet, with premises on the mainland, escaped dissolution in 1414, but was suppressed by 1540; the old house and walls of the Priory ment. 1607, and its land 1668; under the Abbey Church: "le clocher qui estoit en forme de petite chapele... la chappelle en clocher du temple de Lislet"; demolished 1639; La Cloche, (BSJ. 1890, pp. 477–9); the great Abbey Church on the Islet, ment. as L'Eglise du Château, a sea-mark, in SD. 1600–50, survived to 1651, when it was blown up during the Civil War.

The Parish Church of St. Helier began as a 10th cent. chapel on the beach; first ment. as a parish church 1053–66; taken over by the Abbey of St. Sauveur before 1090; its font is now in (G) Church.

Le Manyer de St. Helier, oveqz les colombier etc. 1476, (BSJ. 1888, p. 365); prob. Le Manoir de la Motte.

tenements of the Fief of Bellozanne "in monte Sti. Helerii" ment. 1200, (Cart. 418); "warena in Monte Sti. Helerii" ment. c1309, (Cart. 409).

St. Helier's Marsh; appearing as marescum, mariscum Sti. Helerii, Elerii 1172–86, (Cart. 312–9).

le Jardin de la Vigne et le bénéfice de St. Helier; partage 1648. v. Vigne.

la maison par le nord du Cimetière de la ditte paroisse, in aveu Suzanne Le Feuvre; SRMel. 1748.

in **L**: le Clos de St. Helier, Fief de Mèlèches; MRem. 1615. 1624.  
unlocated: le Clos ou jardin de St. Helier; aveu hers Abr. Esnouf, AMel. 1700; for Eliz. Alexandre, 1822.

**St. Hilaire.** (St. Hilarius, Hilary).

not to be confused with St. Héliér, St. Hilary, (c315–367), Bishop of Poitiers, and a dedicated opponent of Arianism, gave his name to several French towns, and also to the Hilary Term of universities and law-courts; from French place-names is derived the surname of St. Hilaire, recorded in Jersey as Hyllarii, de Sancto Elerio, Ellerio 1274; de Sancto Hillario 1286; Hylario 1291; Hyllario 1331; Petrus de Sancto Elerio appears as Lord of Samarès 1309, Guillelmus de Sancto Hyllario in 1331; from this surname comes:

in **O**: Le Fief des St. Hillaires, orig. a sub-fief of Les Vingt Livres, later of St. Ouen; also called St. Hillarays, St. Hillarys, Franc Fief de St. Hillare; it appears in MLeR. as St. Helieres, Hilleraies, Hillaires, and a Clos du Motier on the fief is mentioned; note, les terres au Coing, Fieu des St. Helieres, dépendance de St. Ouen, 1573 and 1617; le Moulin de la Cave, sur ou près Fieu des St. Helieres, sub-fief of Les Vingt Livres, 1670; note also a Clos St. Hillaire on the Fief of Léoville; and le costil de Drouet, Fieu ès Ste. Helieries, MPer. 1705; and la pièce devant l'Église, Fieu St. Hillerai ?(O. 1833), MPer. 1727; La Ste. Hilaire (V4), for André Le Montais. MLB. 1800; the use of the plural, ès and des, above, confirms that a family is referred to.

**St. Hillary.** v. St. Hilaire.

**St. James, St. Jaume.**

James can stand for Jacobus, or for the mediaeval form Jacomus, Jacominus, It. Giacomo, and Jaume may be a version of this form.

in **H**: Le Havre de St. Jaume; a little pier under the walls of Elizabeth Castle, being built c1595, (Nicolle, TSH. p. 68 quoting Chevalier p. 271); ment. in 1651 as le petit port St. James au pied du Chateau, (BSJ. 1885, p. 28).  
St. James' Place and Street, St. Helier, named after St. James' Church, built 1829.

**St. Jaume.** v. St. James.

**St. Jaune.** ?error for St. Jean.

in **O**: field (O. 1627) below Le Mont Mathieu is named Le Côtill, or St. Jaune.

**St. Jean.** (St. John the Baptist).

v. Le Héricher, Jersey Monumentale etc., p. 47; the surname of St. John occurs c1340.

in **J**: The Parish Church of St. Jean des Chênes; first ment. 1090; given as "ecclesia Sancti Johannis de Caisnibus" (oaks) to the Abbey of St. Sauveur le Vicomte c1150, (Cart. 287. 291); ment. as "de Quercubus, Caisnibus" c1140, 1154, 1160–70, 1185, (Cart. 250. 255–8. 292), indicating that it stood in an oak-wood; 2B3; it gave its name to:

Le Fieu de St. Jean La Hougue Boète, part of the 60 librates granted to de Barentin c1250; the hougue was named after the fam. Boïste, appearing in "eschaeta filiarum Boïste" in Fief Henot, 1331; as St. Jean de la Hougue Boïste 1367; la Hougue Boète 1585; the Hougue 1607; de la Hougueboète 1668.

La Maison de St. Jean, distinct from the above; (OJH. 177); home of the Sarre fam. 16th cent.; then Lemprière.

in **J** and **My**: a number of fields on the parish boundary are named St. Jean, to show that they did or did not belong to St. John's parish; eg. le Clos de bas de St. Jean, MArt. 1597; le grand Clos de haut de St. Jean, Fief Boutevillain. MCol. (My). 1613; le Clos de haut de St. Jean, on La Rue de Tombette, MLeC. 1619; le Clos de St. Jean, 1624; le Clos de St. Jean en Ste. Marie, (J. 301), sold by Josué Arthur to his sister Eliz., MLeC. 1679, who sells to Jean Le Couteur 1698; it occurs in his partage as le Clos entre les paroisses de Ste. Marie et St. Jean; dans le Clos de St. Jean (V2½), partage Gavey, MHau. 1726; Clos de Haut de St. Jean, fief du Câtelet, Jean et Ph. Piton, 1696. Thos. Robert, 1741. le petit et le grand Clos de St. Jean, ?(J. 301. 308. 210), in partage Grault and Abier, MLeC. 1737, Fief du Catelet, sold with house by Sara Abier to Marie Bertault, MLeC. 1750; le Clos et le petit Clos de St. Jean appear for Jean Aubert in TJ. 1747.

in **T**: Petit Clos de St. Jean, (T. 459).

**St. Jean l'Évangéliste.** (St. John the Evangelist).

John, a Galilean fisherman, brother of James, son of Zebedee; a pillar of the early church in Jerusalem; exiled to Patmos; prob. the author of St. John's Gospel and the Book of Revelation; feast-day 27 December.

in **C**: La Chapelle de St. Jean l'Évangéliste, ment. 1495, (BSJ. 1890, p. 412), as "quadam capella fundata in honorem Sancti Johannis Evangeliste"; prob. site marked by le Jardin de la Chapelle, (C. 118), with La Rue de la Chapelle alongside; 10D4.

At Ivystone farm there are three stones in a doorway on the N with heavy moulding, and in the grounds there were blocks of deeply moulded stone probably from this chapel. v. OJH. Vol. II. In (C122) on this property stands the Ivy Stone, a menhir, damaged in 1982.

**St. Jeanes, Jeanais.** (the people from St. John).

in **O**: bye-laws in MHau. 1715 prohibited the taking of vrac in St. Ouen's Bay from further than Le Rocher at Le Petit Étacquerel, to the rock called Le Hurel ès St. Jeanes, to another rock called La Fenêtre ès Laveurs etc. Le hurel ès St. Jeanes, Jeanais.

**St. Julien.** (St. Julian).

there are 35 saints of this name to choose from; a likely one is Julian of Auvergne, a 4th cent. officer in the Roman army.

in **Mt** and **S**: La Chapelle de St. Julien; sold to Thos. Le Hardy 1550; prob. nr. La Fontaine St. Julien, on the roadside S of Le Cotil fm., on the parish boundary, ment. 1835, (BSJ. 1967, p. 257); with La Rue de St. Julien, running E from La Bachauderie.

**St. Laurent.** v. **St. Lawrence.**

**St. Lawrence, Laurans, Laurent, Laurence, Lorans.**  
martyred in Rome 258 by being roasted on a grid; feast-day 10 August.

in **L**: The Parish Church of St. Lawrence, perhaps on the site of a Celtic monastery of the Dark Age; the Celtic inscription preserved in this church, dated c600 AD., seems to contain the name LAU, which may be that of an unknown missionary monk; later rationalised as Laurence, (v. *BSJ*. 1975); the church is first ment. in 1090; given by John (not yet King) to Blanchelande Abbey (1198; there may have been a perquage from the church to the sea.

a Franc Fieu de St. Laurent seems to have existed; in Ext. 1274 we find: "dicunt quod Bertyn tenei quendam planciam nuncupatam manerio (sic) regis"; in Ext. 1528, "the gret fee in St. Laurence".

St. Lawrence's Fair is ment. 1463, Saint Laourens où il y avoit une grant foyre. (*BSJ*. 1924).

St. Lawrence's Arsenal, 6B3.

St. Lawrence's Watch-house, shown on the S coast 1817; 6D3.

**St. Louis.**

(1214–1270); King of France.

in **H**: La Maison St. Louis, now L'Hôtel de France.

**St. Luke.**

physician and evangelist.

in **H**: St. Luke's, eastern suburb of St. Helier, named after St. Luke's Church built 1848; with site of St. Luke's railway station: 10C2.

**St. Malo.**

there was a missionary monk named Maclovius, who may have emigrated from south-west Wales, and died c640; the port of St. Malo is named after him; feast-day 15 November; according to Rev. D. R. Davies of Llandrindod, he was son of Caradog, cousin of Samson, and taught by St. Tathan at Caerwent; no reason is known for the choice of name below.

in **P**: Le Cartefour de St. Malo, nr. La Presse; 5B4.

**St. Mannelier.**

appar. a corruption of Magnely (this accords with present day JNF, pronunciation), Magloire, Maglorius, a name of Welsh origin akin to Maclovius or Malo; Magloire seems to have been a 6th cent. Welshman, cousin of St. Samson, whom he accompanied to Brittany to found two monasteries; he became a bishop, succeeding Samson at Dol in 565; in 568 he founded a monastery in Sark, whose monks may have crossed to Jersey c570 to found missions at St. Mary (later burned), and St. Lawrence; he seems to have retired to a cell on the French coast, where a local lord offered him a home in Jersey; according to the Book of Saints, he took up the offer, dying in Jersey 586, having founded a monastery in the Island; feast-day, 24 October; his act of saving a drowning servant, recorded by DLX, may be shown in a carved stone window lintel at Vieux Ménage, but St. Maur, *qv.*, had a similar deed to his credit; (v. *OJH*. 209; *BSJ*. 1903, p. 116).

in **S**: St. Mannelier hamlet, site of La Chapelle de St. Mannelier, and School of St. Mannelier (founded 1477), with La Rue de St. Mannelier, 7D1; the chapel is ment. as La Chapelle de St. Magnelye 1461–78, de St. Magnelye 1477, de St. Mannelier 1660; la fosse St. Magnely ment. 1601, (*BSJ*. 1904, p. 202); in 1664, Abr. Horman a construit une maison sur un clos appelé La Chapelle de St. Mannelier, Fief du Roi, nr. (S. 303); Poingdestre 1682, p. 92 mentions the chapel, "whereof ye fondation is yet to be seen"; there was a rocking-stone here in living memory, blown up by the owner of the land; Mr. G. E. de Carteret recorded that there was a lavoir here, approx. in (S. 288).

The school "l'escholle de St. Magnely" ment. 1597, MO. (Elie Dumaresq).

**St. Marc.** (St. Mark).

John Mark, a householder in Jerusalem; undertook missionary travels with Paul and Barnabas in Asia Minor; was in Rome, where he wrote his gospel, poss. at St. Peter's dictation; feast-day 25 April.

in **H**: La Fontaine St. Marc, or King's Well, at the foot of Mont Martin, Rouge Bouillon, nr. the R.C. Orphanage, (*BSJ*. 1965, p. 72; Nicolle, *TSH*, pp. 10, 61); la Vallette de St. Marc partage Katherine Michiel, MHau. 1537; les costils de la Fontaine St. Marcq, nr. Roussel Street, ment. 1625; La Fontaine de St. Marc, Fief de Meïches, 1659; les issues de la Fontaine St. Marc, ment. as available to two houses in partage Le Moigne, MMel. 1687.

in **P**: le Clos et le Pré de St. Marc, (P. 27–8), nr. Le Moulin de la Mare, 5B3; PRPT. 1598 gives, un camp au long du Pré St. Marc (P. 34), for Jean de la Haulle, for Ingouville 1847; and Le Pré St. Marc (P. 28), for Le Seigneur de St. Ouen, 1598; le Pray de Saint Marc, Fief Haubert, W of Le Moulin de la Mare, ment. in MHag. 1765; PRP. 1880 gives le grand Pré de St. Marc (P. 28), (V8), for N. Arthur, VG.

**St. Marguërite.** (St. Margaret).

there are 8 St. Margarets in the Book of Saints; in the case of (J) below, she is almost certainly St. Margaret of England, a relative of Becket, who shared his exile and died a Cistercian nun in 1192.

in **G**: La Chapelle de Ste. Marguërite stood on the hill just above Grouville Church; a house at the foot of the hill is named La Chapelle de Ste. Marguërite, and appears under that name in AdE. 1632, fo. 383, when Jean Amy sold it to Jacques Amy; une certaine maison appelée la Chapelle de Ste. Marguërite... fieu du Roy, for Pierre Valpy from Richard Amy, 1694; the bowl in the church, with the monogram IHS. (Jesus) and window tracery at Grouville Couri prob. came from this chapel; (v. *OJH*. 132, 156; *BSJ*. 1933, p. 210; DLX. 3/7–8/265); Plees' map 1817 shows "St. Margaret's Chapel, in ruins", SW of the church.

in **J**: La Chapelle des Ss. Blaise et Marguerite; v. St. Blaise.

in **Mt**: Le Mont Ste. Marguerite, the hill on which the new Rozel Manor was built, (v. diary of Dan. Messervy 1770), Mariette 1689, followed by Le Rouge 1756, shows "S. Marguerite" and the symbol for a chapel somewhat E of the manor, on high ground above Le Verclut; v. Ste. Marie.

### Ste. Marie, Notre Dame and La Vierge. (The Virgin Mary).

in **B**: capella Sanctae Marie predicte ecclesiae... Sancti Breveldardi, 1537, (BSJ. 1906, p. 112).

in **G**: La Chapelle de Notre Dame a Grouville, nr. the Church, ment. 1499; sold by Royal Commissioners 1563 to Wm. Durham; ment. again in 1569, 1576; (BSJ. 1903, p. 102, 171; 1938, p. 330).

La Chapelle de Notre Dame de la Clarté (light), on the summit of La Hougue Bie; prob. built in 12th cent. by the Paynells of Hamby in Normandy, rededicated by Dean Mabon c1520, who added the Oratory of Jerusalem at the E end. Les Chroniques, p. 3, says that Mabon made poor people believe that the Virgin Mary often appeared to him near La Hougue Bie Chapel, (perhaps in order to rival her footsteps at La Chapelle des Pas, v. Côtill will in BSJ. 1969); (v. BSJ. 1925, p. 188; 1929, pp. xxx, xxv; 1970).

in **H**: la Chapelle de Notre Dame des Pas; the hospice attached to it is called "hospitale de Alto Passu" (of the High Footstep) in the wills of Jambart 1495 and Côtill 1496, (BSJ. 1970); ment. in 1200 as "terra capellanica usque ad bovenam manerit"; (Cart. 418); ment. in will of Ph. de Carteret 1471 as Capella de Passibus, (DLX. 2/117); as Notre Dame depace by Pop. 1563; ment. in MFau. 1569, 1619 of un camp auprès et deux camps au sud de la Chappelle des Pas, (V2½); in MEsn. 1606 of les deux camps de la Chappelle des Pas, (V1¼); in 1619 we find La Pouquele des Pas, Fieu de la Fosse, au dessus et ouest de la Chapelle des Pas, implying that the chapel was built on the E edge of a hougue; in 1630, une pièce de terre appelée le cimetière de la chapelle des pas, telle quelle est, (BSJ. 1933, p. 171; 1935, p. 498); in 1773, le Clos de la Chapelle (des Pas) ou de Boutillier, (BSJ. 1969, p. 65); the chapel was demolished in 1814.

Les Maries qv, or Les Jumelles; twin rocks off the Albert Pier, 10C1; noted in 1737 that "the beacon is beat down lately".

in **H**: Les Saints Marais (sic), fief de Bellozanne, for Jean Corbel, 1813.

in **J**: La Chapelle, Le Prieure de Ste. Marie de Bonne Nuit; a poss. site is shown above Bonne Nuit, 3A3, (BSJ. 1908, 1918, 1933). The Capella de Bona Nocte was given by Guillaume de Vauville to St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey in 1150, and is ment. 1160-70 as Capella Sanctae Mariae, Sancte Marie de Bona Nocte, (Cart. 250, 288); in c1170, Ricardus de Ouvilla gave to the same abbey one acre of land held by Anchetillus Mosiz "juxta capellam Sanctae Marie de Mala Nocte", (Cart. 296); this is usually laughed off as a copyist's error; but it is just as likely that the chapel was originally called the Chapel of the Dreadful Night, after some visit from Vikings in the Dark Ages, the name remaining thus until it was dedicated to the Virgin; mala would then have jarred, and the euphemism bona was inevitable. An entry of c1180, "elemosina (aumône) Sancte Marie de capella Gersoy", (Cart. 290), does not help; nor does a note that in c1200 Les Hordellons contributed "ad luminare Sancte Marie". In 1250 is the intriguing entry, "Sanctae Marie de Bona nocte et de Sella suavi capellae", (Cart. 254, and v. Sella); no other Good-night chapel being known, the former seems to be in Jersey, and the latter may be also, but no name known to us suggests the idea of Comfortable-chair, and its location remains undetermined. In the early Dark Age a name Selswell appears, poss. indicating Les Minquiers (?Caesarea), but reminding one of Sella suavis. In 1309 we find Capella Sanctae Marie de Bonanocte, belonging to the Parish Church; but in the same year it is called Priory of Bonanocte, and Dionisius de Creancez is ment. as the Prior, in succession to Reginaldus Maridort. In 1414 the priory was suppressed, the monks returning to Normandy. In 1540 Leland noted it as the ruined "cenobiolum S. Johannis" (a small monastery, evidently referring to the priory); its revenues were transferred by Henry VI to Eton College.

le grand Clos de Ste. Marie so called because it abutted on (My) parish, Fief de la Hougue Boète, W of La Hougue Boète, N of le Clos de Remon, Fief du Câtelet; prob. adjoined (My. 748); (V8¼); bel. to Abr. Journeaux of Hougue Boète in TMy. 1602; bought by Frs. Mareit 1738 from Jean Le Hardy, who had bought from Eliz. de Carteret; ment. in MHau. c1750; inherited 1768 by Marie, dau. of Frs. Mareit, wife of Pierre Mauger, and sold by her to her brother.

in **L**: le fleur-de-lys motif in window-surrounds of the manorial chapel of Handois suggests dedication to Ste. Marie, (BSJ. 1962, p. 182). The round arch of this chapel survives in situ; there is a crude woodcut of the chapel by DLX.

La Rue et le Carrefour des St. Marias (L. 290-291), suggesting a route taken by St. Mary parishioners to St. Lawrence, or just possibly an enclave of people from St. Mary living in St. Lawrence; confusingly also called Rue de Navarais, Navary.

in **Mt**: La Chapelle de Ste. Marie, de Notre Dame du Chastel; the crypt is in the keep of Mont Orgueil Castle; 11B1; ment. in LC. 1295 as capella Stae. Mariae in Castro nostro de Gersy, when the King recommends Nicholaus Evesk (on account of the loss he suffered in battle) as chaplain to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Robertus le Chasteleyn. In 1309, as Capella de Staura (the Cross), it was noted as having a missal, a good chalice but lacking a breviary. In the dark days of French occupation a dinner was given in honour of La Frie Notre Dame "en l'ostel de Carteret", (site of Wrentham Hall, Mt.) (BSJ. 1924, p. 130).

in **Mt**: The manorial chapel of Rosel almost certainly dedicated to Ste. Marie; Sire Thomas Ahier... donna à la Chapelle de Rozel fondée de la Vierge Marie 2 cabots et demi de froment assis sur Thomelin Bertram; MCol. 1507.

le Côtill de Notre Dame, for Jean Badier, in MRS. 1627 and AMt. 1701; shown in VE, in PRMt. as (V¼), for Eliz. Nicolle, 1865, and J. H. Nicolle, Le Vivier, 1889; ment. 1846; Fief de la Reine; 2nr. Le Vouest and Le Vivier.

in **My**: The Parish Church of Ste. Marie d'Arsmoustier; prob. built on the site of a wooden monastery founded from Sark, and burned by Viking raiders, c9-10th cent.; given in 1042 by Duke William to Cérisy Abbey as "ecclesia Sanctae Marie arsi Monasterii", (Cart. 374); ment. 1053-66 as "ecclesia Sanctae Dei genitricis Mariae", (Cart. 417); c1185, as "leglise Sainte Marie du Monastere des Arsis", (Cart. 375); c. 1200, as "Sancta Maria de Ars Mostier", (Cart. 263); in 1208, as "l'Église de Sainete Marie Monastere des Arsis", (Cart. 377); which implies that monks as well as monastery were incinerated by savages; in 1309, "Sancte Marie de Arso monasterio", and "Seinte Marie de Arsmoster"; (and Cart. 410) "ecclesia Boate Marie de Arsmoster". In Anc. Pet. Ed. III, (1327-77) we have the parish of Our Lady "de arse muster". The gable-stone of the chapel S of the chancel carries the date 1342, apparently, but now thought to be 1542. St. Mary's Parish, Parish Hall (the former drill-shed) and St. Mary's Arsenal (N.W. Regiment); 2C3.

le Costil de Ste. Marie, MArT. 1619; appearing as le petit côté de Ste. Marie, Fief de l'Aumône, MArT. 1832.

PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives fields named after the parish, prob. by owners who lived outside it: le grand Clos de Ste. Marie (V2¾), J. Vigot; le Clos de Ste. Marie (V8½), J. Dolbel, and (V4½), T. J. Luce.

in **O**: Le Prieuré de Ste. Marie de Lecq; the site is nr. the house Spring Valley, nr. which are the fields La Chapelle Morel (O. 442-3), La Rue de la Chapelle; and le Clos de la Chapelle Pest du Moulin Drouet, ment. in SRVdCh; the fief is La Chapelle; (v. BSJ. 1886, 1908, 1916, 1919, 1931). In 1167-8, Ph. de Carteret gave to Mont St. Michel Abbey "capella Sanctae Marie, iuxta quam paravi et dedi monachis congruum mansionem" (adjoining which I have prepared and given to the monks an appropriate dwelling), (Cart. 53); ment. as "ecclesia de capella", (Cart. 20); in 1185, the mansio is called "domus Sancti Michaelis", and one acre (V4) is added to it, (Cart. 59); in 1215-54, 29 perch of land E of the priory, held by Guillaume Bauche, was added to the acre, which becomes "magnum clausum monachorum" (le grand clos des

moines); the chapel is called "capella Sancte Marie de la Wik", and the whole is called their "manerium de La Wik"; the addition of land and house to the chapel led to its recognition as a Priory (FLM. says it had its own perquage, now La Rue de la Garenne, to Grève de Lecq). In 1286, 3 virgates were added to the "prioratus de la Wik, prioratus de Layc". In c1309, ment. of "capella Beate Marie", "prioratus de Laik" and a "parva mansio" at the priory, (Cart. 408); in AR. 1309, p. 67, "capella Beatae Marie et iuxta illam quondam mansionem ubi Prioratus ille parvus per praedecessores suos (ie. the de Carterets, referring to the charter of 1167) constitutus est". In 1368, "prioratus de Lay", (Cart. 65). In 1414 the Priory was dissolved. In 1539, "le doyot qui descend de la fontaine danpars (d'auprès) de la Chapelle de Laïc", near l'Escuse du moulin de Vinchelez (Leccq), MO; in 1540, shown by Letand as the ruined "cenobium S. Marie de Lecq", but clergy from St. Ouen's Church continued to visit it at intervals; the wedding of Ed. de Carteret was celebrated in the ruins that year. In 1608, L'emplacement de la chapelle de laïc, ment. in exchange between Ph. de Carteret of St. Ouen and his bro. Amys. In 1607, 1645, 1668, mention of dues for Chapelle de Lecq; in Ext. 1668 in MHau. les terres de la Prieuré de Lecq are shown as (V109¼). In 1708, court case between Sara Dumaresq of VdB. and Frs. Ricard re boundaries of land on Fief de la Chapelle, nr. Moulin de Lecq. In 1749, mention of dues on (9¼) of land at Chappel de Laicq. In MHag. 1754, le costil de Don Guillaume (?O. 153A), (V5), owes to the Crown 1 cabot wheat on La Chapelle de Lecq, v. Moine.

In P: Jersey's Parish Churches, p. 26, says that the manor chapel at La Hague was dedicated to La Vierge; no authority quoted; a Fratrie de Notre Dame is ment. in the Chantry Certificate, 1550.

In S: La Chapelle de Malfanc is ment. 1488; called Notre Dame de Malfanc, 1537; some of its stones may have been used at La Vieux Ménage.

In T: capella de beata Maria. in will of Geoffroi Nicolle, 1537, (BSJ. 1893, p. 221-3); also ment. as La Vierge or Notre Dame; this may have been at Diélament Manor; it was sold in 1537; the E side of le Parc Binet, Fief de Dylament, is described as being in front of La Chapelle Notre Dame de Malfanc; (S. 14).

In Les Ecrehou: Le Prieuré de Ste. Marie de Ecrehou; in 1203 a charter was granted to Val Richer Abbey for the whole of the islet of Ecrehou, there to build "basilicam in honore Dei et beatae Mariae", (Cart. 419); ruins of the chapel and monks' living-room survive, (BSJ. 1892, 1913, 1933). In 1309 it had a Prior, monk and servant, and they lit a beacon lantern nightly; ment. in 1329 as capella beatae Mariae de Ekerho; in 1337 two monks were sent to run it; in 1350 a Prior is mentioned. In 1413-14 the Priory was suppressed and the monks returned to Val Richer; in the 15th cent. it is ment. as Notre Dame de Ecrehou.

### Ste. Marthe. (St. Martha).

sister of Mary Magdalene; a rare dedication; she is associated in legend with the Tarrascon area in France.

In C: La Chapelle de Ste. Marthe de Samarès, the name given by DLX. 1/177 to a seigniorial chapel at Samarès Manor, which survived he said as a wine-cellar; BSJ. 1878, p. 111 mentions the crypt of La Chapelle Ste. Marthe, dating it 11-12th cent.; this crypt or cellar is still there, but is orientated N and S, which is most unusual; there is no early authority for the name Ste. Marthe. The Coutances Register, October 1498, grants licence to celebrate "in quodam oratorio sito... infra domum manerii nobilis Domelle Thomasse, relicte quondam nobilis viri Phi. Pain, dum viveret, Domini temporalis de Saumaresq"; Pain was Jurat 1477-1496/7, (BSJ. 1890, p. 418), and this oratory seems to have been started by his widow in the year after his death, perhaps converting a wine-cellar for the purpose, but one orientated E and W, not necessarily this one. In support of the dedication to St. Martha, one may note that one of the wall-paintings in St. Clement's Church has been held (BSJ. 1880, p. 199) to depict her; it is now thought likely that it represents Ste. Marguerite.

### St. Martin.

there are 8 Sts. Martin, of whom the most likely are: (1). Martin, Bishop of Tongres, reputed home of St. Helier; feast-day, 21 June; (2). Martin of Tours, 4th cent. Hungarian in the imperial cavalry, and protégé of St. Hilary of Poitiers, and evangeliser of rural Gaul; he gave half his cloak to a beggar; feast-day, 11th November. There is a surname, de St. Martin, qv.

In G: the Parish Church of St. Martin de Grouville, commonly known as Grouville Church; first ment. 1053-66; taken over by the Abbey of La Ste. Trinité de Lessay; we find, ecclesia Sancti Martini de Gerouvilla c1140; de Grouvilla c1185; de Guerouvilla c1200, (Cart. 255-8. 262); but one or more of these places may be in France.

In J: le Clos de St. Martin, lieu de la hougeboeste, for Pierre Gruchie, 1638.

In L: La Fontaine St. Martin, La Rue de la Fontaine St. Martin, La Fontaine Fm., and le Clos de la Fontaine (L. 451); 681; le doyot au dessous de la fontaine de St. Martin, Fief du Roy, ment. in MEST, 1548.

Math. Langlois represents the "intéressés au travail d'après la fontaine de St. Martin", SRARb. 1676, 1785.

In M: The Parish Church of St. Martin le Vieux (ie. older than Grouville); in 1042, Duke William gave ecclesia Sancti Martini veteris to Cérisy Abbey, (Cart. 374); ment. c1053-66 as ecclesia Sancti Martini Vetull. (Cart. 417); in 1196 as legize de Saint Martin Le Vieux, (Cart. 376); in 1309, as ecclesia Sancti Martini Veteris; by Pop. 1563 as St. Martynse; by Speed 1610 as S. Martyn.

St. Martin's Rectory; (OJH. 232); has stones of Dean Ph. Le Couteur, and Rector Frs. Le Couteur, cider expert, who took part in the Battle of Jersey, 1781.

La Maison de St. Martin, St. Martin's House; (OJH. 209); has the top of a cross and a stoup from the Chapel of Sire Augustin Baudains, which was in (Mt. 392); the house was bought in 1490 by Gratien Collas, and remained in the ownership of his descendants until 1880.

St. Martin's Arsenal; 7B2.

le Clos de St. Martin, (V3), Jean de Gruchy; VQ; PRM. 1865.

In P: le Clos de St. Martin, on Le Mont de la Mare; AVL. c1775.

### St. Martin, de St. Martin. surname.

recorded as de Sancto Martino c1170-1332; de St. Martin 1299-1607; de Seint Martin 1355; Sainct Martin 1528.

In P: le Clos de Janequin de St. Martin, (V5), with 15 perch in costil; sold by Lengles to Le Cras; PRP. 1526.

In T: Feodum quod fuit Henrici de Sancto Martino, at that time held by his son Richard; Ext. 1331.

unlocated: le Clos Faucon, nr. la masse du moulin à vent de Guillaume de St. Martin, 1402-3; (BSJ. 1946, p. 259).

### St. Martinais. (of St. Martin's Parish or family).

this seems to represent an enclave of people from St. Martin's who had settled in St. Lawrence; cf. St. Martin.

in L: field Les St. Martinais, Saint Martin's, (L. 651), (V10½); VVL; field Les Petits St. Martinais, (V3), forming sud de la petite croute; Frs. Abbot Payn; AL. 1718.

### St. Maur. (St. Maurus).

there are a dozen saints of this name to choose from; the most likely is Maurus, a 6th cent. monk, brought up by St. Benedict, who rescued the young St. Placid from drowning.

in S: La Chapelle de St. Maur; listed by DLX.; poss. at Le Ponterrin, where the old house is called "The Monastery", and there is a Jardin de l'Abbe near by; 7D1; one of the lintels at Le Vieux Ménage near by shows a man rescuing another from the water, an act attributed to this St. Maur. and to St. Magloire (v. Mannelier).

in T: site of La Chapelle de St. Maur, nr. Rose Cottage, which was formerly called La Chapelle, and adjoins La Nêhoterie, the home of the Nêho family. (T. 432); at the side is le Jardin de la Chapelle; in front was a cemetery, down the valley are La Fontaine et Prê St. Maur (T. 474), 3C2; a bénitier was found at Rose Cottage c1853; the ruins of the chapel were still standing 1537, and sold by the Royal Commissioners to Michel Guerden 1550, (BSJ. 1967, p. 257); in 1616, Jean Badier sold to Nicollas Cabot his house, on Fief de Déclament, lying nr. the Chapel of St. Mor, also spelt More, Maure, bel, to Gilles Blampied; (v. O.J.H. 198. 203; BSJ. 1883, pp. 367-71; 1893, p. 223). PRT. 1931, in VVEv. gives, le grand Prê de St. Maure, (T. 475), Meadow House.

### St. Maurice.

Mauritius was a 3rd cent. officer of the famous Theban Legion, which was posted to Gaul; when crossing the Alps, his men refused to sacrifice to the gods of Rome; Mauritius and many of his corps were massacred on the spot; feast-day, 22nd September.

in T: La Chapelle de St. Maurice, Trinity Manor; the present chapel was built by the Raley family; the old manor, with its chapel of St. Maurice, stood to the E, (O.J.H. 223), memory of the site being preserved in four field-names: Le Grand Paroq de St. Maurice (T. 1070); Le Petit Paroq de St. Maurice (T. 1069); Le Prê St. Maurice (T. 1065); Le Jardin de St. Maurice (T. 1064), ment. in Le Jersiais of 1840 as le Jardin de Morice, (v. Oak Cottage).

### St. Médard.

was a 6th cent. Bishop of Vermand; but the chapel ment. below was prob. not in Jersey.

unlocated: Capella Sancti Medaldi, ment. c1140; dues on the Capella Sancti Medardi were confirmed to the Abbey of St. Sauveur le Vicomte by the de la Haye family c1160, (Cart. 255-258).

### St. Michel. (St. Michael the Archangel).

a nebulous figure, recognised in Jewry and Christendom alike, feast-day 29th September; according to legend, he made a perfect nuisance of himself to mortals, frightening them by sudden appearances, doing alarming things, and pressurising people into building churches to him on unattractive hill-tops; he began this campaign between 492 and 496 at Monte Gargano, on the spur of the heel of Italy, as a result of which his grotto was built there, and copied elsewhere; in 706-8 he pestered St. Aubert, Bishop of Avranches, to build him a church on Le Rocher de la Tombe, piercing a skull with his forefinger to impress the Bishop, who thereupon built the Abbey of Mont St. Michel, in imitation of Le Mont Gargane; (note here the head with a hole in its forehead in Grouville Church, which was however dedicated to St. Martin and belonged to Lessay Abbey). In Jersey,

in B: Le Mont St. Michel Abbey established Le Prieuré de St. Michel du Mont Gargane at Noirmont; in c1540 Leland notes a ruined "cenobium S. Michaelis"; La Chapelle de la Maison de Gargan appeared in a list extant in 1908, which has since vanished. There is now no trace of Priory or Chapel; offshore rocks were naturally named after the priory; les Grunes St. Michel appear off Noirmont in SD. 1600-50, shown as St. Michael's Rocks by Dum. 1685.

in O: the mansio (domestic quarters) attached to the Chapel of Ste. Marie de Leq, qv., is called "domus Sancti Michaelis" in 1185.

in S: in 1309, 1331 le Moulin de Louis Pol seems to be called le Moulin de St. Michel or le Neuf Moulin, (BSJ. 1892, p. 168; Cart. 420; AR. p. 239); in a lintel at Le Vieux Ménage we find St. Michel thrashing the demon, and it is poss. that there was a chapel dedicated to him here; another lintel shows St. Magloire pulling a servant out of the sea; it is poss. that both lintels come from the chapel of Notre Dame de Maufant, and that Magloire and Michael were commemorated in it.

### St. Nicolas. (St. Nicholas).

there seem to have been three chapels in Jersey dedicated to this saint, one of them including a leper-house; four Sts. Nicholas are on record, but none of them was associated with leprosy; the local dedications may be to St. Nicholas, 4th cent. Bishop of Myra, better known as Santa Claus, the children's saint; feast-day, 6th December.

in G: one cabot rente due to the Frérie de St. Nicolas; MHau. 1395 (BSJ. 1916, p. 193).

in M: The Chapel and Leper-house of St. Nicolas, on Le Mont St. Nicolas, opposite Gorey Castle; 11B1; LC. 1234 records a royal grant to Leprosi Sancti Nichilai de Grauntport for subsistence and light in their church, from revenues of molendinum de Ruasal; AR. 1299, appar. records the founding of an order of lepers of St. Nicholas of Grandport by Emma Larquièr; AR. 1309 mentions leprosi de domo Sancti Nicholai; in 1329 we have leprosis magni portus, and Capella S. Nicolai eiusdem loci; in 1349, fratribus leprosis S. Nicolai de Magno Portu, (BSJ. 1912, p. 182. 178); there is a Frérie de St. Nicollas in (Mt) in the Chantry Certificate 1550.

in P: La Chapelle de St. Nicolas, Fief du Roi, nr. L'Aleval; 6A1; in 1550, endowments on this chapel were sold to Nicollas de Soubzlemont, including one "pour le curé et le clercq"; in 1551, le Clos de St. Nicollas (V5½), Fief du Roi, MPay; in 1567, un petit planisier, fieu du Roy, on which was situated La Chapelle de St. Nicolas des Camps, for Mathieu Viel, MHau; in 1611, la chapelle, maison et ménage de St. Nicolas, (Jean Pison d'Anastase); la petite maison appelée la Chapelle de St. Nicolas, au nord de la maison Michel de la Court, (BSJ. 1907, p. 177); in 1613, la terre de Jean Béchervaise près la Chapelle St. Nicolas, (note La Rue Béchervaise N of L'Aleval); in 1617, Jean Pison de St. Anastase baïle à Nicolas Fallu une maison et ménage avec la Chapelle de St. Nicolas y joignant; in 1630, Nicolas Fallu résigne à Jeanne Payu des droits à une maison et ménage et chapelle St. Nicolas, ledit Nicolas ayant droit de Jean Pison de St. Anastase; in 1648,

Jacques Anley baille à Jean Pipon une maison et ménage avec la Chapelle St. Nicolas; sold next year by Pipon to Laurens Sauvage; in 1658, les camps de St. Nicolas, partage Robin, MHau.; in 1748, rente received by Seigneur de la Hague on La Chapelle de St. Nicolas in rental of feue Marie de Carteret, MHag.

site of the Chapelle de St. Nicolas, nr. Oak Walk, shown by Le Carrefour St. Nicolas at La Croix, le Clos St. Nicolas (P. 743), and le grand et petit Clos de la Croix; 6C1; La Croix de St. Nicolas ment. by DLX; ment. in 1612 of land bel. to Nicolas Remon called le Clos de St. Nicolas et les Sillons, S and N parts, non loin du Carrefour St. Nicolas; deux camps de terre, N of La Chapelle St. Nicolas, sold in 1612 by Helier de Carteret to Pierre Remon (S.J. Library); le Clos de St. Nicolas (V3/2), and (V1/4) in Clos de haut de St. Nicolas, Fief du Roi, (P. 743), sold by Elie de Carteret to his bro. George, MdeC. 1809. G. E. de Carteret of Vale Fm., said that the building was in the NW corner of (P. 742), and he often found foundations in that field; the diagonal path from NW to SE of that field was the right of way to the fountain in the NW of (P. 735). La Vingtaine de St. Nicolas is named after this chapel, (BSJ. 1907, p. 177; 1908, p. 311).

### St. Ouen.

in Lat. *Audoenus*; (609–683); Bishop of Rouen 639; Englishmen found Ouen difficult to pronounce and it appears as St. Owen, Senton, Santon, Senkton, poss. Saunton; St. Oweyn, Ouain 1342–3, (Cart. 446. 461); Saint Oen, (RMT. c1510); “in the parish of St. Andrais, the fief called le fee Marvyll”, (post mort. temp. Hen. VII on Geoffrey Walsh; BM. Col. Hoppner, Add. MS. 23018); Sentwan (Pop. 1563); St. Owyn (Norden 1595); S. Owen (Speed 1610); Helier de Carteret was known in England as Hilary Senton. A surname of St. Ouen occurs 1461–78. There are hints of a pre de Carteret fam. in the parish named de St. Ouen, de Santon, with three towers as arms; a Jean de St. Ouen and his wife Isebel were buried in 1670; cf. Santon.

in B: Le cotil de St. Ouen, fief du Roi, for Pierre Le Feuvre dit Fillastre, 1722.

in O: The Parish Church of St. Ouen; first ment. 1053–66, when it bel. to the de Carteret fam.; given to Mont St. Michel Abbey 1156; cf. *ecclesia Sancti Audoeni* de Catevilla in France, c1140, (Cart. 255); note le Clos du Motier (O. 1835) and la Rue du Motier nr. the church.

St. Ouen's Manor, (OJH. 210); home of the de Carterets since 1135; has manorial Chapelle de Ste. Anne, and a poss. menhir on the roadside; has fields le Clos de Quintaine, Clos des Listes, Champ des Tournois, La Ville de Troy; there are three cross-bases in the grounds, brought there in the last century; and a tazza of c1551; the Dowse arch of 1603; Jacobean frontage built 1670; relics of Charles II; chapel font from Wrentham Hall. The Manor shown as Senton howse by Norden 1595, S. Owens maner by Speed 1610; 5B2; much restored 1880.

Le Fief Haubert de St. Ouen, or Le Fief Haubert; cf. Aubert, Haubert; granted to de Carteret; its sub-fiefs from time to time were, es Fondans (O.P.); de Lecq (O); Luce de Carteret (B.P.); St. Germain, Handois, Les Quatorze Quartiers ou Garis (L); Vinchelez de Haut et Bas (O), with sub-fiefs Lanchestre and Portinifer; Vingt Livres (My. O.P.) with its sub-fiefs, all in (O), es Hammonds, es Hormans, St. Hillaire; ment. as Feodum de Sancto Audoeno 1274; Saint Oen 1528, 1607, 1668.

Le Fieu de St. Ouen à St. Helier et à St. Sauveur, (BSJ. 1906, p. 33); v. Motte; un certain pignon en la ville de St. Helier, Fieu de St. Ouen, MHau. 1658; in notebook in S.J. Library, called an Extente, the fief has full seignorial duties as at 1701; note le Clos de St. Ouen (S. 208), 7D3; le Clos de St. Ouen (S. 404), (V10/2), Fief de La Houquette; and in MEst. 1588, Les Mons Milles, Fief de St. Ouen (S).

St. Ouen's Windmill Le Moulin de la Campagne, 5B1; St. Ouen's new estate, La Ville des Marettes, 5B1; La Grande Route de St. Ouen, 5B2; le Clos de St. Ouen (O. 513), through which the parish boundary goes, v. préterrie; le jardin de haut de St. Ouen, MArt. 1619; le Clos de St. Ouen, (O. 1524 or 1527), AVL. c1775.

St. Ouen's Bay; La Baie de St. Ouen, Les Grèves de St. Ouen, Les Mielles de St. Ouen; shown as Senton baye (Mercator 1606); Sentwan Bay (Speed 1610); Sentovan B. (17th cent. map).

in S: un camp au feu de St. Ouen, MHau. 1572. This clearly refers to the outlier fief of St. Ouen, either that part later called La Motte, or the area known as St. Ouen en St. Sauveur, nr. Five Oaks. v. above.

### St. Peter La Rocque.

The Chapel of Ease, St. Pierre la Rocque, was built on land purchased from Th. Filleul in 1852 by Reverend Abraham Le Sueur (1851–85 Rector of Grouville), and others. These benefactors are also said to have given land for the school (now Parish Hall), la Rocque pier and the Girls' Orphanage.

### St. Pierre. (St. Peter).

Church and parish; occurring as surname de Sancto Petro 1309; de St. Pierre 1528.

in P: The Parish Church of St. Pierre dans le Désert, v. désert; ment. 1053–66; taken over by St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey by 1090; ment. as *ecclesia Sancti Petri* de Deserto, c1140, 1160–70, 1185, (Cart. 250, 255–8, 296; AR. 1309); a piscina, now in church, was rescued from Les Bois (nr. P. 203); one of the chapels may have been dedicated to St. Brieuc, Bric, 6–7th cent. bishop from Cardigan, who founded a monastery in Brittany; in 1545 certain properties belonging “aux obits, thresor, fabrique et fraeries de l’eglise” were sold to buy munitions for the defence of the parish and Island; St. Peter's Parish Cannon, 1551, is mounted at Beaumont. The old Rectory site, with le Clos, Pré et Côté du Presbytère, 6A3. The perquage can be traced on 6C1, 9A1–4. (BSJ. 1947, p. 317).

Le Prieuré de St. Pierre; a royal foundation; also taken over by St. Sauveur Abbey; Ext. 1274 gives, Prior et monachi Sancti Petri, Prioratus Beati Petri; in 1302, prioratus de Sancto Petro, (Cart. 270); in MO. 1305, Brother Nicholaus Dauffraise is ment. as having been Prior long since; in 1331, prioratus Sancti Petri; it had an infirmary, and was North of the Church; for a time it was deserted and let to ferme; it escaped suppression 1413–14; the monks were ousted by Floquet's men 1461, but were back again in 1485; Leland c1540 shows a ruined “cenobiolum S. Petri”; the priory site, known as La Flocquetterie 1607, (V19), then in the hands of L'Hermitte family; (v. Cart. 272). v. Flocquetterie. (P. 555–6).

St. Peter's House, 6A1; many refs. in MLeC, eg. partage Sir John Dumaresq 1819; note, in 1614, “Raulin Robin et Jean Robin voisins...le colombier de Raulin...le chemin public passait entre leur maisons en St. Pierre, Fief es Nobretez, ?(P. 461. 542).

St. Peter's Windmill; Le Moulin à Vent de St. Pierre; built 1837; now an inn; with le Clos du Moulin, (P. 312, 316); 2C3. La Grande Route de St. Pierre, 6A3; site of St. Peter's Farm, 5D2; St. Peter's Arsenal (S.W. Regiment), 6C3; site of St. Peter's Barracks, called St. Owen's Barracks 1833, 5D2.

le Clos de St. Pierre (P. 779. 793); cf. le Clos de St. Pierre (V10<sup>3</sup>4), partage Robin, MHau. 1658; le Clos de St. Pierre (V9<sup>3</sup>4), in sale of La Hague land to Sam. Le Feuvre, MHag. 1738, also in rental feuie Marie de Carteret 1745, and in aveux Wm. Le Brocq 1749 and Wm. Le Brocq (adjoining les Dauverterie par le ouest) 1792; cf. le Clos de St. Pierre, adj. le Clos de la Corderie, nr. La Verte Rue, aveu Ph. Le Brocq 1851; le Clos de St. Pierre (P. 1306), AVI. c1775. le Clos de la Ville de St. Pierre, PLF. 1479; the hamlet round the Church; cf. Pierreville. le Prê de St. Pierre, (P. 30).

### St. Samson, St. Sampson.

a bishop from S Wales; the leading Celtic missionary of his day; born c490, d. 565; according to Rev. D. R. Davies, elder son of Amwn Ddu and Anna; trained by St. Illtyd; went as a hermit to Caldey Island nr. Tenby; fought for Judual King of Dumnonia against Conmere. Using Cornwall, Guernsey and Jersey as stepping-stones, he crossed to Brittany, leaving his name in all four areas, including a parish in Guernsey; also remembered in Scilly; he founded a monastery at Dol; note ecclesia Sti. Sansonis de Ansneville, c1140, 1185, (Cart. 255-8); he attended the Council of Paris in 557. The surname Sanson occurs in Jersey 1331; note partage of Katherine Michiel née Sanson, MHau. 1537; Sampson occurs from 1309; some field names may derive from this. Only one St. Samson is known, but the legendary Jewish hero Samson may also have had an influence on these names.

in B: an area named Les Sts. Samsons, now represented by le Clos du nord de St. Samson, la pièce de St. Samson, le Clos de St. Samson, (B. 98. 104); 5D4; with fields near by named Le Couvent, le petit camp Capell; in MHau. 1717, P. Remon sells to E. Salmon un camp de terre dans la pieces des Saint Samsons, es Cainvais, Fief du Roi; in MHau. 1725, trois camps aux Sts. Samsons aux Quevevais, in partage Richard Orange. In AB. 1786 is a group of fields named Les Saints Samsons, champs dans la pièce des Sts. Samsons, un champs dans la pièce de la Niquette ou des Sts. Samsons, for owners named Horman, Gervaise, Le Bas, Le Brun and Martel. On his travels, the saint may well have had a pied-à-terre and a chapel here.

in G: La Chapelle de St. Samson at La Rocque; in 1757, ment. of the gueritte (sentry-box) by St. Samson's Tower. (BSJ. 1967, p. 252); in AdE. 1786, le Corps de Garde et Magasin de St. Samson à la pointe de la Rocque; in Rich. 1795, the magazine appears on the N of Martello No. 1, with a small building N of that, which was prob. the chapel of St. Samson; 11D3. The rock L'Avarison, qv., may have been a temporary hermitage of the saint, from which he took his leave of his Jersey converts; there are rocks near it named Les Settes Samson, (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).

### St. Sauveur. (The Saviour).

in S: The church of St. Saviour first ment. 1066-87; it was a parish church before 1145. It comprises chapels dedicated to St. Saviour, Ste. Marie, St. Jean and St. Martin; BSJ. 1890 and subsequent writers have thought this indicated four separate buildings but it is more likely that they were chapels within the parish church. v. The Parish Church of St. Saviour, F.del. Bois, p. 8 et seq. The earliest known mention of the title St. Sauveur de l'Epine appears in the Mémoires de la Famille La Cloche, 1646. v. Long.

10A2; the Rector was appointed by the Archdeacon of Le Val de Vire; the church gives its name to the parish. There was no Manor of St. Saviour, though Bailiff Jean Hérault is called Seigneur de St. Sauveur in MO. 1625, prob. because he owned Longueville Manor in part.

St. Sauveur occurs in field-names only to show that a field in another parish belonged to a farm in (S); eg. le costil de St. Sauveur (G), MCol. 1634; le Clos de St. Sauveur, (Mt. 572).

### St. Sebastien. Date unknown. Feast-day, 20th January. Traditionally killed by arrows.

in B: La Fontaine du Portelet ou de St. Sebastien, for Hugh Rose, 1904. A Sebastien Carrell lived near by in 1668.

### St. Serre. not understood.

in Mt: field name Saint Serre, (Mt. 173), at La Poudretterie, nr. Le Suez lane; 4A4.

### St. Siméon.

poss. St. Simeon Stylites, the famous pillar ascetic, (c390-459); feast-day, 5th January. Some authorities distinguish between Simon and Siméon. In the example below both names are given to the same hill.

in My: Les Saints Siméons, Les Monts Simon. Architectural fragments at The Elms (My) suggests there was once a chapel there, and the following entry from sale of perquage by Ed. de Carteret to Helier Hue 1663 hints that it was dedicated to St. Siméon; note Les Monts Simon near by: "le perçage, a commencer a la terre AARON REGNAULT (La Sergente) appelée le parc, et la ruette qui mene a la maison Servais Renouf a present, allant voest et succq jusques au jardin de St. Symon, par l'aest dudit jardin quarement a venir a la terre de Mont Simon (des Monts Symon, MHau.) qui occupe a present AARON JOURNEAUX (The Elms)". There are fields recorded at The Elms in 1816 as Les Saints Siméons, and les grands et petits Monts Simon. Today, fields (My. 810. 812. 813) are named Les Monts Simon.

### Stc. Suzanne. (St. Susan, Susanna).

to whom a church in Rome is dedicated; a 3rd cent. martyr, said to have refused to marry a pagan; feast-day, 11th August; giving rise to the surname Petrus de Sancta Susanna c1168, (Cart. 61).

in G: L'Oratoire de Ste. Suzanne, ment. by DLX; it may have been the manorial chapel of La Malletière; v. entry of 1516, "in quodam oratorio in parochia de Grouvilla... ad requestam Symonis Mallet", (BSJ. 1890, p. 439); not far off is le Prê de Suzanne (G. 55), v. Suzanne.

### St. Symphorien. (St. Symphorian).

martyred 2-3rd cent. at Autun, where a church was built in his honour; feast-day, 22nd August.

in T: La Chapelle de St. Symphorien, Céphorien, Céphorian; site not yet located; placed in (S) by DLX. 2/116, but was prob. in (T); the will of Jennette de St. Martin makes bequests to SS. Katherine and Cephorian; the rental of Thos. de St. Martin (d. 1515) includes dues from John Le Breton (T) for les terres de St. Simphoryan, (BSJ. 1912, p. 204).



**St. Thomas.**

Thomas à Becket. (1118–1170). Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered in Canterbury Cathedral 29th December 1170, owing to the stupidity of Henry II; the crime astounded Christendom, and the shrine of St. Thomas was a major magnet to European pilgrimage for four centuries; v. Chaucer, *The Canterbury Tales* and the *Pilgrims' Way*.

in S: La Chapelle et Presbytère de St. Thomas, manorial chapel of Longueville and part of the manor buildings, one of which is still called Priest's House, capella Beati Thome Martiri... capella seu capellania Sancti Thome, (BSJ. 1890, pp. 427, 442); in AR. 1309, pp. 321, 324, parsona Capelle de Loungville; in RS. 1461–78, la Chapelle de St. Thomas; ment. 1493, 1504–5, 1523; the chapel's rents were sold by the Royal Commissioners 1550; ment. 1595; in Mess. 1610, Le Presbytère de St. Thomas was retained by B. La Cloche when other land was sold to Messervy; in 1617, la chapelle et Presbitaire St. Thomas, (BSJ. 1908, p. 465); in 1637, l'usage de l'eau de la fontaine du Presbytère St. Thomas was accorded to Guille Dolbel by Ben. La Cloche; in 1682, Pongdestre wrote, "St. Thomas his Chappell by Longueville is alsoe yet standing and entire"; in 1692, the colombier was built in "the garden of St. Thomas"; note La Rue St. Thomas, from Longueville to Le Tapon, (v. BSJ. 1890, pp. 427, 442; 1909; 1930; Long).

Sais. v. Saie.

Saix. v. Saie.

**Salaie, Salais, Salée, Scallée.**

meaning not apparent; the likelihood of salt-pans in this terrain is remote.

in Mt: fields Le Salais, Salaie (Mt. 40–42), and La Scallée (Mt. 31A. 39), S of La Hannière, 3D4; also ment. as La Scallaie, Ville Brée; PRM. 1861, in VROZ, gives, piessse de terre appelée La Salée, (V3), Geo. Marett, La Hannière; an advt. 1972 gives, La Reste du Salais et Pendant, (Mt. 40–41), (V3).  
FLM. says there were surnames Salle, de Salle, Salaix and Salaik.

**Saline.** (a salt-pan).

ie. a pool in the rocks, or inland, filled with salt water, which evaporated, leaving a deposit of salt; the normal mediaeval manner of obtaining salt. Note the dues of the Baie Salt at Handois: Ext. 1607, p. 128.

in C: le Onage de la Saline, TSam. 1608; a reference to the salt-marsh at Samarès; the words le onage are likely to be an error for louage. (BSJ. 1931, p. 416).

in G: le camp de la Saline; MCol. 1634.

in J: La Saline, Salinne, a cove; 2B2.

in O: fields La Saline (O. 1248, 1286–7), and le Pré de la Saline (O. 1304). La Saline is an area in the rocks, on the beach and inland where formerly there were salt-pans, later engulfed by the sea.

... place à sécher le vrac à la Saline, Baie de St. Ouen, fief de Morville; MArr. 1833. Les Petites Salinnes, between Les Hâves and Le Rondy. Le Douet de la Saline Dr. 76.

in S: la Saline de Guillaume Coquerel, qui est assise sus (or sous) le moulin à Longueville et fut fait l'an mil. cc. xxxv (1235); 15th cent. rente list (Cart. 421; BSJ. 1892, p. 168).

**Salle.** (a hall).

OF. sale; Pr. ML. sala (room); D. zaal; Icel. salr; Teut. sal (dwelling); F. salle (the hall, the most important part of the house; also used in Jersey for a Parish Hall, Salvation Army Hall); note F. salon, Eng. saloon; salle can also mean a bower, arbour; in some items below salle may stand for saule (willow).

in H: maison appelée La Salle, fief de Méléches, 1629.

Les Salles de Benjamin, (?H. 1421a) for Amice le V. dit Durell, SRMcl. 1774.

in Mt: la grand' salle de Rôzé, the hall of the manor, famous in the 18th cent.

in O: La Salle, a Salvation Army meeting hall at La Vieille Fontaine, Millais.

a session of the chaefts pleads du Fieu Haubert held in la grande salle du manoir, MHau. 1647. This was not unusual.

in S: le pignon de la salle du manoir de Longueville. 1631; La Cloche (BSJ. 1890, p. 466 and Long).

in T: La Salle, a meeting hall of the Salvation Army.

field Les Salles, (T. 1196), La Roulerie fm. Le Clos des Petites Salles, Les Petites Salles, fief de Dielament, P. Laurens, 1709, 1711. Les Salles for Michel Larbalesnier 1706.

unlocated: Les Salles, SRMcl. 1746.

**Salmon.** surname. locative **La Salmonerie.**

recorded as Saloman, Salomon, Solomon, Salmon from 1299; Salemon 1309–1402; Johan Perchart pour Les Salmons, PLF. 1479; prob. a form of Solomon.

in B: le Clos de Salmon, Franc Fief de St. Brelade; sold 1604 to Richard de Carretier for building a stone house; prob. S of the Airport, nr. Le Vallon.

in C: le Clos Saulmon, (C. 44); given as Clos de Psalmon, adjoining La Mare de Samarès, MO (Debora Dumaresq, 1610).

in H: le Mont du Val Salmon, a hill at the E of (H. 1140).

in L: le Clos Thov. Salmon, fief du Roy, ment. in Bisson sale, 1663.

in M: les Clossets Salmon, (V7½), Nic. Arthur, Le Rondin; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in O: le Clos Salmon, (O. 708), ment. in partage MVdeH. 1701; and as le Clos de Salmon, avec Jeanne Ricard, in SROR. 1800.

le Clos Salmon, partage Jeanne Ricard, MLB. 1804.

le Clos Salmon, (V5), H. P. d'Auvergne, Le Marais; VLéo.

PRO. 1904–11.

in P: le Clos de Salmon, (P. 737).

La Piece Salmon, (V2), Frs. Huejin; VG; PRP. 1880.

La Salmonerie, ?nr. Forest Hill, P. Le Brun; VSN; PRP. 1880.

in T: le champ Salmon. (V1¼), held by Marthe Bisson née Benest; SRAv. 1751; cf. le Camp Salmon, de Salmon, avec Ph. Benest and Noël Vaudin; SRAv. 1699; in SRAv. 1662, Moÿse Nicole holds le petit jardin des Camps Salmon (V1), et dedans les Camps Salmon de Piere (V¼).

**Samarès.** (a salt-marsh).

becoming a surname, and through it the name of a Fief, Vingtaine, manor, marsh, area, slipway (wrongly spelt Sunerhay in OS.), site of railway station etc. As a place-name, it was written Salmaresch 1186, and pronounced or spelt Sanmaresq or Sanmathès from the 17th cent., the modern form appears in le Clos de Samares, partage Le Moignan, MCol. 1597, (v. BSJ. 1931, pp. 376 et seq.). The surname of the family living there is spelt de Salineles, Salinellis c1180 to 1226; de Sautmareys 1243; de Saumareys 1274; de Saumarez 1299; de Saufmareys, Sausmareys, Saumareys, Saumareys, Sasmaraireys, Sasmaraireys 1309; de la Samarays 1320; de Saumares 1329; de Saumareis, Sausmarrez 1331; de Sammarez c1340. The family is now extinct in Jersey, having migrated to Guernsey, where they survive as de Sausmarrez, de Saumarez; the equivalent Eng. surname is Saltmarsh.

in C: Samarès Manor or Le Manoir de Samarès and district, 10D1-3; with La Rue de Samarès or Samarès lane.

Le Fieu de Samarès was a grant to the fam. de Salinellis, Salinelles (salt-pans), not of the Cotentin or Bessin; we find Willelmus de Salineles, Salinellis in 1186 and 1218, (Cart. 314, 304). The Fief appears as Feodum de Saumareys 1274; St. Mares 1328; Saumaresq 1585; Samarès 1607, 1749; Saumaresq 1668. The original sub-liefs were: in (C), Crapedoit, es Faisants, Gruchy, du Homet; in (G), des Mouts ou de la Carrière; in (H), La Fosse; in (M), Burrier.

Samarès Manor, (OJH. 214); home of the de Salinelles to c1274; then de St. Hélier to 14th cent.; then Payn, Dumaresq; ment. as manerium de Samarès 1331; le Manoir de Senmaresq, 1580, (Les Chroniques, p. 145); Samaris, 17th cent. maps; Saumaraire, (Mariette 1689); it has a colombier; the W canal was dug in 1685, and is ment. in AdE. 1715 in, le canal, la Mare, les Mielles de Samarès; the Chapel of Ste. Marthe (wrongly orientated) was prob. above the wine cellar now called the chapel crypt, cf. that at Winchester College.

Samarès Manor windmill; Guillaume de Salinelles had one in 1218, and in 1299 the sails were decodand for killing a man; the site may well have been on Le Mont Ubé, nr. Nicole Tower.

La Commune de Samarès is at Le Hocq; v. Evening Post, 24th March 1967.

Samarès marsh, is still a reality; ment. 1186, (Cart. 314), when two carucates were given by Willelmus de Salinelles of land in Salmaresch; la Mare de Sammaréz, MHau. 1593; shown by Mercator 1606 as St. Maris pool; ment. 1664 in "la pêcherie Dom Philippe sous la Mare de Samarès"; salt-marsh plants were growing there until it was built over. la Meson de Saumares, nr. la Maison de la Motte, MHau. 1589.

**Sambière.** (sandy place).

ON. sandr, sand with F. termination ière for locality.

in G: La Grande Sambière, a rock at La Rocque, 11C4; the scene of de Rullecourt's landing on 6th January 1781, with la Petite Sambière nearby. Sambière, a rock on the S coast is shown by Dum. 1685.

**Sambue.** meaning uncertain.

FLM. says sam derived from Latin sonus (sound) and bue derived from ON. bole, bol; Sc. bula (bull); hence meaning the bull-like roar of the sea amongst certain rocks.

on the N coast: La Sambue, at la Belle Hougue, 3A2; the rocks off-shore here are called Les Sambues, and ment. by Dum. 1685 as Sambues; near here Alison Mitchell, sole survivor of the wreck of the yacht Marie Celia, was washed ashore in October 1964.

on the S coast: La Sambue, a rock S of Le Croc.

on the W coast: La pièce de la Sambue ou la place à secher du vrac au havre de Puley, MLB. 1804.

La Sambue au Pulec ment. 1658, (V¼), and H. P. d'Auvergne, Le Marais; PRO. 1904-11.

**Samedi.** (Saturday).

in T: Les Pierres de Samedi, at Les Landes Patron qv.

**Samson.** surname.

in H: La Vallette Samson, AMel. 1700.

in O: le Clos de Samson, Sampson, group of fields (O. 347-349, 355-356).

le Clos de Samson, fief de l'Encêtre, for Frs. Amy 1925.

**Samuel.** pers. name.

in P: La Forge, a Le Vesconte house built in Le Clos de Samuel, N of (P. 126).

**Sance.** form uncertain, and meaning doubtful.

there is F. sancir (to sink by the bows); and Eng. sance-bell (Sanctus bell).

in C: La Sance; TSam. 1608.

**Sandy.** cf. sable, sablon.

in P: Sandybrook on L. boundary with perage.

in Les Écrehous: Sandey Bay, shown in 1924 map.

**Santon.** v. Sauten.

**Saout.** v. Saule.

**Sapin.** (a fir, spruce); Sapinée. (a fir plantation).

F. sapin; Lat. sapinus; OE. saeppa (a spruce).

in **My**: le Clos de la Sapinée, (My. 751).

in **O**: le Clos des Sapins, (O. 1124), or Le Grand Robelin.

in **P**: le Clos des Sapins, (P. 862); La Rue des Sapins, 6A3.

in **S**: le Clos des Sapins, (S. 249); v. paleron.

in **T**: le Clos des Sapins, (T. 10), (V2¼), Le Prê fm.; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Sapinée.** v. Sapin.

**Sara, Sarah.** girl's name.

in **H**: le Clos Sara, (H. 1159).

le côtel de Sara; partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

in **J**: le Jardin de Sara; for Pierre Palie, VHe; TJ. 1747.

in **L**: La Rue Sara. FLM. says for Sara Henri.

**Sardrière.** (a place of bream).

JNF. sarde (a species of bream). Tourt. says sardrière is Norm. for bream.

in Les Ecréhous: Sardrière, 1867.

**Sarre.** surname.

prob. meaning from Le Pays du Saire, E of Cherbourg; recorded as Sare 1274; Sarne 1292; Le Seire 1299; Saire, Seirre, Sehir 1309; Sarrey 1400; Sarre from 1299; the late A. C. Sarre left a memorandum indicating that his branch of the fam. originated in Kent.

in **J**: le Clos Sarre, (J. 61); ment. in TJ. 1747, in VD, for Clem. Richardson; and as "le Clos de Sarre, le bas Canibus"; and as le Clos de Saare et le jardin Saare, for Eliz. Renouf veuve de Jean Le Bailly.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Sarre, (Mt. 433); 4C2.

in **My**: TMy. 1602 gives, au jardin de Simon Sarre, (a man of this name d. 1561, BSJ. 1897), VN; and le feugere Jean Sarre.

in **O**: le Clos de Sarre, (O. 298), ment. in TO. 1721; and as champ dans le Clos de Sarre (V¼) in MHag. 1759; also le petit Clos de Sarre, (O. 299).

**Sarsonnerie.** v. Richardson.

**Saturin.** ?(a field of savory).

F. savorie; OF. saturige; Eng. savory; OE. satureie; Pr. sadreia; Lat. satureia.

in **My**: field Le Grand Saturin, (My. 265A), fief de l'Aumône; 2A4. for Nicolas Arthur 1829.

**Saucée.** v. Saulsée.

**Saucheré.** v. Sauchet.

**Sauchet, Saucheré.** (a thing drenched with salt water or place where willows grow, v. saule).

JNF. sauchet, sotchet (a man's clothing after soaking by the sea); Norm. soquet (brine); JNF. sau (salt water in which limpets were cooked); Lat. salsa (salted things), whence ML. salsarium (salted dish), OF. saussière, Eng. saucer; whence also Eng. souse, which could stand as a translation of sauchet, a sousing.

in **T**: Le Sauchet, an inlet W of Nez du Guet; 4A1; PRT. 1931, VRoz, gives, Les Pièces Hubert, bordant par l'est le rivage de la mer, et formant partie de la baie connue par le nom de Sauchet; given as Schoucherel on map c. 1810 and Scoucherel in 1817.

le Côtel du Saucheré, (V2), Egypt; VVEv; PRT. 1931.

**Saule.** (a willow, sallow); also written **Sault, Seult, Saout**; with plurals, **Saux, Saules, Sauls, Saulx, Sceaux, Scaulx**; F. saule (willow); Eng. sallow; OE. salwe; Sc. sauch; Ir. saileach; W. helyg; Icel. seljg; JNF. saūze, saux, saulx; Lat. salix; Gk. ἐλίξη, helike, fr. Sanskrit root, meaning growing near water; cf. saulsée (a willow-grove). Sault can also mean détroit (defile) Godefroi.

in **L**: le Clos à Sault, (V5¼), on La Grande Route, at Bon Air; VCM; PRL.

in **Mt**: Le Ruisseau des Saules, a brook and inlet S of St. Catherine's Breakwater; 4D1.

le Clos à Saulx, Sauls, Saout, de la Sault, de la Seult, (Mt. 20. 20A), (V3¼), Fieu de Rozel; 3D4; ment. in MPer. 1798; sold by Ph. Nicolle to Eliz. Godfray 1818, MBil.

le Clos à Saulx, Thos. Billot, La Chasse; VRe; PRMt. 1889.

in **O**: le Clos à Saulx, nr. (O. 197), nr. le Clos des Landelles, (O. 193) ment. in MAdeC. 1633, 1636; J. Malzard, PRO. 1911.

le Clos Saule, Saulx, (O. 278), adj. le Clos de Caen (O. 279); ment. as Clos de Saux in partage de Caen, Mess. 1599–1600. Le Carrefour à Saux, W of Portinfer; with le Clos à Saux (O. 816); 1A4; shown in PRO. VVz, as (V5), le Clos à Saux, Saulx, Scaulx, for Elie Le Boutillier, Portinfer, 1904–11.

le Prê des Sceaux, (V1¼), J. Le Gresley, L'Étaçq; VMI; PRO. 1911.

in **T**: le Costil des Saules, Saulce, Fief de Rozel, MHau. 1593.

**Saulmon.** v. Salmon.

**Saulsée.** (a willow-grove),

the commonest spelling of a word which also appears as saucée, sauchet, sauscie, sausée, sausés, saussaie, saussay, saussée, saussue, sauzet; F. saulaie; JNF. saussaie (willow-grove); F. saulée (willow-avenue); cf. saule (willow). Willelmus de Salceio c1150, (Cart. 291).

in C: La Saussee, Sauscie, Saussee; TSAm. 1608.

in H: La Saulsée, avenue of Jn. Poingdestre; SRMél. 1748; prob. at "The Priory".

La Saussee; avenue of Frs. Alexandre, en cause de Marie Chevallier sa femme, SRMél. 1748; prob. nr. Le Moulin de la Ville.

in J: Les Sauscées, (J. 129A), and prob. (J. 386) from partage Trachy, 1818.

La Saulsée, (J. 408-9). La Saulsée, (J. 1081), on boundary with L.

in L: La Saulsée, (L. 272), at Avranches, prob. same as La Saulsée, Fief du Roi, bought by Ph. Marett from Ed. Remon 1809.

in M: La Sauscée, (My. 503), at L'Anciennoté; 2C3; shown in PRMy. 1883 as La Saulsée, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), for J. Arthur de près de l'Église.

La Saulsée, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), Fief de l'Aumône; MArt. 1832.

in O: La Saulsée, (O. 1844), (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), at St. Ouen's Manor; shown in PRO. 1904-11; ment. as La Saulsée ou Taillis in MO. c1806; and in DJF. as La Sausaie du Mangni d' St. Ou.

La Saulsée, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), S of Pré de Hamon, for Ann Le Feuvre; PRO. 1904-11; Godf. 1849 shows a Le Feuvre at the mill, le Pré Sauffbée, for Ellen Le Feuvre; VGC; PRO. 1904-11.

in P: La Sausés (sic), Fief à Vingt Livres; ment. in sale Collas-Le Feuvre, MHau. 1739.

in S: le jardin à l'est de la Sausée, Noël Le Geyt, VMf; AS. 1671.

le jardin de bas, including la petite Sausée et le lavoir, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>); partage Gavey; MHau. 1726.

in T: le Cotil de la Saulsée, partage N. R. Richardson, MRS. 1876.

Les Champs du Sauseraie, terre Camparière, fief de Peint Rozel, for Chs. Hocquard, 1805.

unlocated: La Saulsée, dans la quarré du costil de la Fontaine, (V<sup>1</sup>/<sub>4</sub>) partage Pimel; MHau. 1748 and 1756. La Sausaie; DLX. 2.275.

**Sault.** v. Saule.

**Saumier, Saunier.** meaning uncertain.

akin to F. saumure (brine for pickling), or Eng. sammier, a term used in tanning. FLM. says equivalent of sommier qv.

in M: fields La Fosse au Saumier, (My. 696-7), N of Eden House; 2C2; ment. in MLeC. 1737-40; v. Fosse: La Grande Fosse au Saunier et La Petite Fosse au Saunier, Fief du Roi, for Edouard Le Rossignol fils Thos. 1799.

**Sauscie, Sausée, Sausés, Sausaie, Saussay, Saussee, Saussee.** v. Saulsée.

**Saut.** (a leap, jump, waterfall). Can also refer to a combe or small valley.

F. saut, OF. sault; OE. sault, hence somersault; Lat. saltus (a leap) but note that saule (willow) can also be spelled sault, saout.

in B: Le Saut, inlet immediately S of La Corbière; 8C1.

Le Moulin du Grand Saut, N of St. Brelade's Church, shown on maps 1689, 1756, 1783; du Grand Saut 1799; du Saut 1817; 8B4, poss. an unidentified mill in (B).

in J: le Saut au Chien, N of Wolf's Caves.

in M: Le Saut Geoffroi, or Jeffrey's Leap, with a legendary malefactor Geoffrey to explain it; if it was a brook falling into the sea, it is no longer there; the name is applied to the cliff and is spelled according to taste, Le Saut Geoffroy, Geoffroy etc. le ébûil de Saut à l'eau, N of (Mt. 7A), partage MRS. 1763.

in P: Le Saut Falluet, hamlet; with la Rue du Saut Falluet, shown as le chemin du Saux falluê 1675 in MHau. fields le Clos du Saut Falluet, (P. 285, 298, 896); 5D4, 6C3. Mrs. du Feu of Saut Falluet told us that the saut refers to stepping stones over the perquage brook; PRPT. 1598, in VD, gives la quèrièr du Saut Falluet for Balleine.

in T: le Saut à l'eau, E part of (T. 6A). Perhaps the same as that in MRS. 1763 above.

**Sauten, Sauton, Santon.** (Place where willow is grown) v. Saule.

If Santon is the better form, it might stand for the English pronunciation of the surname de St. Ouen, v. St. Ouen. FLM. recounts that grand saulx or des barsaux were extensively grown and cut to make fencing to protect 'les runs' qv. against the cold winds in the cod fishing areas of Newfoundland.

in O: Le Sauten (O. 846), at Grosnez Fm.; 1A1; where le Chemin du Château joins the main road; shown as Le Sauton, Santon, (VI), bordant ouest à la Commune des Landès, for P. Le Marquand, VVz; PRO. 1904-11.

**Sauteur.** (a leaper, tumbler), becoming the surname Le Sauteur.

recorded as a surname from 1528; note Jeanne La Sauteresse, (BSJ. 1907, p. 223).

in G: Le lieu au Sauteur, MHau. 1545; sub fief of La Malletière, ment. 1668, 1749 and in MBil. 1711; Moulin de haut, fief du Sauteur, Queen's Valley, 1725.

in S: le petit Clos du Sauteur, for Ph. Vivian, VMf; AS. 1671.

**Sauvage, Le Sauvage.** surname.

F. sauvage; OF. salvage; Pr. salvatge; Lat. silvaticus, silvivagus (a wanderer in the woods, a woodhouse); recorded as surname Salvage, 13th cent. (Cart. 333), Le Sauvage or Salvage 1309; current as Le Sauvage and Sauvage.

in M: le Clos de Sauvage, Rue au dessous de la Hougue du côté de l'est; PRMy. 1880.

le Jardin de Jean Sauvage, VS; TMy. 1602.

unlocated: Le Fieu au Sauvage, ment. 1382. (BSJ. 1904, p. 305).

at sea: Les Sauvages, a group of rocks between Les Minquiers and Les Iles Chausey.

**Sauval, Sauvallerie.** v. Saval.

**Sauvere.** perhaps a form of Sauval.

in M: le camp de la Sauvere; MHau. 1595.

**Saux.** v. Saule.

**Sauzel.** v. Saulsée.

**Saval, Sauval.** surname; locative, **La Sauvallerie.**

recorded as Sivalle, Sewall 1274; Sauvale 1309; Sauvalle 1331; Saval 1607; Savalle 1668; there seem to have been two widespread estates, interlocked and owned by the inter-related families of Le Petit and de Sauvalle; v. Petit; traces of these estates survive.

in G: le Clos de Saval. (G. 545), nr. La Rocque; 11C2; ment. in Gl. 1841 as le Clos de Savalle, for Frs. Touzel, at Le Hurel.

in J: Ricardus le Franchois pro Feodo Sauvale, part of the Fief d'Ouville; Ext. 1331.

in P: Le Fieu Saval, de Sauvalle, sub-fief of Les Nièmes; poss. named after Laurentius Sauvale (P) in AR. 1309; note le Prê et grand Clos de la Sauvallerie, (P. 300. 302), and the lane Les Sauvalleries nr. Pont Rose; 5D4. 6C3; also given as Les Sauts Valeries, chemin public, fief du Roi.

PRPT. 1398, in VD, gives, la vallette au Clos Sauvalle, for Alexandre; le pray de Sauvallerie, on Franc Fief, ment. in 17th cent. as bel. to Math. Alexandre, (BSJ. 1947, p. 320). PRP. 1880, in VD, gives, La Pièce des Sauvalleries, (V11), ?(P. 302), for J. J. Bosdet.

Le Fieu Sauvalle was bought by C. P. Le Cornu from Henry Dumaresq for £10; MHag. 1872.

at sea: a rock named Le Hurel Saval, ment. in vrac regulations on the SW coast; MHau. 1715.

**Scallaie, Scallée.** v. Salaie.

**Scaulx, Sceaux.** v. Saule.

**Scée, Scie, Scez.** v. Saie.

**Scelletterie.** (meaning undetermined).

It is tempting to associate this name with a place of skeletons, but there is no evidence that this is an ancient name; it is first found in the Public Registry in 1938 and is not familiar to those who have studied (L) parish records. It is on the fief de la Hougue Boète whose Rolls are not available. There is a memory that in the childhood of Sophie Orange, b. 1865, a saddler worked in the cottage called La Scelletterie and the name might therefore be derived from F. sellerie (saddlery). It is possible, but seems unlikely that it takes its name from Jeanne Le Seelleur who owned this small property (V13¼) 1851 to 1854 while under curatèle (not capable of looking after her own affairs).

in L: La Scelletterie at (L. 2). Rue de la Scelletterie is given on modern maps but the lane is known locally as La Rue de Hérupe. St. L. parish records call it Le Huchet. 2D4.

**Scez.** v. Saie.

**Schai.** v. Squez.

**Schôle.** (sandbank).

in the sense of: Eng. shoal; OE. schold (a slant); Icel. skjalgr (oblique), whence Eng. shallow.

at sea: Le Schôle, Le Banc du Schôle; a sandbank about two miles NW of L'Étaq; there is another similarly named off Alderney.

**Scierie.** (saw pit or yard).

F. scierie JNF. scièthie.

in M: Le Petit Jardin de la Scierie au nord de la scierie, 2 perch, nr. la Cache es Demoiselles Bandinel.

**Scille, Sille.** (summit).

JNF. sil'ye (the summit of a còtil or cliff).

in L: la Scille d'un certain costil, Mont Félard, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1622; cf. La Scille, part of former property of Benjamin de Ste. Croix, Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1740.

a strip called Le Sille, approx. (L. 806), at Bifrons, above Millbrook; PRS.

in M: le Còtils des Scilles au Val de Lecq, (My. 41-2); cf. le còtil des Scilles, M. Le Brocq; and le còtil des Scilles, (V1¼), Marie Vauier, VN; PRMy. 1883; fief des Craquevilles, partage Rachel Guille 1880.

Les Scilles, (V1), P. Le Brocq, Broughton Lodge, VS; PRMy. 1883.

in P: land extending to le parcage du Roy, as far as La Scylle, Fieu du Roy. MHau. 1576.

**Sillon.** v. Sillon.

**Scissions.** meaning unsure.

poss. for Fr. scission, a split or division.

in C: le Còtil des Scissions.

unlocated: but nr. Les Tours, approx. (C. 241A).

**Scorbe.** (a sharp angle in a field hedge).

giving its name to the field itself; F. OF. OE. courbe (a bent or crooked thing); JNF. escorbe, scorbe, courbe; Pr. corb; Eng. curve, curb; Lat. curvus (bent); the word also means a bend in a limb, eg. la scorbe du bras (crook of an elbow). It vacillates between the masc. and fem. genders, appearing as La Scorbe; or Le Scourbe (for L'Escourbe or Les Courbes). The annexes formed by

these scorbes are a perfect nuisance to farmers, in ploughing, planting or any other operation, and the term is one of reproach.

in **J**: Le Scorbe, La Scorbe, (J. 38); 2A2; this field has a kink in the SE.

in **My**: La Scorbe, (My. 630); 2A4; a kink in the NE corner.

La Scorbe, (My. 682); 2C2; a kink on the S hedge; same as L'escorbe, (V6¼), Jas. Manning; VN: PRMy. 1883.

in **O**: Le Scorbe, at Le Coin.

le Clos de L'Escorbe, (V4), ?nr. (O. 471), Alice Payn, Northdale; VLéo; PRO. 1904-11.

**Scrée.** (scree or hidden, secret).

also spelt scree, scretz, screz, secrée, secretz, secrez; poss. derivations: (1). Icel. skriða (a landslide on a hillside); Eng. scree (pile of débris at a cliff-foot): (2). Lat. scruta (trash) giving Eng. scrutinise (to finger over rubbish to find something), found in the scrotage (rubbish heaps) of Guillelmus le Desvee in (G). in AR. 1309, p. 290: (3). F. OF. Pr. Eng. OE. secret; OF. secrette, segrette; OE. sekret, secree; Lat. secretum (a lonely, hidden, secret place or thing); early forms of scrée suggest this is the origin of the word; for the dropping of the first e, cf. snail for senile (the weed with grey hair).

in **L**: Les Monts Secrées, Fief Hastain; ment. with other land of Guille de Hamptone 1490, (v. Payne, p. 177).

in **Mt**: fields Le Screz (Mt. 102), and la pièce au, du Scrée, or la pièce du Screz, between la Fosse and Gros Rocher, above the slopes to Rozel Harbour; 4A3; the names Seez and Screeque near by are confusing, but prob. unrelated, v. Saie, Screeque.

in **My**: La Ville Scrée, ès Scretz, fields (My. 131. 131A), above Crabbé. 2A3; ment. as la ville au Secrets Craqueville, 1609; La Ville au Scretz, Fief d'Esraqueville, and camp de la Ville au Screz, MArr. 1619; la terre de la Ville au ?Scree, partage Jeanne Pipon, MLeC. 1681; PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Clos (V7¼) and le champ (V1¼) de la Ville au Scrée, the former for T. Blampied, and La Ville au Scrée, (V8), for Anne Arthur, La Forêt; BSJ. 1901, p. 398 mentions land nr. La Ville aux Scretz, Screeux, once owned by the Journeux family. The similarity between Scrée and Esraqueville is prob. fortuitous.

**Screeque.** meaning unknown.

prob. unrelated to scrée, squez and saie, qvv; but this word, whatever it means, may be at the root of the F. place-name Esraqueville, qv. FLM. says same as Créé qv.

in **Mt**: Le Screeque, field (Mt. 163), at the headwaters of a small stream; 4B3.

**Scretz, Screz.** v. Scrée.

**Seaford.** a town on the Sussex coast.

reason for choice of name unknown; perhaps the owner once spent a summer holiday there.

in **Mt**: House called Seaford and le Clos de Seaford, nr. Rozel Manor.

**Seal.** (seal).

the grey seal (JNF. loup-mathîn) is an occasional visitor to the Island.

at sea: Seal Rocks, 3 miles off Karamè, 1867; resembling seals.

**Seale.** surname. FLM. says originally Scelle, same as Le Scelleur.

recorded 1528-1749 onwards.

in **B**: le Clos Seale, (B. 985).

in **H**: Seale Street, St. Helier; 10A3; named after Jean Seale, a builder.

in **P**: le champ de Seale, (P. 656); prob. same as le Clos de Seale, Fief de la Hague, ment. in MHag. 1749 as bordant sur la ruelle des longs champs, in avenue Pierre Mauger. La Ruelle de Seale, or Les Longs Champs occurs in MHag. 1749, in aveu of Jean Dallain and Marie de Veuille, and must be nr. (P. 627). Le Clos de Seale appears in aveu of Jean Tocque, MHag. 1776, as Clos de Scall in aveu Jean Dallain, 1792, and as le Clos de Seale, ci-devant en deux pièces, in aveu Jean Tocque, MHag. 1802.

**Seatonnerie.** (the place of the Seaton).

locative of surname Seaton.

in **H**: La Seatonnerie, house, Seaton Place, was an open space facing the sands where it is said Jean Seaton, auctioneer, used to sell his goods; he developed the area between 1767 and 1793.

**Seaview.**

in **L**: Seaview Fm., (OJH. 216); a 17th cent. house; VCTS.

**Sébille.** v. Sebire.

**Sebire.** surname.

recorded as Sebire, Sabire from 1299, and still current; other forms Sébille, Sébyle; it forms the dim. Sebirel, qv.; and the girl's name Sebirota Goies, 1309.

in **My**: field Les Sebires, (My. 840); ment. 1602 as le Clos de Sebire; and in TMy. as "au clos de Sebire que tient à présent Charles Arthur", (V5¼), Perry Fm.

in **O**: Les Banques Sébille, Sébyle, below Les Monts; 1C4; given in BSJ. 1913, p. 315 as Les Banques Sebire, steeply sloping dunes and còtils below and S of Grantz dolmen; PRO. 1911, in VGI. gives, La Banque Sebire, Fief de Morville, for A. Hacquoil. (O. 1348).

**Sebirel, Le Sebirel, Lesbirel.** surname.

recorded as Le Sebyrel, Seberell, Sibirell 1515; Sybirel 1528; Le Sebirell 1607; Le Sebirel 1461-78,

1655; Le Sbirel 1710; Lesbirel from 1668; also written L'Esbirel; cf. Sebire, of which it is a diminutive.

in L: le Clos du Sebirel, Fieu des Arbres; MRem. 1662.

in Ms: le Clos Lesbirel, for Nic. Arthur, La Falaize; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in P: le Clos de L'Esbirel. (P. 741).

in S: le Clos de Sebirell. VPr, for Abr. Le Maistre; AS. 1671.

le Clos du Sbirel, Fief de la Rayne; MAvr. 1710.

### Sec. (dry).

F. sec; JNF. sê, sec; Lat. siccus (dry); whence Eng. desiccated.

in B: Le Pré Sec. (B. 267).

in P: le champ de la Secque Marette, Fief Haubert, for Pierre le Sbirel 1741.

at sea: Les Secques Maïhes, large pools at L'Etacq which evidently dry up.

in Les Dirouilles: Secs Tchêlines, Fa.; tall rocks which dry sooner than others. v. Tchêlinne.

Secrée. v. Scrée.

Secretz, Secrez. v. Scrée.

### Sedement, Sedeman, Le Chastel Sedman. meaning still sub judice.

BSJ. 1935, p. 514 equates with an obscure word *sedement* (a vacant place suitable for buildings or cultivation). But there is a case for thinking that it is an echo of Lat. (castra) *Septimana* (camp of men of the VIIth Legion), and that Diëlament near by stands for (castra) *Decumana* (camp of men of the Xth Legion). These two legions, both bearing the title "Caesar's", were those with which he invaded Britain in 54 BC.; and it is possible that in 56 BC. Caesar sent detachments of VII and X, with which he intended to invade Britain in 55, to try out a sea-borne invasion in Jersey. The earthwork at *Sedement*, with straight sides and rounded corners, and the rectangular park E of Diëlament Manor, each about 3 $\frac{3}{4}$  acres, could suggest temporary camps for two units of 400 men each. A pair of camps placed here would have dominated fugitive Armorican tribesmen in the promontory forts at La Belle Hougue and Rozel, and perhaps have raided them in search of tribal treasure-chests with coin hoards of the Coriosolites, Osismii, Redones and Baiocasses show that they brought with them. According to legend, Caesar sent a lieutenant to occupy Jersey, in a coracle, "une legende... un lieutenant de César serait venu conquérir Jersey dans un bateau d'osier recouvert de cuir", (J. Patriarche Ahier, "Tableaux Historiques", pp. 9-10). It is also said that he divided Jersey into 12 curiae among his officers, in which context it may be noted that there were 6 tribunes (junior officers) to a legion, and that Jersey has 12 parishes, and St. Ouen has 6 cueillettes. It may be argued that the names *Septimana* and *Decumana* could never have survived; *colonia* survives in the name Lincoln, and legion in Caerleon, but no place-name preserves the number of a legion, except perhaps *Simancas* in Spain, called *Septimanca* in Roman times; Dr. A. J. Taylor, however, points out that the numbers of Roman milestones survive in French place-names, eg. *Septème* (7th), *Oytier* (8th), *Delmes* (12th). For fuller discussion of this theory, v. "Caesar and Jersey". BSJ. 1979, p. 281.

in T: Le Chastel Sedeman, now known as Les Câteaux, Câteaux; is first ment. 1367; Le Fieu du Chastel Sedement occurs in 1382, (BSJ. 1904, p. 306); in 1405, de Gamez describes a fortified site in Jersey (which may or may not be *Sedeman*) as "a villa with a castle, surrounded by palisades and good wêr ditches"; we find land on le Fieu duchasteau steman, bet. the land of Grandin and Cabot exchanged for land in le Clos de dessus les Vaulx, W of the house of Giffart, Fieu Diëlament; MHau. 1591; in a 1609 partage of Richard Hamon and his wife Jeanne Lemprière of Diëlament, we find, "le Clos du Cattel, les butieres du Haut et du Bas Castel," etc. (BSJ. 1907, p. 149); in 1625, we have, "le clos du val au chasteaux de Cedeman qui etait auparavant affieffe à la Srie. de Dielament"; this is field (T. 919), between *Sedeman* and the stream; note chasteaux, indicating more than one defensive work, and the termination -man; in 1682 Poingdesure describes "Le Chasteau de Sedman, Sedman's Castle... hard by Dielament", as square with round hillocks at the corners, one of which still survived, (BSJ. 1935, p. 511); in 1694, Falle, p. 2, says, "near the Mannor of Dilament... the remains of an ancient work, in the known form of a Roman camp... coins found here", (cf. BSJ. 1884, p. 442).

The site is known locally as *César*, qv.; the N side of the earthwork is called *La Dune* (embankment), giving its name to fields (T. 791, 785). The adjacent corners of twin camps might have been linked by a ditch, which gave its name to La Fosse. Other field-names are suggestive: PRT. gives, le Clos des Settaux (V3 $\frac{3}{4}$ ) (T. 851) with le Grand Fief Querrée (T. 828), NW of *Sedeman*, for Pinel, Le Rondin. During invasion scares in the middle ages, both sites may have been manned by troops from Mont Orgueil, and Colin, Daniel, Hubert and Thomin (T. 796, 796A, 1405-6, 921) might be the names of detachment commanders who strengthened the northern defences, including *La Dune*, *La Fosse* and *Le Cattel*, v. fields (T. 803, 801A, 802, 883).

The only excavation done here is recorded in BSJ. 1935, pp. 503 et seq.

### Seigle. (rye).

F. seigle; JNF. seigl'ye, seille, setle; Lat. *secale*, fr. *secare* (to cut); cf. the Teut. words *scythe*, saw etc; note *Willelmus de Segleriz* (ie. de Seiglières) in (G) 1186, (Cart. 314).

in G: le Clos de Seigle, (G. 719A).

in H: le Clos de Seigle, fief de Méléches for Noé de Gruchy, 1814, 1821.

le Clos de Seigle, fief de Méléches ou Bellozanne for Jean Syvret, 1813.

in O: le Clos a Seigle, (O. 167).

in S: le Clos de Seigle, (S. 591).

unlocated: le costil au seigle, siècle, avec G. Touzel; SRMel. 1746, 1748.

**Seigneur.** (a feudal overlord).

F. seigneur; OF. seignor; OE. seignour; Pr. senhor; Lat. senior (an elder lord).

in **J**: le Clos du Seigneur, (J. 715); shown in PRJ. 1904-11, VHe. (V7½), for D. Bisson, Les Fougières.

in **My**: le Clos du Seigneur, (My. 320) MAdC. 1681.

in **O**: La Mare au Seigneur, or St. Ouen's Pond; 5A4.

le Clos du Seigneur, (O. 1593); shown as (V3), for P. du Feu, in PÖ. 1904-11.

le Clos du Seigneur, (V7½), T. Avril, ?West Lynne; VGC; PRO. 1904-11.

in **P**: le Clos du Seigneur, Fief es Vingt Livres; MArt. 1847.

PRPT. 1598, in VG, gives, au long du pré au Seigneur de St. Ouen, for Le Febvre.

in **T**: le Clos du Seigneur, avec Michel Blampied; SRAb. 1648. and for Jean le Gallais, 1696. Fief de l'Abesse de Caen.

**Seine, Sein.** (a fishing net).

with corks at the top and weights at the bottom; used for encircling and drawing in fish from an area of water; F. Eng. seine; Lat. sagina; Gk. σαγήνη, sagene.

in **O**: La Grune du Sein for Pierre Le Cornu, avec V. de Bas, 18th cent. Le Slip du Seine, at L'Étaço; IC1. ment. in Visite Royale 1971 as La Montée du Sein.

at sea: la Trappe Seine, or La Trappe seine, an inlet in the rocks nr. La Palente. 8A2.

**Sel, Salt.**

Lat. sal.

in **C**: Le Mondin du Sel (V54), from Le Dicq to La Grande Charrière, bounded on the E by Le Plat Douet and N by the C/S parish boundary. MSam. 1734. Clear evidence of salt pans.

**Selhere.** v. Selière.

**Selière.** meaning uncertain, prob. from the rocks' resemblance to saddles from F. selle; also spelt **Selhere, Sellaire, Sellière**; Eng. seal; Teut. selach; seih, sele; Icel. selr (a creature of the sea) or poss. Fr. sel, Lat. sal (salt). Few seals have been recorded in our waters lately, so the name might refer to the shape of a rock; but the name is on record from the 17th cent., when seals, in search of recorders, may have been more frequent visitors.

at sea: La Sellaire, Sellière; a rock off Grève d'Azette; shown by Dum. 1685; and in 1781; now known as Les Sillettes. La Selière, Sellière; a rock S of St. Helier; shown by Dum. 1685.

in Les Ecréhous: La Ronde Selhere, a rock, 1867; spelt Sellière 1843, 1894; or JNF. La Ronde Seliéthe.

in Les Iles Chausey, there is a rock La Sellière.

**Sellaire.** v. Selière.**Sella Suavis.** (pleasant chair),

or, if you prefer, gentle seat, soft saddle, easy chair; this is the name of an unlocated chapel, mentioned in the same breath as Bonne Nuit, and possibly in Jersey; if so, the name should survive as Beaufieu, Beaucaire or Beau Sejour, but apparently does not. We have Gaufridus, prior Bellifoci (Prior of Bellus Locus), as witness to a charter of 1202, (Cart. 269), but no means of knowing where this was. Douceville, qv., in Jersey might be relevant, or Selsweff, (v. Ste. Marie, (J)); or Fairseat, (v. Taupin).

unlocated: a Bull of Pope Innocent IV of 1250 confirms various possessions of the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte, (Cart. 254), including four churches in Normandy, followed by: "Sancte Marie de Bona nocte et de sella suavi capellas..."; and after this, "In insula Gersoi... (five parish churches are named)". This reads as though the chapel of the Easy Chair was outside Jersey; if so, then so was the chapel of the Good Night; but we know of no other Bonne Nuit save in Jersey.

**Selle.** prob. (rye).

JNF. seig'lyc, seille, selle; cf. seigle. F. selle means a saddle. There is a surname Serle 1274, Selle 1299, Scell 1533, Scelle 1615, 1644.

in **B**: le Clos à Selle, (V2½), at La Hougue, La Moye.

**Sellier.** (a saddler).

F. sellier; Eng. saddler; Teut. saterler; fr. Teut. satel, sattet; Icel. söthull (saddle); cf. Lat. sella (a seat), sedile (chair).

in **T**: La Rue au Sellier, W of Trinity Church; 3C4.

**Sellière.** v. Selière.**Selous.** surname.

the local spelling of the Eng. surname Slow, Slowe, first appearing c1651; note baptism 1652-3 at St. Mary of Ph. son of Ph. Slow, soldat Anglais, and his wife Marie Le Couteur, (BSJ. 1908, p. 314: L'Amv, p. 157); a Pierre Slow is ment. in partage Pinel, MHau. 1748; current as Selous, Slous; a famous member of the fam. was Frederick Courtenay Selous (1851-1917), hunter and scout in E Africa; note also surname Slowly, Slowley, recorded 1637. FLM. states these to be different surnames.

in **B**: field Les Sloue, (V4), at Le Corn.

in **L**: Le Carrefour Selous, 6B1; spelt Slous 1817.

in **P**: le Clos Selous, (P. 372); à Mr. E. Selous shown here on Godf. 1849, but there is no house there now.



**Selran.** v. Serans.

**Semaphore.** (a signal-post).

F. sémaphore; a modern word, formed fr. Gk. *σήμα* (signal) and *φόρος* *semaphoros* (bearer). Flag-signals were of great importance in pre-telephone days, for flashing the movements of shipping from point to point round the coast.

old maps, and the maps of this Corpus, show the sites of the old Semaphore Stations; for details, v. Signal.

**Semence.** (a sowing or planting of seed).

F. semente; JNF. sèmenche, s'menche; Norm. *sumenche*; Lat. *sementis* (a sowing); DJF. gives as examples: *eune cliôsée pour la s'menche, d'la belle sèmenche*.

in O: La Belle Semence, (O. 398); La Belle Semence de bas, (O. 399); le côiil de la Belle Semence, (O. 400); written in TO. 1721 as le Bec Semence, for Clem. Vautier, and de Belle Semence for his dau. Marie in SROr. 1800; PRO. 1904 gives, le Clos du Mont Capel et côiil de Belle Semence, (O. 398), (V7).

**Sénéchal.**

JNF. *senecha*. L. *senex* (old) and Ger. *skalkoz* (servant). The Senechal or judge was appointed and remunerated by the Seigneur and presided over the seigneurial court.

in C: La mielle du Sénéchal, nr. Le Bourg. Sold by the Crown in 1891 and described as *formant partie de l'ancien Domaine de Sa Majesté, fief du Prieur*. (BSJ. 1984).

**Senet.** poss. error for surname Sinel, Synel.

in T: le Clos Senet, (T. 1413); 7B1; le Chemin Synel nr. La Fosse.

**Sente.** (a footpath).

OF. Norm. JNF. *sente*; F. *sentier* (footpath); Lat. *semita* (a path); cf. *sentinelle*; the name occurs most frequently in (G), and to a lesser extent in (C). AR. 1309, p. 289 notes an encroachment "in quodam (should be quadam) *semita regia*" (on a King's pathway), in (G).

in C: le Clos du Pré ou de la Sente, bel. to The Glen, VG; and le Clos du Douaire ou de la Sente, (V3¼), (C. 214A); 11C1; PRC.

deux champs du Pré au nord de la Sente, adjoining le champ du Bourg; partage Godfray 1750.

La Rue de la Petite Sente, at Le Bourg; 11C3.

in G: La Sente Maillard, a lane; 11C2; le camp de la Sente Maillard, (V1½), GV. 1685, 1711. Appears as La Cente Maillard in AG. 1708.

le chemin La Sente Vicq, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1693.

le camp de la Sente en Longueville, (V1), Ph. Falle; GV. 1685, 1711.

La Rue de la Sente, W of Ville ès Philippes, with le Clos de la Sente, N part of (G. 179); 11A1.

la pièce de la Sente, partage Horman-Le Boutillier, MCol. c1630; la pièce de la Sente, appreciation Horman, MCol. 1653, 1661.

deux camps de la Sente, MCol. 1634; cf. le camp de la Sente, Fief du Roi, MCol. 1723.

le petit Clos de la Sente, (V2¼), Fief du Roi; partage Ahier; MCol. 1793.

**Sentinelle.** (a narrow footpath; hence a sentry's beat).

F. OF. *sentinelle* (a sentry's beat, a sentinel); OE. *centonell*; dim. of F. *sente*, *sentier* (a footpath); ML. *semitarius*, Lat. *semita* (a path); *sentier* also gives the dim. *senteret*, whence Eng. *sentry*. AdE. 1779 gives, "Guerites ou Centry-Boxes".

in B: La Porte de Centinelle de la Tour, ie, a gate in St. Aubin's Fort giving on to a causeway from the shore.

in H: La Sentinelle du nord du Chateau, ie. the end of the causeway from Elizabeth Castle to the shore, (also called The Bridge); ment. in SD. 1600-50.

in J: a "Stone Sentry Box" is shown at Sorel Point in maps of 1825, 1887 and Rapkin; not clear whether this was a guard-house, or a cromlech, or both.

**Sequée, Sequés.** v. Squez.

**Sequette.** v. Squez.

**Serans.** an ancient surname.

There was a Fief de Serrans, Oise in Normandy, owned by a family Le Boutillier. (Les Noms des Lieux de la France, Prof. Lognon, 1920.).

in G: the writer of Ext. 1274 lists a "prioratus de Hilleto supra feodum Asserans"; he uses the prefix *As-* for the F. *ès*, meaning a les; thus, *Ascalonus* means of the Columbs; and *As-serans* must mean of the Serans; no such surname occurs in Jersey records, but we have some approximating to it, *Sarre*, *Siroie*, *Seruan*, *Selran*, (v. Jersey Surnames in S.J. Library); there was in (My) a Feodum Philippi Selran in AR. 1309, p. 295. *Sérans* is known in France as a distinguished family of Beauvais. The 1274 entry implies a lost priory in (G); BSJ. 1973, pp. 174 et seq. suggest that it may have been founded by St. Gervold, adopting in its dedication a cult of the Holy Babe, which in the dialect of Couserans (the tribe Consoranni of the Pyrenees) is *Hillet*; and that an "ancienne maisonette" discovered nr. Grouville Station may have been the remains of it, (v. BSJ. 1896, pp. xiv. xxxi-ii). cf. *Islet*.

**Seree, Seret.** meaning uncertain. cf. *Scrée*.

in L: Le Mont Seree, Seret, with costil and meadow, Jean Payn; MHau. 1526.

**Sergenté.** (sergeanty, serjeantry).

ie. the feudal function of sergeant, and the land and house granted in return for it; OF. *sergentie*; Eng. *sergeanty*; ML. *servientia* (the office of sergeant); under "serjantia" in Ext. 1331, Guill. de Barentin, for the Fief of Rozel, must enter the sea up to his horse's girths to meet the King, and be his butler; from F. *sergent*, Eng. *sergeant*, Pr. *servent*, ML. *serviens* (vassal, soldier), Lat. *serviens* (servant). The word originally meant a retainer, an armed attendant, holding land by military service, but below the rank of knight; becoming later, in the military context, an esquire or junior who carried the shields of milites (knights), (v. Nicolle, *Mont Org. Cast.* p. 162); in a civil one, an officer of a fief. Traces of Sergeants are found in all parishes except (C), (J) and (O). *Sergentés* are ment. in Exts. 1607, p. 116 and 1668, pp. 54, 105.

Originally there may have been a house of this name in every parish which had a royal fief upon it; the duties of a sergent included carrying out the orders made by his feudal court.

There are many early mentions of them; in cl202: dimes on one masure in each parish, anciently payable to the "servientes de insulis", were awarded to the monks of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey, (Cart. 269).

1214: Radulphus de Creki, (cf. Thomas Les Crike in AR. 1299), was one of the "servientes" captured in Sark.

1224: LC: 35 *servientes equitum* (sergents à cheval) and 60 *servientes peditum* (sergents à pied) were sent to Jersey and Guernsey for defence.

1225: LC: Henricus de Capella and other *servientes*, who went with Richard, bro. of Henry III, to Gascony.

1226: *servientes* appear at Gorey Castle, (BSJ. 1952, p. 472).

1242-3: LC: pay due to *milites* (knights) and *servientes* (sergents) in *Castris Insularum* (the Castles of the Isles).

1271: (Cart. 413): *servientes* of Raginardus de Quartreit (pres. the (Mt) branch of de Carteret) found interfering with the rights of L'Abbesse de Caen.

1299: (AR. pp. 54, 73): Robert de Sachant and Jordan de Hoga, "servants" of the King in the Priory of Leyck, Layck; one wonders what business a sergent had in a priory.

1337-8: "servientes et sagittarii" (sergeants and archers) occur in muster-rolls. (BSJ. 1891, p. 29).

1370: "le chef serjant de Sainte Marie", with jurisdiction in (O). (BSJ. 1893, p. 212).

1461: (Cart. 274); les Sergens du Roy (the King of France).

In the parishes we find, in the feudal context;

in B: La Sergenté, fm. and area, with le Grand Clos de la Sergenté, (B404-5, 407); les terres de la Sergenté, bought from Pierre Laell by Brelade Martel (1564-1631) whose descendant Jean Martel (1694-1753) emigrated to Cognac and founded the brandy firm. This is near the find-spot of a bronze hoard, said to be haunted by a ghost of war-like appearance, perhaps riding a horse. (BSJ. 1918, p. 388).

in C: La Sergenté (C. 269).

in G: "serviens domini Regis" (sergent du Roi), ment. in AR. 1309, p. 298. La Rue de Sergent, or Brook Farm Lane; 7D2.

in H: les terres de la Sergenté, for Daniel Perrée; AMel. 1700.

les terres de la Sergenté, scavoir; le Pre appelle Le Pre du Roi (VI<sup>1/2</sup>), fief de Melèches for Ben. Bisson. 1752, on condition that he does le service et devoir de Sergenté deu audit fief de Melèches. Un champ le long de la Sergenté, for P. M. Brohier in 1774 and for W. Mathews in 1821. S.R. Mel. Le Clos appelle La Sergenté ou Pré du Roi, fief de Melèches, for J. P. Aubin, nr. Roussel Street.

in L: La Sergenté nord et sud, (L. 727), Ville Emphrie. Le Costil de la Sergenté (L722) and Le Costil du sud de la Sergenté (L. 781-783).

in M: le camp de la Sergenté, nr. Beuvelande; MHau. 1540. La Sergenté house and fm.; 4C1; shown in VE, for Ph. Pallot, PRMT. 1865. Le Clos du Sergent, (V4), VQ; ment as (V2<sup>1/4</sup>) for Edmond Beaugie with le Costil de la Sergenté, (V2) AMt. 1701.

in My: La Sergenté fm., (OJH. 216); 2C4; the homestead where Symon Regnault was accustomed to live, in MCos. 1494. Home of Edouard Renaut who in 1607 as Chief Sergeant of the parish had V32, pour faire la Servisse, (to discharge his office), 1668. Home of the gunsmith Sorssoleil in 1849.

in P: La Sergenté fm. Mathieu Vyel, Sergeant du Roy; MHau. 1575.

le Clos du Sergent (V2<sup>1/2</sup>) F. Le Brocq; VD; PRP. 1880.

in S: un champ appellé la Sergenté, fief du Roi. Les Côtis de la Sergenté at Beaufield. Bought by S. Goddard, 1885.

in T: field La Sergenté, (T. 588); 3D3.

**Serpenté.** winding, curving, or an error for Sergenté, *qv.*

in P: le Clos de la Serpenté (P. 722) and le Côtis du sud de la Serpenté, (P. 780, 781).

**Serques, Serquez, Serquais.** surname; (a man of Sark).

recorded as Le Serk 1309; Le Serkeys 1309-c.1340; Le Cerquais 15th cent.; Le Serquez 1450, 1501; Le Serquays 1607; Le Serquais 1528.

in B: le Val Sercq, Travers Farm. M.Jdr. 1769.

in P: le Clos de Serquez, (P. 352), (V5), shown as le Clos de Serques and part of La Caroline in MHag. 1765, 1778; as Clos de Serquez in AVL. c. 1775, and for E. de Caen, VAugs, PRP. 1880. v. Sestère.

**Serre.** (a glass house).

F. *serre* (compression, confinement, glasshouse); ML. *serare* (to bolt). F. OF. *serrer* (to shut up); Lat. *sera* (a lock).

in **J**: La Serre en derrière, Brisbane House; VN; PRJ. 1904.  
 in **My**: le Jardin de la Serre, (V¼), Perry Farm.  
 in **T**: field sous les Serres, (T. 1024), W of La Boucterie glasshouses.

**Sert à Rien.** (serves no useful purpose).

F. rien, JNF. rein.

in Les Écréhous: two inlets called Sert à Rien du nord et du sud.

**Servais.** pers. and surname.

This persists in the names of fields and lanes and seems to represent the Teut. name Gervais, Gervase, appearing in the surnames Jervoise, Jervis, Jarvis with which is intermingled OF. cervoise (ale), giving the Eng. surname Service (a taverner); in Jersey the name is recorded between 1274 and 1528 as Gervasius, Gervas, Gervaese, Gervese, Gervaise, Jervaise, Cervoise. v. Gervais.

in **H**: le Clos de Servais, for Chs. de Carteret; MMel. 1822.

in **J**: le bequet Servais, a hamlet at Sion, with La Rue de, des Servais; 7A1; the seigneurial court of le lieu es Cras was held proche le Becquet Servais in the house of feu Jean Le Cornu (nr. Centre Stone) MMel. 1840.

in **L**: La Rue des Servais, W of Les Sis. Germain; 6B2; the same road as in (J) above.

le Clos des Survais, fief du Roi; MESH. 1825.

le Clos de Servais, (V4½), Grande Route, VVI; PRL. cf. le Clos de Survais, Servais, (L. 771), Elmdale; 6DI.

in **Mt**: le Clos de Servais, partage Gaudin, MRS. 1683.

in **My**: au Clos de Servais Renouf, (My. 799). Le Servais, Gervais Haut et Bas, (My. 835, 841).

in **O**: le Clos de Servais, (O. 1130); ment. in sales 1752, 1762.

le Clos Servée, (V2¼), P. Hamon; VMI; PRO. 1904-11; cf. le pré Hamon, (O. 1272, 1279). Le Clos de Servais, Jean Hamon of le Ménage de Hostings, 1862.

in **S**: le Clos de Servais, (V2¼), ?nr. Neully; VSH; PRS.

**Sesètre, Sezètre.** meaning unsure.

prob. for Seize Hêtres (sixteen beech trees).

in **J**: le Jardin de Ses-êtres, (VI¼), La Chasse; VD; PRJ. 1907; repeated as le Jardin de Sezètre, 1915. between (J. 692, 746).

**Sessier.** meaning as yet undiscovered.

in **L**: Les Petus Sessiers, c. 1630.

**Sesson.** v. Cesson.

**Sestière.** poss. (a sixth part).

F. setier (an obsolete measure of about 2 gallons or 12 bushels); Eng. sexter; OF. sextier, sestier (a measure of land, grain or wine); Lat. sextarius (the sixth part of a congius, a six pint measure).

in **P**: field Les Sestières, also called Serquez. (P. 352); 2C3.

**Sete.** meaning unknown.

poss. akin to JNF. setchi, F. sécher, Lat. siccare (to dry), or error for Les Closets.

in **P**: les Clos Setes; farmed from Le Hurel (B).

**Settaux.** meaning unsure.

poss. affinity with (1). F. seteux, Eng. setose (bristly); or (3). a corruption of Septimani (men of the VIIth Legion) cf. Sedeman. or (3). a corruption of Sept eaux (seven waters).

in **T**: le Clos des Setaux, (T. 851), with a field named Le Grand Fief Queere, (T. 828); shown in PRT. 1928. VRd: for Pinel, Le Rondin.

**Sette.** (a granite paving stone).

Of all dictionaries consulted only the Oxford Concise recognises the word set for a granite paving block; it is in common use in Jersey and Guernsey.

in **C**: le camp de la Sette autrement dit Huterel, MHau. 1597.

de la Sette ou du Huterel, partage Cabot, MHau. 1598. Contrée de la Sette, lieu de Crapedoit, 1601.

Mielle de la Sette, Debora filleul 1775 same as Mielle de L'Azette, Ph. Touzel héritier de Debora filleul 1787, aveux du fief de Crapedoit.

in **G**: Les Settes Samson (St. Sampson's stepping stones) nr. the rock l'Avarison qv. (BSJ. 1907, p. 216).

**Seuc, Seucq, Seul.** (an elder).

F. sureau; JNF. seuc, seu, pl. seux; Norm. seu, sceu (an elder tree). It is a widespread belief that if this tree is planted near a house, lightning will never strike it, nor witches trouble it.

in **B**: les grands et petits champs de derrière le Seucq, (B. 698C); ment. in MJvr. as les champs de derrière le Seucq.

le Clos de Seux, (B. 907); ment. in AB. 1786 as le champ du sud et du nord du Clos des Seux, for Jean Le Bas; prob. the same as le Clos des Seuls, nr. Le Coin house, AB. 1670, for J. Le Bas 1675; and as le Clos des Seuc, partage Ph. Jean Benest, MHau. 1879.

in **O**: le Clos des Ceux, (V6), Ed. Le Feuvre, Grosnez farm, VVz.; PRO. 1904-11; also known as Les Courtils des Seux.

**Sault.** v. Saule.

**Seux.** v. Seucq.

**Sevée.** v. Levée.

**Seven.**

in **B**: Seven Oaks; a halt on the St. Aubin–Corbière line of rail, (BSJ. 1961, p. 94).

**Seward.** surname.

in **B**: le Grand et le Petit Clos de Seward (V9). nr. Waverley House, Mont Arthur.

**Seymour.** English surname.

either Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Protector, Governor of Jersey 1537–50; or Field-Marshal Henry Seymour Conway, Governor 1772–1795.

at sea: Seymour Tower, built on the rock L'Avarison c1540, (BSJ. 1970, p. 175), SE of La Rocque; rebuilt 1782; named after either or both of the above; names resulting therefrom:

Little Seymour, a rock nr. the Tower, with a beacon on La Petite Avarison; it had a pole and basket 1867; the cutter Dorcas was wrecked here 28th December 1826.

Seymour Inn, La Rocque; with field Seymour Garden (G. 621), 11C4; and Seymour Fm., 11B1.

**Shamrock.** a ship's name.

H.M. Surveying Vessel Shamrock, to which Capt. Martin White, pioneer surveyor of Jersey waters c1820–40, was appointed commander 1825. He produced Admiralty Charts in 1821, which, though frequently revised, are still the basis for those in use today. He published *Sailing Directions*, for which he received the thanks of the States; and made recommendations for a port at St. Aubin, receiving the thanks of St. Brelade's Parish; (v. The Harbour That Failed by Wm. Davies).

at sea: Shamrock Bank, N of Frémont, also known as Le Petit Banc du Nord.

**Sharp.**

perhaps the name of a marine surveyor; but note, there is a Sharp Holm, and a Flat Holm, in the Bristol Channel.

at sea: Sharp Flat; rocks W of La Carrière; 8A1; or La Pliatchiëthe.

**Shed.** (a shed, usually referring to a militia drill-shed, precursor of the *Arsenals*).

Eng. shade, shadow, shed; OE. schade, shud; Swed. skydd (protection); Lat. scutum (shield); in AdE. 1780 we find, "faire des Shades pour mettre à couvert les Tumbrels". In 1807 General Don ordered Parish Drill Sheds to be built, work not complete till c. 1860.

in **Mt**: PRMt. gives, in VE, a house adjoining le Shed Paroissiale, and le Jardin du Shed, for Ph. Vardon, 1865; and le Jardin du Shed, (V5¼), for Chs. de Gruchy, 1889.

**Ship-building Yards.**

sites of; shown on the Maps. v. BSJ 1962, p. 229.

including Le Huquet's, 4D1; Gorey and Grouville Bay, 11B1; various, 9A2–4, 10C2; F. C. Clarke's and Deslandes, site recorded in modern house name "Le Chantchi Deslandes", 10A1.

**Sicomore, Sycamore.** (the sycamore).

OF. OE. sycamore; Lat. sycomorus (mulberry-tree); Gk. *σύκον* (fig), *μῶρον* (mulberry), sutron moron, ie. the sycamore-fig; the word sycamore in Eng. means the sycamore-maple.

in **Mt**: field called Le Sycamore, E of La Chasse de la pièce above Bel Val, fief de Rosel.

in **S**: le petit triangle planté à Sicomores, VSH, for Jean Messervy; AS. 1671.

unlocated: a boundary wall to be built as far as a cicamore.

**Sicquerie.** (a place for drying *vraic*).

F. séchage; JNF. secqu'rie, secqu'sie, secqu'thie, sicqu'rie, sicqu'sie (drying, a place for drying); cf. sique, siquet.

in Les Ecréhous: La Sicqu'rie en Êcreho.

**Signal.** (signal-post, semaphore-mast). cf. Mat.

such masts were erected at Fort Regent, Noirmont, Grosnez and elsewhere for sending semaphore (qv) signals, messages about shipping, information to vessels, and for use by the Royal Navy. That on Fort Regent still gives weather signals. If there was a convenient hougue at hand, a mast would be erected upon it for the extra height it offered. AdE. 1798 has, "l'établissement de Signaux autour de cette Isle... pour completer les Signal Posts"; and, "le signal au Tât de Geon... le Signal de St. Helier, St. Jean, Noirmont, La Moie"; F. OF. Eng. signal, Lat. signum (a sign).

in **B**: La Moye Semaphore Station (Les Signaux à la Mouaie), in (B. 563. 570–1), which are named La Lande des Signaux, with le Clos des Signaux (B. 560) near by; in 1795 there was a mound on the hedge of (B. 563. 570); in 1867 there was a small tower with a semaphore, and "ruin" SW of it; until lately a signal staff was still there; PRB. gives, in VMO, le petit Lande des Signaux, (V1).

Noirmont Signal Post, 1867, in le Clos du Signal (B. 700); 9A3; this field, with le champ de la Hougnette, totalled (V3¼), MJdr. 1848, 1868, 1871.

in **J**: site of a Semaphore at Ronez; 2B1.

in **O**: Le Signal, (V½) or field La Poste, (O. 849); IA1; site of old Signal Post to Guernsey; shown as Grosnez Signal Posts 1833; PRO. 1904-11 gives, La Pièce du Signal, (V1½), for Ed. Le Feuvre, Grosnez Farm. Ment. of La Maison des Signeaux MO. 1813.

**Sille.** v. Seille.

**Sillerie.** (a place with terraces cultivated on a hillside).

**F. sillon, qv.,** in the sense of a long cultivated strip terraced on a slope, v. also Scille.

in **G**: Les Silleries fm.; and fields so named, (G. 642. 644A. 645. 651), on the slopes N of Nicolle Tower; 10D2; ment. as les demes verges de Silleries, Fief du Roi, MCol. 1607; le champ des Silleries, among Fauvel lands in MO. 1625; appearing in AG. 1804 as le Clos des Silleries (V5), for Jean Touzel, and (V3½) for Ph. Touzel; and in GL. 1841 as le Clos des Silleries, VLV, for Jn. Graut and Frs. Roissier.

**Sillette.** (the wake of a small ship, or rocks on the horizon).

dim. of **F. sillon** (plough-furrow, trench, ship's wake); **F. siller** (to cleave the waves), **sillage** (the wake of a ship); **FLM.** says same as **Scille qv.**

at sea: **Sillette**, a group of rocks S of Noirmont; ment. as **Cillette** in SD. 1600-50; **Silly**, by Dum. 1685; **Sillet** 1689; **Silly** rocks 1770; **Roc Silly** 1781; **La Sellette** 1843; **Silly** rocks c1850; **Sillette Passage** 1904.

**Sillion, Sillon.** (a plough-furrow, trench).

**OF. seillon;** **F. sillon;** **JNF. sillon** (with above senses; also a furrow for planting, a long cultivated strip terraced on a slope).

in **H**: le **Sillion**, (V1), partage de Ste. Croix; MGib. 1784.

in **J**: Les **Sillions** allant à la maison, (V½), Le Grés house; VD: PRJ. 1904.

in **L**: Les **Sillions**, (L. 523G). Also (?L. 756 southern part).

les **Jardins** et **Sillions**, les **Sillions** au nord du vivier, Fief du Roi. MEstn. partage 1896.

in **M**: Les **Sillions**, W of (My. 917).

in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives, un **Scillon**, for **Viel**, at **La Fontaine**; les **scillons**, le **jardin** des **sillons** sur le **plat** cõtil, for **Remon**; and in **VG**, un **Sillon** etc., for **Esmouf** (Carrel 1714, Le Montais 1847), prob. the corner of (P. 145); Les **Sillions**, (P. 743) is ment. in VSN, 1612. La Rue des **Sillions** runs fr. Le Carrefour à **Cendre** past **La Caroline**; 6A1. Les **Sillions** near **Commune** du **fief** **Luce** de **Carteret**, ment. 1963.

in **T**: le **Clos** des **Longs Sillions**, or **La Fosse Vitaire**, (T. 29); 3A4; on the line of supposed earthwork at **Belle Hougue**.

**Siméon.** pers. name.

in **G**: le **Clos** de **Siméon**, for **Elie Nicolle**; VRue; GL. 1841.

**Simon.** pers. and surname; locative, **La Simonerie.**

cf. **St. Siméon.**

in **B**: le **Jardin** **Simon**, (B. 129).

les **cõtils** appelés **Les Simons**; Ph. Marett; AB. 1786; and, for the same owner, une **plaine** appelée **Les Simons**, (V2½); same as **Simone qv.**

**La Mielte** **Simon**, (V16¼), joignant par le sud au **Champ** des **Manoeuvres**; PRB; ?nr. **La Moie** House.

in **H**: **Simon** Street, **St. Helier**; 10A4; recorded as **La Rue** **Simon** in 1846.

le **Jardin** de **Simon**, avec **Jean** **Le Breton**, which includes **Mirette**, qv.; SRMel. 1748; repeated in avec **Jean** **Le Breton** 1822.

in **J**: le **Clos** de **Dan** **Simon** (ie. **Dominus** **Simon**, a priest), (J. 85. 95).

in **M**: PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, **Les** **Monts** **Simon** (V5¼), **Ph. Perrée**, **The** **Elms**; part of **les** **Monts** **Simon**, (V1¼), **W. F.**

**Perrée**, **La** **Forêt**; le **Clos** des **Monts** **Simon**, (V4½), **T. J. Luce**; **Les** **Sous** **Monts** **Simon**, (V4¼), **E. Le** **Gresley**, **La**

**Tenuë**. These are recorded today as three fields E of **The** **Elms**, 2C4, **Les** **Monts** **Simon**, **Les** **Monts** **Simon** de **l'est**, **Les**

**Monts** **Simon** du **milieu**, (My. 810, 812, 813); and in **TM**. 1602 **les** **cõtils** du **Mont** **Simon**, and "dedans le **Clos** du **Mont**

**Simon**, tant sus le **perage** que **devers** **l'est** sur le **viel** **chemin**"; and in **partage** **Balayne**, **MHau**. 1787, as **Les** **Monts** **Simon**

de **l'est** (less a lane to le **Clos** du **Feuvre**), (V4¼). But see **St. Siméon**.

in **S**: le **Clos** **Simon**, (S. 139), S of **La** **Rue** du **Ponterrin**; 7D1; ment. in **VMF**, for **Clem. Gallichan**, **AS**. 1671.

le **Clos** de **Simon**, **VPh**, for **Laurens** **Machon**; **AS**. 1671.

unlocated: le **cõtil** de **La** **Simonerie**, avec **Jean** **Le** **Boutillier**; **SRMel**. 1748.

**Simone.** a girl's name.

f. of **Simon**.

in **B**: field **Les** **Simones**, above (B. 848); there was a boundary wall dispute, **clameur** de **Haro** unsuccessfully raised in 1791; **MHau.** records that a rock was blasted in this field in 1858, and that in 1864 the **Fluke** potato was grown here.

**Simonet.** surname.

a name of **Huguenot** origin. Family connected with **Radier** at **Grouville**.

in **H**: le **Pré** **Simonet**, **SRMel**. 1780.

**Singe.** (swinge or very strong current).

in **Les** **Ecréhous**: **La** **Grève** du **Singe**.

at sea: **Le** **Passage** du **Singe** between **Burhou** and **Auregny** (Alderney).

**Sion.**

in **J**: **Sion** Methodist Chapel, hamlet and cross-roads; 7A1. v. **Servais**.

in **S**: **Sion** House; 10B1; a **Néel** property (note **Le** **Mont** **ès** **Néaux** near by); was a school, with **Davey** as assistant master; the owner was ruined in the **Banks** crisis, and **Davey** moved to **Oxenford** House School, (L).

**Sique, Siquet.** (the dry rock).

F. sécher, Lat. siccare (to dry); cf. sicquerie (a place for drying vrac); and JNF. siquefin (a dry tussock, formerly used as a milking-stool v. DJF).

at sea: Sique, Siquet; a rock off St. Clement's Bay, S of Le Nez; ment. by Dum. 1685, and shown in 1817 map.

**Sire.** a title of pre-Reformation priests.

OF. OE. sire (sir, master, lord); Lat. senior (elder).

in C: La Rue Sire Aymon, Fief Dameresse, c1630, (BSJ. 1915, p. 44).

in Mt: La Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains.

le Clos de Sire Johan ?(Baudayn), Fief de l'Abbesse de Caen, 1607, (BSJ. 1915, p. 44).

in T: le Clos de Sire Pierre Corbel, et le petit Clos de Dampierre Corbel; partage Nic. Bisson, 1607, (BSJ. 1915, p. 44) (T. 1268).

**Sirlamesse.** meaning unknown.

in G: les champs Sirlamesse, Thos. Touzel, VRq; GL. 1841-3.

**Sivletterie.** v. Syvret.

**Six Rues.** (six roads).

in L: Les Six Rues, junction of lanes, and hamlet, 681; ment. 1617 as La Rue appelée les six chemins au près de la Porcherie, Fief de Meléches; ment. in MRem. 1646 as Le Carrefour des Six Chemins; note also Raulin Mauger des Six Rues, AL. 1718.

**Slate.**

in C: Slate Fm. or House HIC; Slate Fm. Cottage, (OJH. 217), 10D2, demolished in 1947; it had a date-stone of 1634.

**Sligo Street.** Now renamed Aquila Road.

Took its name from being the town's Irish quarter, c. 1825-35.

**Slip, Slipway.** (a paved ramp leading from the sea-wall or shore down to the beach), principally for the use of vrac carts; AdE. gives, formant un Slip de la moitié de la largeur du... chemin, 1790; and, le Slip ou Glacis, 1800. There are many slipways round the coasts. The alternative name for a slip is une Montée or un Devaloir.

in B: The house of Jean Valpy du Janvrin, prob. L'Ancienneté on the seaward side of St. Aubin's High Street, had le droit au Slip qui sert d'accès vers la mer, 1803.

in O: Le Slip du Ouest, at L'Étaq; 1C1.

**Slope.** meaning doubtful.

hardly, one would think, for sloop (sloop), qv.; nor Eng. slop (mud, puddle); prob. the Eng. slope.

in Mt: Le Slope, (V2½), E. H. Nicolle, La Croix, later Wrentham Hall; VE; PRMt. 1889.

**Sloupe.** (a sloop).

D. sloep; Eng. sloop; Germ. schlup; OF. chalupe; Eng. shallop; a word of American or East Indian origin; a sloop was a small vessel, rigged fore and aft, with one mast, a mainsail, gaff topsail and jib.

in O: le Creux à la Sloupe, West of La Grève de Lecq.

**Snow.** surname.

the hill may be named from the family or the place so named in London. The man after whom the rock is named has not been identified.

in H: Snow Hill, St. Helier; formerly terminus of the Jersey Eastern Railway; 10A3; previously called La Pompe de Haut, at sea: Snow's Rock, E of Noirmont "10 ft. water over it" in 1795 map.

**Sodôme.** (poss. a noisy place).

DJF. gives for sodôme Grand Bruit confus.

in C: Le Bourg Sodôme à l'est de la Mare au Haguais, fief du Prieur, Josué Le Clercq, 1779; G. F. Vautier 1844. Given as le bourg, G. F. Vautier, 1878.

**Sohier.** surname.

recorded as Sohier 1607-1749; a Jean Sohier, né 1474, émigré, arrived here before 1500; still current. There is also a noun sohier, probably for OF. solier, Lat. solarium, Eng. solar (a loft), eg. un sohier en dessus le pressoir, at La Chênaie, VHé, PRJ. 1904.

in B: Le Mont Sohier, 9A3; the road leading up from St. Brelade's Bay; 8B4.

in H: le Clos de Sohier, Fief à l'Abbé de Bellozanne; on the W of le Clos du Brun; MNee. 1699. Côteau de Sohier for Le Rossignol, 1772.

in Mt: le Clos de Sohier au Val Nonet, (V3); Michel Machon; AMt. 1701.

La Pompe Sohier, in (Mt. 278), at La Ville ès Gaudins; 4C1.

le Clos de Sohier, J. Beaugié, Le Pavillon, VRe, PRMt. (V3¼), 1865; (V4½), 1889, 1899, part of (Mt. 374).

in S: Le Mont Sohier, a lane, from Grainville to St. Mannetier; 7D3.

**Soin.** surname.

recorded as Soin, Soinus, Soein, Suen 1154–1186; Suian c1172; Soyn c1290; Song 1331; Alanus filius Suian 1172; Alanus Soin 1186, (Cart. 323. 314).

in **J**: land held by Guillelmus Soinus, given to the Abbey of St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte c1154–62, (Cart. 251–2).

**Soldat.** (soldier).

**F.** soldat; **OF.** soldoier, **JNF.** soudard; **Eng.** soldier; **OE.** soudiour, souer, soudoier; some of which forms suggest that the military are in a state of constant perspiration; but this is a double-entendre, the real deriv. being seen in **ML.** soldarius (the man with a soldus, or pay-packet), and **ML.** soldatus (the man who has received pay), **OF.** solder (to pay). Early forms include: 1502, lez soldeliers, (**BSJ.** 1904, p. 313); 1531, souldeyers, at Gorey Castle, (**BSJ.** 1906, p. 102); 1546, les soldiers de la tour de St. Aubin, **AdE.** 1594–7, les soldatz, **AdE.** Forms used for the men at arms in the Castle garrison include sodaierts, soldaier, sodoier, soudoier, souldours du Chateau.

in **G**: Le (sic) Rue Soldat; v. Soulas.

in **O**: Le Chemin des Soldats, C'min des Soudards, a path past L'Amiral used as a short cut by the train-band or Compagnie du Coin, known as Les Cracots (black vraie) du Coin; 5B3.

le Clos Soldat, Le Clos Soudard, two fields west of Church, (O. 650–1), the latter also being ment. as le Clos Soldat au Presbytere; bel. to Geo. Le Maistre in **TO.** 1721. **PRO.** 1904–11, in **VGC.** gives, le Clos de, du Soldat, two fields of (V3½). ?(O. 649), prob. nr. the Church, for Eliz. de la Haye and Mrs. Le Marquand. Le Clos du Soldat, fief Haubert, Chs. de la Haye. 1941.

**Soline.** v. Solive.**Solitude.**

**F.** fr. **Lat.** solitudo (loneliness).

in **L**: La Solitude fm.; at (L. 5).

in **Mt**: La Solitude fm.; **VRE**; 4C4; bel. to hrs. J. Whitley in **PRMt.** 1865.

**Solive, Soline.** meaning obscure.

**JNF.** solyi (a hard stratum of soil in a field); seems a possibility.

in **C**: La Solnie (?wrongly transcribed), (V1¼); **TSam.** 1608. La Solive **AG.** 1708.

in **G**: le camp de la Soline; partage Horman; **MCol.** 1634.

in **L**: Les Solives, Fief du Roi; **MEsn.** 1799.

in **Mt**: la Solive par le sud du jardin qui autrefois fut à Jean Galliehan; for hers Lucas Machon; **AMt.** 1701; cf. Feret.

**Somerset.**

Sir Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, Governor 1537–1550.

in **Mt**: The Somerset Tower, at Gorey Castle; named after above; also called The Mount; commenced by Cornish c1549; (**BSJ.** 1930, p. 284; 1970, p. 175; **Nicoll.** **Mont Org.** **Cast.** p. 135).

**Sommier, Soumier, Sumier.** (a narrow field lying across the head of others running at right angles to it), or across a set of riages (qv); and related to them as a headland is to the up-and-down plough-furrows in a field; wrongly defined in **MLT.** as a corner which has to be ploughed in triangle, for which the term is pointe; **F.** sommier; **JNF.** sommyi; **Eng.** summer; **OF.** sommier; **Pr.** saumier (a pack-horse, sumpter-horse); **OF.** sommetier (pack-horse driver); and hence a beam which also bears a burden; cf. clothes-horse, vaulting-horse; **ML.** summarius, sagmarius (a pack-horse); **Gk.** ἀγμα σagma, (pack-saddle).

in **B**: **AB.** 1786 gives: le champ des Quenevais, faisant sommier aux champs de la Croute, for Eliz. Grossier; le petit becquet sommier, **Ph. Benest**; le sommier, **Thos. Pilon**; le Clos du Sommier, **Ph. Le Brocq**; le champ du Sommier, **Nic. Vandé.** **PRB.** gives, le champ du Sommier, (V1¼), at La Valeuse.

in **C**: le Somier, Guillaume Neel, 1381, (Cart. 75).

une vergie ou (au) Sommier, in wheats due to St. Clement's Priory. 1402, (Cart. 80).

ès Ormiers du but de divers le suq, (V2½); **TSam.** 1608.

le champ des Somniers, (V1), partage Filleul, **MHau.** Camp des Somniers, fief de Samarés.

in **G**: le Clos du Sommier, (G. 589); called le Sommier de Beau Visage (V¾), for Jean Le Clercq; le Sommier du Visage, for Jean Le Rougelet, Maison de la Rocque, **GV.** 1685, 1711; Les Somniers, for **Thos. Bertram, GV.** Les Somniers, (V1¼), for Jean Vicq, **GV.** and **Thos. Doibel**; Le Sommier, **VRq.** for **Nic. de Ste. Croix, GL.** 1841; ès Somniers, for **Chas. Filleul, TG.** 1851.

in **H**: le camp Somyer, (V½), Long Bouet area. partage Gosselin. **MHau.** 1535.

in **L**: le Clos, Les Somniers, (V2), Sara Gibaut; **AL.** 1718.

le Clos du Sommier, N part on fief du Roi, site of Arsenal, and S part on fief Jourdan Payn, site of Parish Hall.

in **O**: Le Soumier (given as Souminier), (O. 309); at La Ville Bagot.

les petits Somniers, hrs. **Ph. de la Perrelle, TO.** 1721.

Le Sommier, ?(O. 377), aveu Pierre Le Ruez; **SROr.** 1800.

Le Sommier, (O. 703), inherited in partage, with La Maison du Marais, by Rachel Dauvergne; **MVdeH.** 1701.

Les Somniers, (O. 1018A).

le champ du Sommier, (O. 1792).

in **S**: le camp Sumier, (V1¼); **RS.** 1461–78.

**Son.** v. Sond.

**Sond.** (a sound; a navigable channel between rocks),

often leading to fishermen's boat shelters; **Icel.** **OE.** sund; **D.** sond; **Eng.** sound (a narrow strait

between mainland and an island, or connecting two seas, or linking a lake to a sea), eg. Plymouth Sound.

at sea: Le Sond, beyond La Rocque.  
in Les Écréhous: Le Sond, Son; and la Grune du Sond.  
in Les Dirouilles: La Grune du Sond; Fa.  
in Les Iles Chausey: Le Sond, Sund.

**Sophie.** a girl's name.

in C: deux camps en la Rocque Suffyche, Fieu des Helyee; MHau. 1578. La Maison de Baudains à Rocquebert. La Rocque Sophie... butant sur le plain de la mer. TSam. 1734. La Rocque Sophie, (VI ½) TSam. 1754; MduP. 1915 gives, la Banque et la Clôture de la Rocque Sophiche, Fief de Samarés. (C. 126A).

**Sordonnière.** (a place to find sea-slugs).

JNF. sordonne (a sea-slug, sea-hare, sea-lemon), the name possibly arising from a fancied resemblance between the tentacles or tubercles of these creatures, and the twelve finger-holes of a sordono (a kind of oboe), this word stemming from It. sordo (mute), F. sourd, Pr. sord, Lat. surdus (deaf).

in C: La Sordonnière; an area of beach opposite La Motte or Green Island; La Montée de la Sordonnière.

**Sorel.** (yellowish-brown, reddish-brown or the surname).

dim. of F. saur, saure; OF. sor, saur; OE. sore; ML. saurus (yellow-brown, red-brown); the dim. occurs in OF. as sorel, sorrel, sorret, sauret; JNF. souothé, souothen; haran souret, F. hareng saur (red herring); note Eng. sorrel (a red-brown horse). Sorel occurs as a surname 1608; Jacobus de Mountsorel, (AR. 1309); Petrus de Monte Sorello c1160, (Cart. 258); Charles Sorel, son of Clement, at Victoria College 1852.

in C: le Clos Clement Sorel; TSam. 1608.

in J: Sorel, cape, fm., area, ruined pavilion, 2A2; with Sorel Cottage, (OJH. 217), which has vestiges of a single-storey 17th cent. house, and La Rue de Sorel, 2B1; pronounced Souothé in JNF.; pres. named from reddish-brown earth or rocks; Pop. 1563 shows the cape as Surrel, an OF. form of sorel; alternatively La Tête de Sorel.

le Clos du camp de Picot, deux Clos de Sorel, Fief es Poingdestres, 1617.

at sea: Le Ruau, Les Ruaux Souothés, in Le Pulec; channels evidently between reddish rocks.

**Sorsoleil.** surname.

recorded from 1709 and prob. earlier.

in L: Le Mont Sorsoleil, a road, 6B1; with le Clos de Sorsoleil, bought from Jean Sorsoleil 1824; ment. as (V7½) in partage Ph. Maret, 1854; a farm on this hill was acquired by Jean Baptiste Sorsoleil in 1726. PRL. gives La Maison Sorsoleil, on the Tesson road, W of (L. 720) in the Valley.

at sea: Le Sorsoleil, a rocky area SW of La Rocco; 5C4.

**Sot, Sau.** meaning undetermined.

poss. origins: (1). F. OF. Bret. sot (foolish); JNF. sot (bad, dishonest), a Celtic word; (2). Eng. sod; D. zoo; Teut. sode (a turf or sod), so called because it was sodden (soaked, boiled, seethed); (3). FLM. says a surname and quotes La Vallette Miché Sot and a rock called La Garce Jean Sot.

in B: Les Vaux Sot, a small valley in the cliffs at La Moie. (B. 470A); 8C2; garbled to Point Vosso, 1844.

**Sotel, Sôtel, Sortel.** surname.

recorded, in (P), as Sutel 1274; Sotel 1309, 1331; Sottel 1379, 1496.

in P: Le Fieu Sotel; ment. by DLX. as 36 acres; apparently made up of bits of other holdings, as we find Guillelmus Sotel holding part of the Feodum de Ernaud sive Tancre in 1309, and part of Feodum Boule in 1331. La Mare Sothel, partage Le Dain; MHau. 1554. In MHau. 1619, Jean Cybault cedes to Pierre Pipon rights on land, partly on le Fieu en la mare Sotel, in the landes of (P). Terre à la mare Sotel is ment. in partage Suzanne Dumaresq, 1692. In PRPT. 1714, VSN, re Bradfer, we find Jean Hue hoir de son frère Helier Hue, Seigneur du fief Sotel. It was Hue at the Seigneurial Court sitting in 1712.

**Sottevast, de Sottevast.** surname.

from Sottevast in Normandy; recorded as de Sotevast c1136, 1160–70; de Sothewast c. 1150; de Sothevast c. 1180, de Sotewast 1240–41; de Sotewaut 1307–27; de Sotenaft 1309.

The grant of land in Jersey to de Sottevast (Cotentin) includes the following; one carucate to the Abbey of St. Sauveur le Viconte is shown in le Clos de St. Sauveur, (Mt. 572), N of La Chouquetterie. In c. 1136, Rogerus de Sotevast gave St. Brelade's Church to the same Abbey, (Cart. 248); in 1160–70 Eudo de Sotevast gave one carucate in (J), held by Les Hordellons, to the Abbey, (Cart. 250). In LC. 1240–41, Adam de Sotewast and Willielmus de Brikebec had rentes from Feoda in (L) and (G) respectively, and gave them to Radulphus Gallicien for marriage with their niece Johanna. (v. Bonne Nuit, Hordellons and Hérupe).

in J: Sotteva, a cliff W of le Fossé Vicq. FLM. recounts that early in this century Mr. Bisson's horse and cart fell down the cliff, drochi avau Sotteva j'va et hernaïs.

**Souachehouais, Souatouais.** (a swashway).

Eng. swash, swashway (a narrow channel within a sandbank, or between it and the shore; a deep swampy place in large expanses of sand in the sea); swash (to splash water about noisily), whence



swashbuckler (a bully); Norw. *svakka* (to make a noise like water under the feet); Swed. dial. *svasska* (to make a squelching noise with water in one's boots.).

at sea: Le Souachehouais du Rigdon, or la Drocâl'lie du Rigdon; a passage between Rigdon Bank and the rocks at L'Étaac; this appears on Eng. maps, here and elsewhere in the Channel, as Swashway, from which the JNF. word has been coined

**Souarde.** (sodden or error for *suarde*, the southerly one).

poss. JNF. *souard* (half drunk); *souarde* (wet).

in Les Minquiers: *Souarde*, a dangerous rock.

**Soublier.** (the place below).

Lat. *sub* (below) and Fr. *lieu* (place).

in J: Le Soublier, a cliff-foot and ledge W of Sorel; 2A2.

**Soudard.** v. *Soldat*.

**Soulez, Souailais, Soualais.** (damp land).

JNF. word, poss. affinity with F. OF. *souiller*, (to wallow in mire).

in C: Le Souailais, *soualais*, N of Le Squez. Ch. Le Masurier, 1940.

in H: in 1574 Jean and Genette Chevalier sold to Léonard Chevalier un camp à la Souellez, bet. the land of J. Hérault and that of Edouard Romeril, prob. in Rouge Bouillon area.

in O: Le Souellez (sic) at Val de la Mare, nr. Clos du Seigneur, F. Le Brun, 1932.

in P: Les Souailais, Grand et Petit, nr. La Bataille, now under Airport.

**Souffleur.** (a blow-hole).

F. *souffler* (to puff); Lat. *sufflare* (to blow from below).

in B: Spouting Hole, or *Souffleur*, or La Bûl'rêsse (from the noise it makes), E of La Rosière; 8C2.

in O: *Souffleur*, and natural bridge, on the N coast, E of Petit Bequet; 1B1.

**Soulas.** surname.

recorded as *Soullas* 1544.

in G: La Rue Soulas, a lane from Le Coin up to Grouville Arsenal; 10B4; 10D2; with a field La Rue Soulas or *Soldat* (G. 649A) at Les Silleries; there seems to be confusion here between *soulas* and *soldat*; cf. Le (sic) Rue *Soldat* (V2½), Les Rueries fm.; and v. *Soldat*.

in M: le Clos de Soulas, (M. 42), sold in 1607 by the guardian of enfants Jean Machon to Ed. Mallet, Fief de Rozel et Feslot, à la Ville Brec.

**Soulemont, Souslemont, Soubsemont.** surname. (under the hill).

a locative, referring especially to Le Mont de la Ville; thus becoming a surname, like the Eng. Underhill; recorded as *Subtus Monte*, de *Submonte* 1309; *sbt. Monte* 1323; *Sub Monte* c1340; de *Souz le Mont* 1331; de *Soubs le Mont* 1461–78; *Dessoubsemont* 1477; *Desoubzlemont* 1479; de *Soulemont* 1607; de *Soulemont* 1668–1749; in antithesis, we find *Feodum Willielmi de Supermonte* (*Surlemont*) 1329, (BSJ. 1912, p. 179).

?in C: le Clos de *Soulemont*, (V2¼), bet. to Bernabey Godfray mid 18th cent.; *partage* Godfray 1750.

in G: le Clos de *Soulemont*, for Jean Buesnel; AG. 1804; cf. *champ du Val Graut*.

in H: le jardin de *Soulemont*, autrement dit le jardin des cornières, avec Jean Le Gallais; AMel. 1700; cf. *marché*.

in S: le Clos et Jardin de *Soulemont*, VMF, for *Damian Poingdestre*, ASD. 1671; cf. le Jardin de *Soulemont*, (V12¼), (S. 61), at La Porte, nr. which is a Jardin de *Soulemont* at *Inkerman* fm.

**Soumier.** v. *Sommier*.

**Souothé.** v. *Sorel*.

**Source.** (spring, source of a stream).

F. *source*; JNF. *èrsource*, *r'source*; ML. *sursa*; Lat. *surgere* (to spring up); taken as an alias surname by the fam. *Giot dit la Source* in My and O. Amongst other examples:

in B: La *Source*, (B. 137G); the headwaters of the Pont Marquet stream; now built over; cf. le Clos de la *Source*, (V4), house thereon called "Sands"; at Don Bridge; PRB.

in O: La *Source*, (O. 1518).

**Sourcin.** (a little spring).

JNF. *sourcin*, *r'sourcin*; Norm. *souercin*; dim. of *source*, *qv*.

in T: field Les *Sourcins*, (T. 832); 3C4; S. of la Ville à L'Évêque; it is listed in the Trinity Manor fields 1820; a small stream rises in this field.

**Sourcière.** (a snare, ambush).

F. *sourcière* (mouse-trap, trap, snare, ambush); fr. F. *souris*, Lat. *sorex* (mouse); the position of the fields given below, and the names of those near them, *reuse* (poss. a stratagem for retreat or escape), *rétel* (poss. a net for trapping), *batelage* (poss. fortification), and the combination of *sourcière* and *fosse*, point to some forgotten episode in mediaeval warfare.

FLM. states this is an error for *sourcière* but both oral and written evidence is for *sourchières*, *sourcière*.

in **My**: Les Grandes Souricières, (My. 155), Les Petites Souricières, (My. 158), on the cliff-top above Les Reuses.  
**le Clos des Sourichères**, ment. Elizabeth Langlois, 1825; le Clos de Sourichères, fief Auvesque, Ph. Barney, 1836; Clos appelé Les Sourichères, fief Auvesque, Pierre Syvret, 1840; les petites sourichères, Ph. Syvret to Pierre Syvret, 1852; le Clos des Sourichères, 1853; Le Clos des Fosses et le Clos des Petites Sourichères, Jean Le Gresley, 1863 and PRMy. 1883. PRMy, 1883 also gives Les Souricières (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), J. Lesbirel and (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Henri Blampied. Le Clos des Fosses et le Clos des Petites Sourichères for J. S. Arthur, 1904, (My. 158).

**Souslemont.** v. Soulemont.

**Sous les Bois.** (under the trees).

in **T**: Sous les Bois, homestead, (OJH. 217); 3D3; here are fragments of a cross-shaft; a de Gruchy home, then Larbaestier 17–18th cent.

**Spark.** English surname, poss. error for Starck.  
 cf. Sprague, recorded 1668, 1749.

in **S**: le Clos de Spark, for Estienne Mourant, Les Pigneaux; AS. 1671.

**Spigournel.** v. Pigournel.

**Squez, Schai, Sequée, Sequés, Stché, Stchez.** dim. sequette, stchette.

(a rivulet which dries up in summer leaving a marshy locality.)

fr. JNF. s'tchi, F. sécher (to dry); Mr. Le Sueur of Newbury, owner of (C12) considers that the word means the place where a stream falls into the sea.

in **C**: a group of fields, Le Squez, Stchez (C. 10); le Clos du Schai, Stché (C. 12); le Clos de, du Sequée et le champ de la Haugie (C. 18); 10D3; ment. as les trois camps au Sequés (V $\frac{2}{4}$ ), and les quatre champs du Sequés (V $\frac{2}{4}$ ), SSam. 1738 and TSam. 1754; le champ du Séquis, Fief de Samarés, 1835.

in **O**: Le Canal du Squez, Canné du Stchez; a stream-bed, usually dry, leading to the N of Le Pinnacle and running down between the cliffs; with Le Stchez, the marshy area here at Le Beau Vallet.

La Grande et Petite Sequette, Stchette, in VPC, (O. 761, 760); often ment. in MVdCH; shown in PRO. 1904–11 as Le Sequette (V $\frac{8}{4}$ ), Ph. Le Feuvre, Morville.

La Sequette, (V2), nr. (O. 980), P. Le Maistre, La Porte, who also has La Sequette, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), (O. 761), in VMI, PRO. 1904–11.

**St., Ste., Sts.** v. Saint, Sainte, Saints.

names with this prefix are found under Sa-, not St-.

**Star.**

in **H**: Star Quarry, bordered on N by le quai. SRF. 1827.

**Staye.** meaning uncertain, poss. error for Jetée qv.

there is no F. or JNF. word identical in form; in Eng. there is stay, used by Sir Ph. Sidney for an anchorage for vessels; OF. estaye; cf. Eng. stead, roadstead.

in Les Dirouilles: La Staye, a rock; Pa.

**Stché, Stchette, Stchez.** v. Squez.

**Steel.** v. Stille.

**Stille.** surname.

recorded as Steill, Steille, Steele, Stell, Still 1532; current as Still, Steel. FLM. says also Estille at St. Mt. which was Norman.

in **Mt**: le Jardin de Stille, Clement Machon, AMt. 1701; cf. le Jardin de Steel (V $\frac{8}{4}$ ), C. W. Binet, VRe; PRMt. 1889.

**Stirling Castle.**

in **H**: Stirling Castle, named after Col. Stirling who built it and was connected with Fort Regent, E. Stirling in 1849.

Stirling Castle fm.; (OJH. 218); 7C4; ment. (but not by this name) in aveu of Suzanne de Rue, widow of Pierre Dorey, SRMeI. 1746, when it included: le Jardin du Sueur, le Jardin de Raulan Gihomar, le Clos des Mielles, la pièce du Mont, etc. This property was inherited by Lemprières from the Dorey family, (v. Payne).

**Stocall.** surname.

recorded as Stokall 1528; Stocall 1553; Stockerd 1607; Stocal 1668, 1749; (v. BSJ. 1899, p. 259, for fam. Stocall).

in **G**: le Jardin de Stocall, (G. 719), SE of The Grange; 10B4; to be associated with La Maison qui fut à Aaron Stocall, VLV, which passed to Estienne Anthoine by his first marriage to a Stocall, pre-1640; there is a possibility of Parliamentarian "delinquency" here; Ext. 1668 mentions Aaron Stocall, and hers de Jacques Stocall, droit d'Estienne Anthoine.

la mielle de Stocall, Fief du Roi.

in **H**: le Clos de Stocall, for Richard Alexandre, AMel. 1700 and 1774 shown as on le Mont au Prêtre, Fief de Méléches, prob. nr. Elysée, in MLeC. 1829, when it was sold by Mathieu Poingdestre to Fred. Dumaresq.

le Clos de Stocall (H. 1356), Mont au Prêtre: Fieu de Méléches; ment. in MM. 1830 and in 1848 when a maison fourneaux à brique et à chaux had been built on it by John Carter Copp, son of Elkanah Thos. Copp.

la grande maison de Stocall, Fief de la Rondiole, (BSJ. 1899, p. 258).

in **S**: le Clos Stocall, or Clos de Marett, (S. 418A. 420), S of Les Gran Chemins, Fief du Roi; 7D3–4; bel. to Jean Pelgué 1671.

**Store.** (store).

in B: Gardien du Store (for munitions) de St. Brelade... Gardiens des Stores des Eglise(s); AdE. 1795.

**Stranger.**

cf. étranger.

in H: Strangers' Burying Ground, 1849; St. Heher; 10A1.

**Submerged Forest.**

in O: tree-stumps of a submerged Neolithic forest are visible over a wide area of the bay at intervals, 5A2.

**Sucoan.** meaning *sur le coin*: fields overlooking La Contrée du Coin across the valley.

in P: Les Sucoans, (P. 88), on Mont de la Mare; 5B4.

**Sucre.** (sugar).

F OF. Pr. sucre; Teut. zucker; ML. succarum; Lat. saccharon; Sanskrit; Carkara (candied sugar).

in L: site of Le Moulin à Sucre, 6D2; said to have crushed sugar-loaves; ment. as le Moulin Hamponne c1630, "cotil à St. Clair, sur le bord de la byere du Moulin Hamponne".

**Sud.** (south) many examples.

Icel. sudhr (to the south), sunnan (from the south).

in B: la Route du Sud; 8B3.

in O: La Rue du Sud. fr. St. George's Church to Le Carrefour des Rues; 1A4.

**Suetyn.** prob. meaning du Sud-Est, but one would expect also to find Sutyn, Ouetyn etc.; see also below.

in B: La Lande Suërin, Suestin, Suëtain; E of Prison at La Moie.

in M: Le Suërin, nr. Faldouet dolmen.

in P: in MHau. 1473, Perrin Le Serquez, procureur of Vyncent Tehy (who later founded St. Anastase School), sells to Perotyn Tehy a homestead, with le Grant Clos et Jardins appartenant; le Clos des longs camps (V½) es Landes Suetyn, and the fields nr. the feat of the mah mill held by Johan Le Boutillier. The locale suggests Toetyn, Tostain; but the word written is Suetyn.

le Côtil du Suërin on Le Mont au Guet, Val de la Mare.

**Sueur, Le Sueur.** surname; (the shoemaker).

recorded as Le Suour 1309; Le Suor 1331; Le Sour 1377-99; Le Sueur from 1607, still current.

in H: le Clos de Sueur, at Stirling Castle fm.; ment. in aveu of Susanne de Rue, widow of Pierre Dorey; SRMel. 1746. unfocated: le bout de champ de Ph. Le Sueur, (V½); partage Le Moigne; MHau. 1734.

**Suffyche.** v. Sophie.**Suie.** (soot).

F. suie; Eng. soot; Icel. sot; Ir. suth; Catalan, sutja; of Celtic origin.

at sea. Les Poches à Suie, Les Pouques à sie, (resembling sacks of soot) rocks S of Les Sillettes. St. Aubin's Bay, 1867.

**Sumier.** v. Sommer.**Sunerhay.** poss. a garble of Samarès,

by an English surveyor working on the Samarès sheet of the OS. 1935, where this name first appears.

in C: Sunerhay Slipway, (sic), for Samarès Slip; correctly La Sordonnière.

**Suré, Surée, Surelle, Sureye.** surname or in some cases sorrel.

poss. origin: (1). F sureau (elder); JNF. seu; Lat. sambucum; (2). F. surelle (sorrel, wood-sorrel); OF. sorel; ML. surella; so named from its sour taste, grows on acid soil; (3). the surname Sureye, as in 15th cent; Suree 1528; Le Suree 1607; Icel. surr (sour), sura (sorrel).

in P: le Clos de Surelle, (P. 137), and le cõtill à l'ouest de La Surelle, (P. 108); 5B2; N of Les Nièmes; ment. in 1840 partage of Le Feuvre de La Hougue house; the partage also includes le Clos de Surelle du sud, ?(P. 143); prob. the same as le Clos Surée (V4¼), Fief de La Hague, aveu of Jean Le Pelluet, MHag. 1801; recurring in MHag. 1851 as Surir (V6½), aveu Ph. Le Feuvre, prob. living at La Hougue, and as Surez in 1863; shown in PRP. 1880, VAuzg. as le Clos de Sures, Ph. Le Feuvre, La Hougue. PRPT. 1598, in VG, gives deux champs à la carrière Surée (here appar. the surname), for Macoill; in 1714, for Payn; in 1847, for Le Feuvre. La Karrière Sureye; MChév. 1490, (P) (B) boundary.

**Surguy.** surname of owner 1849.

in P: Surguy fm., N of La Chaumière du Chêne; 6C1.

**Surlaville.** (above the settlement).

cf. Surville.

in O: le Clos de Surlaville, Sur la Ville, (V3¼), ?(O. 817-8), Mrs. Vibert, VVZ; PRO. 1911.

**Survais.** v. Servais.

**Surville.** (overlooking the town); and a surname.

the surname originates in France, being recorded as de Sulleville 1180, de Surevilla 1200, de Surevill, Survile 1274, de Surervilla, Surville 1309; GdeG. suggests the root is the man's name Surr.

in **H**: Surville House, (OJH. 219), named after the family, or its position above St. Helier, or both; 7A3; held by the Le Gallais fam. from c1400 for 15 generations.

Le Fieu de Surville; a grant to de Sureville (Cotentin); ment. as terra Willielmi de Surevilla in (H), 1200, (Cart. 418); held by Guillaume de Sureville 1204; ment. as Feuodum de Survile in (P) 1274, de Surville 1645, but included land in (J) also; ment. as Surervilla, (AR. 1309, p. 236); ultimately became a sub-fief of Méleches. le Clos des Ruettes Surville, behind the Deanery.

in **Mt**: Surville fm.; 4C3; no known connection with the Surville fam. and probably named from its position above La Ville ès Gaudins; shown for T. de Gruchy, VQ, PRMt. 1889.

**Suzanne.** a girl's name.

cf. Ste. Suzanne.

in **G**: le Pré de Suzanne, (G. 55); 11A1; between La Ville ès Philippes and Queen's Valley; like le Pré de Bertrand, (G. 54), of recent origin, but note La Malletiere near by probably had an oratory of Ste. Suzanne. La Rue Susanne, not located but in this parish.

in **L**: Le Mont Susanne, Suzanne, VCH; PRL. 6B4.

at sea: Le Perron Suzanne, a rock nr. Icho Tower.

**Swan.**

in **S**: Swan Fm.; (OJH. 219); 7C4; birthplace of Jean Poingdestre, Royalist, Bailiff, scholar, author of "Caesarea", 1682. Took its name from Graves Chamney Swan junr. who purchased in 1869.

**Swiss Valley.** v. Le Val Aumé.

**Sycamore.** v. Sicomore.

**Syvret.** surname; with locative, **La Sivietterie.**

perhaps a form of pers. name Selfrid or of the Lat. Severiacus; recorded as Syvrett 1607; Syvret from 1668.

in **O**: La Sivietterie (O. 676-681); 1D3; appearing as le Clos de la Syvretterie (V2½) J. Bosdet, VGC, PRO. 1904-11. La Syvretterie. Bel. to Syvrets of Champ Donné. A Syvetterie is ment. in partage 1735. MAdeC.

les Champs de Syvret (O. 999. 1005-6. 1008) with Le Chemin des Camps de Syvret at La Villaise 1C2; shown in PRO. 1904-11, VM1 as Les Champs de Syvret, joignant Le Maresquet on the S for E. Hubert; and in advt. 1972 as la partie est et ouest des Champs de Syvret, E part of (O. 1005) Millais.

le Clos Syvret (O. 1307).

in **P**: le Clos Syvret (P. 940).

# T

**Table.** (a table).

F. OF. Eng. table; Teut. tafei; Pr. taula; Lat. tabula (a plank); ML. tabula (bench, table); the word sometimes indicates the presence of a megalith; v. also Taveur.

in B: La Table des Marthes, at La Corbière; v. Marthe.

la piece de la table... sur le Chemin de la Croute, fief de Noirmont, André Piton, 1631.

les deux camps de la Table, et le camp de la Croix, Fief de Noirmont, 17th cent. ?same as (B. 599). Le Champ de la Table.

le champ de la Table, (V1½), La Valeuse; PRB.

le cõil de Landoine, et la buttière et champ de la Table, in the region of the former Tabor Chapel. PRB.

in L: le champ de la Table, (V2½), (L. 764), on La Ruelle de St. Clair; VCH: PRL. The ownership of le Camp de la Table (V¾) nr. St. Clair cross-roads carried with it the duty to provide a table for court sessions of the Fief of St. Clair; ment. 1735; sold by Elizabeth de Ste. Croix to Jean Hubert 1774, Jean Deslandes in 1846.

in Les Ecréhous: Table Rock or La Piatte Rousse, 1867; cf. Table Mountain, South Africa.

**Tabor, Tabord.**

Mount Tabor, Tavor, 6 miles E of Nazareth, was the scene of the Transfiguration; and later the haunt of hermits; but note tambour.

in B: Tabor, Methodist Chapel formerly, now replaced by synagogue. 8B2.

in G: le cõil de Tabor, (V¾), for Marie Fauvel, tutrice de Clem. Payn son fils; also for Ph. Godfray, ayant droit de Jacques Filleul; AG. 1804. le cõil des Fosses de Tabord, nr. Verclut, ?part of (G. 480).

**Taeson, Taésson.** v. Tesson.

**Taiell.** surname.

occurring as Le Teel 1299; Teill 1532; cf. Têhy and Tricel.

in T: le Clos Taiell et le cõil Taiell, (T. 998. 998A): 7B1.

**Taillis.** (a cutting in the woodland, reducing its stature to that of shoots springing from stumps, of underbrush or copsewood, a copse). "la saulsee ou taillis", describes a willowbed where trees were cut to ground level in order to produce osiers from the stumps; elsewhere, taillis means an area where trees were felled for timber, leaving lowly vegetation of no value; in either case, taillis means a cutting, from F. tailler (to cut, prune), hence taille (copsewood); in JNF. we have tailli (to cut, whether branches, bushes or vrac). The ultimate origin of these words is Lat. talea (a heel-piece, hence, in forestry, a cutting, scion, slip, set or layer), a means of regenerating, not destroying, trees; thus OF. taillon, OE. talion (a slip taken from a tree), from OF. OE. taille (a cut, slit, slice), appearing in OE. as taylor, taillie, tail; Sc. tailye; Pr. talha; It. taglia (a cutting); hence Eng. tally (a notched stick for counting), and words derived from it, like entail, which are irrelevant to the Jersey taillis.

in C: at Samarès Manor, Le Taillis, 1734.

in H: le pendant en taillis, (H. 1134B). Le Taillis, Fief de Bellozanne.

in J: le grand Prè et le taillis, réunis, (J. 87-8).

in M: Le Taillis fm.; 7B2; with le Clos de Taillis, (Mt. 742). Le Taillis, (Mt. 775A).

in O: La Saulesee ou Taillis, (V5), in lands of St. Ouen's Manor, c1776.

in P: Le Taillis, Fief des Nobretes; MPay. 1784.

in S: at Grainville Manor, "chesnées, taillis, vivier, colombier", (S. 486A); partage Poingdesre; ERO. 24. 1729; 36. 1800; 7D3.

Le Taillis for François Godfray 1848, a cõil W of (S. 781).

**Taisson.** v. Tesson.

**Talboterie.** (the place of the Talbots).

the surname Talbot, common in England, does not figure in Jersey records. Occurs in Guernsey.

in S: site of the house La Talboterie, in (S. 831), 10B3; with Les Près de Talbot, now a housing estate, 10D1. Les Grèves de Talbot, (S of S. 834).

**Talus, Tallue.** (slope, embankment).

F. talus (slope or batter of an embankment), a masc. word; JNF. talustre (sea wall); tallue, fem. may be a local variant of talus or nr. equivalent of taillis, qv.

in O: une pièce près le Talus, (V19), nr. L'Étaq, P. Hamon, VM1; PRO. 1904-11.

le Clos de la Tallue, S of Greystones, 1D3; ment. in partage Frs. de Caen, Mess. 1594; repeated in Mess. 1598 as on Fief Horilande, near and N of the house of Thos. Herivel; similarly described in MAdeC. 1598; note le Clos Herivel, (O. 681. 693), and the semi-circular embankment shown in Ric. 1795 in field named La Fosse Buesnel, (O. 1479). adjacent to (O. 693).

**Tambour.** (a drum, connected with the Militia).

F. tambour; Eng. dim. tambourine; OF. tabour; Pr. tanbour; OE. tabor; ML. tabur; Arabic, tambur (a long-necked lute with six brass strings, or a drum); no special reason is known for drumming in the field ment. below, but neighbouring fields include the names bataille, barre, maillefer and mât; being on the (O) and (My) border, it may have been a rallying-point in the past. PRMy. 1794-1808 include payments to Ph. Robert and Jean Skelton "pour ses gages de tambour"; in 1802, Ed. Carrel is "tambour major".

in O: le Clos de Tambour, (O. 512), 1D4; SW of St. Peter's Mill; le Clos du Tambour, fief des vingt livres for Jean Le Rues 1711; ment. in AVL. c1775; PRO. 1904-11, gives le Clos de Tambour, (V2½), F. Hubert, La Borellerie.

**Tan.** (tanner's bark).

the bark of trees and plants containing tannic acid, especially oak, chestnut, willow and hemlock, and used for tanning hides; F. JNF. Eng. tan (tanner's bark); ML. tanum (oak-bark, used for tanning); cf. Bret. tann (an oak), and v. Tannerie.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives le Clos de Tan, (?P. 826), for Pain, at Midvale, nr. Quével; also le Clos de Tan, for Anley, in La Rue du Craslin, Sandybrook.

**Tancré.** surname.

occurring as Tankré 1274; Tancré, Taungerey 1309; Tankerey c1340; and in Eng. as Tanqueray; all are fr. Teut. Tancred (thought-counsel). Parliamentary Think-Tank prob. coincidence.

in P: Feodum de Ernaud, sive Tancre, 1309; poss. part of the bouvée forfeited by Jourdain Tankré 1274.

**Tandain, Tendain.** the surname, Taudi, Taudy occurs c. 1340. Jean Tandain ca. ux. 1663.

in G: Le Jardin d'auprès La Maison Tandain, AG. 1708. Le Jardin de Taudain for Clem. Dumaresq Gent. laier Jean Poingdestre, Lecteur (V3), AG. 1804. Le Jardin du Tendain (W part of G. 158).

**Tank.**

this might refer to the family Tancré; but more likely to a water-tank in the field.

in H: le Clos de Tank, (V9). Stirling Castle fm.

**Tankin.** surname.

recorded as Tannequin 1617; Tankin 1668; cf. Eng. surnames Tamkin, Tomkins, dims. of Thomas.

in S: Jean Pallot, occupant la Maison de Tankin; Ext. 1668, p. 45; given as house of Thomkings Ext. 1749.

**Tannerie.** (a tannery, tan-yard).

F. OF. tannerie; Eng. tannery; ML. tanneria; from ML. tannare (to dye to a tawny colour); fr. F. OF. JNF. Eng. tan (tanner's bark), ML. tanum (oak-bark for tanning); cf. Bret. tann (an oak); v. Tan. There were several tanneries in Jersey including one at Longueville Manor.

in G: Jardin de la Tonnerie (G. 728), 1898.

Jardin de la Tannerie (G. 728), 1866. Fief de la Carrière.

in O: la maison de Ph. Le Cras appelée La Tannerie, Fief de Morsville, bel. to Jean Perier, MHau.; the house of Ph. Le Cras, La Tannerie, at the foot of Le Mont Pinel, 1702-5, (DJF: BSJ. 1948. p. 415).

**Tante.** (aunt).

F. tante; OF. aunte; Eng. aunt; Pr. amda; Lat. amita (aunt).

in T: La Tante, (T. 1352A); 7A4; apparently this once belonged to somebody's aunt.

**Tapinerie.** (the place of the family Tapin).

recorded 1735, 1749, as Tapin.

in T: La Tapinerie, nr. Le Bannelais, (T. 1173), 7A4.

**Tapon.** poss. (a bung or stopper).

a name occurring in the sole example below; there is a surname Tapin; v. Tapinerie; and BSJ. 1907, p. 222, and L'Army p. 161, offer tacon (a patch added to a shoe), found in Le Tacon Estur (an addition to the Estur house); but this is Tapon, not Tapin nor Tacon, and prob. stems from leel. tapsa, Teut., tapen, F. taper, tapoter (to tap), whence tapin (a drum), Eng. tap (drum-signal for lights-out); F. tape (the stopper of a gun); F. tapon (a plug, bung or cork tapped into place; or

clothes bundled up in the shape of a bung; or corkscrew curls); whence F. taponner (to put the hair in curlers).

in S: Le Tapon House, (OJH. 220); an old Millais home; with Le Fieu de Tapon, sub-fief of Gorges; and La Rue du Tapon, 10B1.

**Tar.** v. Tas.

**Taraude.** v. Tauraude.

**Target.**

ML. *tarcheta*, dim. of ML. *icel. targa* (a shield); of Teut. origin; hence Eng. target (a shield set up as a mark to shoot at).

in T: an Old Target, at Les Platons Rifle Range; 3A3.

**Tarin.** (prob. weed infested land).

prob. fr. F. *taré* (weed); OE. *tare* (the weed vetch), whence F. *taré* (spoiled), *se tarer* (to deteriorate); cf. It. *tara*, Arabic *tarha* (that which is thrown away); whence Eng. *tare* (weight of receptacle deducted from gross weight of goods).

in J: field Le Tarin, (V5), at La Ville Guyon, E of Le Nord, Fief Chesnel; 2B4; ment. in MLeC. 1679, as Le Clos Tarin, in partage Michel de Gruchie; it passes to his nephew Jean Le Couteur: 1720, in partage Jean Le Couteur, it passes to son Josué and dau. Esther; in 1727, Josué sells his portion to Esther; in 1736, a house E of le Clos Tarin sold. PRJ. 1904, in VN, gives le Clos Tarnn, (V4), nr. (J. 646), for J. J. Gartrell, Ville Guyon; shown as (V5½), 1915.

**Tarm.** a mistake for Tarin, qv.

**Tarouin.** v. Farouin.

**Tarrin.** v. Tarin.

**Tas.** (a heap).

F. OF. *tas* (pile, stack); ML. *tassia* (heap); Ir. Gael. *dais*; W. *das* (a hay-rick).

in T: Le Tas de Geon, high ground S of Vicard covered with gorse; 3A4; bundles of furze were deposited at the foot of the alarm beacons sited there; ment. in AdE. 1780; and as le Signal au Tât de Geon in AdE. 1800; it has a ruined guard-house; "Boulez Fire Beacons" shown here 1825, 1833, 1843; the Germans erected a wireless station here in 1940; with La Rue du Tas de Geon, 3C2. FLM. says a sea-mark.

at sea: Le Tas de Pais, a mass of rock off Grève d'Azette.

in Les Écrahou: Le Tas de Pais, Pois.

in Les Dirouilles: Le Tas (poss. the same as Clump Rock in other maps); and La Tchêline au Tas.

in Les Minquiers: Grunc Tar for La Grunc Tas, Le Petit Tas.

**Tassé.** (heaped-up, piled-up).

F. *tasser* (to pile up); taken with *Pierre*, *tassée* may be describing a dolmen capstone, piled on uprights; cf. *tas*.

in H: La Pierre Tassée, La Pié de Tassée, le Clos de Tassée, Tassis, (H. 1387. 1424); 7C2; ment. in AMel. 1700, in le Clos de la Pierre Tassée, for Jean Mauger; le petit Clos de la Pierre Tassée, hrs. Abr. Esnouf; pour la pierre tassée, Jean Poingdestre; le Clos recurs in aveu of Amice LeV. d. Durel in SRMet. 1746, and le petit Clos for a man of the same name in MMeL. 1822; but one should notice that the owner of houses in both these fields on Godf. 1849 was Tessier.

**Taulpied.** (a tiresome young woman).

*Icel.* *topi*; Sc. *taupie*, *taupie* (a foolish or thoughtless girl); the legends of the Sirens, who were turned into rocks, the Lorelei, etc., are ample precedent for this choice of name for a rock.

at sea: Taulpied; a rock shown E of Les Hinguettes, S of The Hermitage, 1825. FLM. says error for Taillepie, nickname, and hence surname, for cobbler.

**Taupin.** surname; locative, La Taupinnerie.

recorded as Taupyn 1331; Taupyn, Caupin c1340.

in M: le Clos Taupin, Fairseat Fm.; (ML. 145), VRoZ, shown as (V9¾) in PRMt. 1861; 4A3; note La Fosse fm. N of this field, and Thos. Is. Clement Noel de la Fosse Taupin 1641; also le Fief des Petits, dépendance du Fief de Rozel, près de la Rue Taupin, 1643.

in T: La Taupinn'nie; ment. in almanac of La Nouvelle Chronique. Bull. Ass. Jerr. 1973, p. 82.

**Tauraude, Tauraulde.** surname.

unconnected with F. *taureau* (bull); the name is Thoraldr (Thorruler), Latinised as Toraldus; the Eng. surname Thorold is a form of it. It has passed through many permutations of spelling: Theroude c1150; Toroude 1299; Thouraude 1515; Tourus c1340; Torauld, Thorauld, 1528, 1607; other forms, Thouroude, Torode, Touraulde; current as Tauraude. The place-name Trodais, Trodez means the place or people of Tauraude, FLM.

in L: we find, le Clos de Tauraude, (V5), Fief des Arbres, MEst. 1538, 1559; ment. as le Clos Tauraulde in SRArb. and Ext. 1528, 1607; le Clos de Tauraude, (V3¾), Fieu des Arbres, MGib. 1661; le Clos de Tauraude, (V6¾), La Fontaine, nr. Morel Fm., VCTS, PRL; these may all be the same field, and identical with (L. 540), now known as le Clos du Trot. in O: La Croix Tauraude, nr. (O. 580. 576), nr. La Ruette au Prieur, Fief Haubert, (BSJ. 1908, p. 310); ment. 1614 as La Croix Tauraulde et La Ruette au Prieur; le Jardin de la Croix Tauralde, Fief de St. Ouen, ment. 1621.

La Fosse Taraude, le Clos de La Fosse Taraude, (O. 559), *VdeH*; *ment.* in *MROS*. 1615: *note* La Ruelle de la Fosse Taraude, fr. La Grande Route de St. Ouen to La Rue de La Pointe, 1A4. 1D4; *PRO*. 1904-11, in *VM1*, gives, La Fosse Torodé, or le Clos de la Fausse Thoraude, (V6), for E. Le Cornu, Millais Villa; appears as la Fosse Torande for Jean Le Ruez 1696.

in **T**: le Jardin de la Mare Taraude, N part of (T. 443).

**Taxe**. form suspect.

the 1894 form strongly suggests a confusion with *Étacsé* *qv*.

at sea: Taxe Rock, shown SE of Karamé 1867; called *Le Taxé* 1894.

**Tcheline**. (a rock which marks the falling tide, fr. *JNF*. Tchêlinne).

**F. choir**, *JNF*. tchaie (to fall).

in *Les Dirouilles*; *Tcheline au Tas*, *Tchelines du Nord-est, Ouest et Sees Tcheliins*; rocks. *Fa*. at sea: La Tchêlinne, out from Beau Vallet in (O).

**Tchithiêthe**. (cartage, *JNF*. form).

in **O**: la Tchithiêthe de Jean Le Bas, a gap in the rocks *nr.* La Brequette. *ICS*.

**Teaser**. (something difficult to deal with).

**Eng. slang**.

in *Les Écréhous*. Teaser Bay.

**Tebaud, Tebaut**. v. Thiébaut.

**Tehan**. meaning unknown, form suspect.

in **J**: Le Tehan, La Fosse *fm.*; *VD.*: *PRJ*. 1907.

**Têhy**. surname.

occurring as *Têhi*, *Têhy* 1309; *Têhil* 1648; the latter form poss. relating it to *Taiell*, *qv*. Vincent Têhy and Jean Néel founded St. Anastase School c. 1494.

in **H**: La Maison Têhy, sometimes confused with La Maison, Le Manoir de la Motte, v. *Motte*. La Maison de Têhy, sold 1476 by Lemprière to Têhy as Le Manoir de St. Hellier; *ment.* in *RMt.* c. 1510 as le Manoir de Saint Helyer; as le manoir de Têhy, *nr.* La Maison de la Motte, *MHau*. 1589; in *Mess*. 1598 in partage of Th. Lemprière le viel as Le Manoir de Têhy; in partage Nic. Lemprière 1611, as le manoir es Têhy à la Motte; as La Maison Têhy in 1612. In 1648 we find...maisons de la Motte anciennement appelées Le Manoir et Maison de Têhil, and in 1794 le grand jardin de la Motte, fief du Buisson, (*BSJ*. 1917, p. 280).

**Teinturerie**. (dyeing).

in **H**: Les Teintureries de Susanne de la Fontenelle, Yorke St/Seale St. Corner, 1825.

**Télégraphe**. (telegraph).

in **P**: le Clos de Télégraphe, Augerez, (*P*. 132); 6A1; v. partage Le Feuvre 1840, 18 years before the introduction of electric telegraphy (v. *VV*, p. 217), so that any signalling from this field must have been by semaphore, or lights. Shown in *PRP*. 1880 as le Clos du Telegraph, for Ph. Le Feuvre, La Hougue, (*OJH*. II, p. 140). There was a semaphore apparatus there by 1809.

**Telier**. v. Tellier.

**Tellier, Le Tellier, Tefier, Thelier**. surname.

recorded 1274-1342 as Letelier, L'Ételier, Le Teler, Telir, Telier; after which tellière (foolscap paper) is named.

in **Mt**: le Jardin de L'Ételier, (V4¼), Granite House, VQ; shown as le Jardin d'Ételier, Estelier, on La Rue des Carrières, for Ph. Payn, *Le Carrefour*, in *PRMt*. 1865, 1889.

le Clos des Tellières, (V4), Catherine Maret; *AMt*. 1701.

in **P**: forisfactura au Thelier, held by Pelrin, Aunlek, Blanche, Waryn; *AR*. 1309, p. 249.

in **S**: La Ville es Telliers; *RS*. 1461-78. *DLX*. 2. 102.

**Temple**. (temple, church).

**F. fr. Lat.** templum. Term used for the parish church after the Reformation, v. *MHau*. 1581 Trinity Church.

in **H**: The Temple, a folly in grounds of Victoria College.

in **J**: Several houses so named near the church.

in **Mt**: Temple View at Faldouer, referring to the dolmen, previously called Druid's Temple.

**Tenement, Teneure, Tenure, Tenue**. (a feudal holding; a fief).

**Lat. tenere** (to hold), giving **ML.** tenementum, tenura (a holding, fief); **OF.** tènement; **F.** tenure, tenue; **Eng.** tenement, tenure.

in **B**: sa maison et terre de la Teneure de Ricard, (V4½), Thos. Pipon; *AB*. 1786.

in **C**: La Franche Tenure, (V13¼), *nr.* the Recreation Grounds; *PRC*.

in **H**: various tenements, comprising the Fief of Bellozanne, 1200; (*Cart*. 418).

in **J**: le Tenement appellé les Jardins de Renouf, (V2½), *nr.* (J. 268. 274), or (My. 644-5); *SRAv*. 1717.

Le Tenement, (J. 548), SW of Les Capelles.



in L: le tenement qui fut à George Le Dain, (V6¼), Ed. Le Cras; AL. 1718.

in Mt: the word tenement is used *passim*, in summarising holdings, in AMI. 1701.

in My: Le Tenement, (My. 548), (V4¼); note "de herbagio de la tenue", 1349, (BSJ. 1912, p. 182); ment. in an inventory of Crown revenue 1374-5 as "l'herbage de la terre de Ste. Marie... herbage et genests vendu à la tenure Ste. Marie"; ment. as Le Tenement du Roy, VS, TMy, 1602.

La Tenue fm., with fields La Tenue (My. 888-9. 892), nr. The Elms; 2C4; ment. as le bas de la petite Tenue sur le Percage, TMy. 1602; and as Les Tenues, Ext. 1749; PRMy. 1801 shows payment to Ph. Le Gresley for road work done on Le Mont des Tenue (sic); PRMy. 1822 gives, le mont appelle Les Tenues (My. 890), the road in line with it being given to the parish by Pierre du Feu of le Moulin de Gigoulande.

In PRMy. 1840, with the agreement of Ed. Le Gresley and Jean Perrée, the road E of Le Gresley's house was closed, and a new link made fr. the S corner of la Tenue to the St. Peter's Parish; it was also decided to make a road fr. Haut des Buttes, to join La Rue Jean Lail, descending by Le Mont des Tenues, past Gigoulande, to the St. Peter's road, taking it fr. the house of Pierre du Feu, to join the main road by Le Moulin de la Hague. PRMy. 1883, in VS, gives, La Tenure, (V8¼), for E. Le Gresley, La Tenue.

Le Tenement de Restaut (My. 730), v. Restaut.

unlocated: tenementum quod Ricardus de Rua tenebat. 1227, (Cart. 306).

La Tenue, (V8¼), and la Teneure de Vincent; partage Baleyne; MHau. 1787.

**Teneure.** v. Tenement.

**Tennis.** (tennis).

F. Eng. tennis; OE. tennes, tenys; ML. tennis, teniludium; CD. discards derivation from OF. tencz (take my serve), but offers no other. Could it be that the original scoring in tennis went in tens, as it still does partly in lawn-tennis, and the game was called Tens, as distinct from Fives, where points are 15 to a game? The entry below refers not to lawn-tennis, but to real or royal tennis, which was played in a complicated indoor court.

in Mt: there was a tennis-court in Gorey Castle, ment. 1617-19 as 'the tennis Courte'; "the Chapple, and other houses in the tennis Courte"; "the Stoare howse in the Tennis Courte"; which read as if it was a lawn-tennis court surrounded by sundry buildings; or a real tennis court, disused and built over; (BSJ. 1921, pp. 250, 254; Nicolle, Mont Org. Cast. p. 197).

**Tenneu.** v. Tenement.

**Teophile.** v. Théophile.

**Terbaut, Terbot, Turbois.** poss. (a fuel-gathering area).

there is no snap meaning for this name; its forms approximate closely to the fish turbot in various languages, but this can hardly be relevant; and to Lat. turbo (a hurricane), turba (a tumult), but these are equally wide of the probable; it may be an ancient form of tire-bois (haulage or extraction of firewood), bearing in mind that Frémont was a monastic fuel-area; cf. Tryle-le-Bois.

FLM. comments that terbaut is pronounced teurt-bouais (a crooked tree), which may be the ultimate solution.

in J: Les Turbois, Terbaut, (J. 860), in the area known as La Couchette es Nonnes, between St. Blaize Priory and Frémont; 2B4; there is also Le Terbot, nr. (J. 837), (V2½), NW of La Vallette; 2B4. PRJ. in VN, gives: le Clos de Turbois, (V8¼), St. Blaize, 1915; and le Clos Turbois, (J. 645), (V2½), J. Sarre, Beau Séjour, 1904, shown as le Clos des Turbois, 1915; given as Le Clos des Pourbois (V5½) Thos. Le Marinel; VN.; PRJ. 1904.

**Terquand.** v. Teur.

**Terrain.** (a plot of ground).

F. Eng. terrain; Lat. terrenum (land); in modern contracts, terrain denotes a small parcel of ground, eg. "maison avec le terrain en devant", SB.

in P: Les Terrains, (P. 563), the park W of La Hague Manor; 6A3.

**Terre.** (land),

sometimes cultivable, but not always; one finds "certain becquet de terre ou mielle", SB; fr. Lat. terra.

in Mt: La Grande Terre, (Mt. 231); 4B3.

in O: Le Chemin, La Rue de sous les Terres; a lane north of La Ville La Bas and Les Landes, with many fields embanked against it, and emerging at Le Poste; 1A3.

**Terrebbonne.** (good land).

F. fr. Lat. terra, bona.

in G: Terrebbonne at La Ville-ès-Philippes, on Fiefs du Roi et d'Astelle, now owned by Richard Falle; so named by Jandron family late 19th cent. after a small settlement in Terreneuve; qv.; ment. (not by name) 1614 as S of la grande maison de Thos. Giffard, autrefois à Helier Giffard, (which has since disappeared but was approx. in (G. 39), and sold to Jean Mallet; ment. again 1621, as sold to Ph. Payn sr. by Jean Le Hardy, tenant après décret des héritages de Thos. Giffard). An Aubin property in 18th cent.

**Terre Branchie.** v. Fiere-brache.

**Terre Neuve, Terreneuve.** (new ground; Newfoundland).

Newfoundland has a long association with Jersey fishermen; in 1620, there is rente due by Elie de Carteret, gent... "et ung cent de poysion molue de terre neuve"; in the 17th cent. Terreneuvi, pl.

**Terreneuviens, Terreneuions**, meant Jersey men who fished cod on the Newfoundland Banks. AdE. is much concerned with these men as absentees from duties at home; eg. "la quantité d'hommes qui vont a terre neuve", 1649-50; in 1759, many go to Terreneuve to avoid Jersey guard duty; in 1789, "la Pêche de Morue sur les Bancs de Terreneuve".

in J: Terre Neuve fm.; 2D1.

in Mt: Terreneuve house, Frs. Gibaut; VF.; PRMt. 1865.

**Terreux.** v. Terroir.

**Terroir.** (an agricultural unit).

F. terre, Lat. terra (land) have an abundant progeny of words in F. and Eng.; those which concern us here are: (1). F. terroir, Lat. territorius (land considered agriculturally); (2). F. Eng. terrier, OF. papier terrier, OE. terrar, ML. terrarius liber (a register containing the aveux (acknowledgements) by tenants of lands held from a feudal lord, and payments due to him thereon). It is not known why the land below was especially named for agriculture, or for entry in a feudal register. F. terreux, Lat. terrosus, means earthy.

in Mt: a group of fields named Le Terroir (Mt. 103. 156), Le Terreux (Mt. 104), Le Terrior (Mt. 105), E of La Fosse fm.; above Rozel Bay; 4A3; cf. le champ du Terroir (V6¼), Haut du Mont, VRoz; and field Le Terroire (sic) at Otago Cottage. Le champ du Terroir, part. Godfray, MSal. 1791. PRMt. in VRoz, gives le champ du Terroir, for J. Germain, Sommerville, 1861; and le champ du Terroir (V1¼), for G. Noel, La Ville Brée, 1861; H. Nicolle 1865.

**Terre.** v. Teurtre.

**Terviêthe.** (tumbled, broken, of ground).

OE. terven, tervien (to be thrown down, to fold over); tervy (to tumble about); whence topsy-turvy; neighbouring fields, Huriaux, Lande, Fortafaire also suggest a disturbed, uncultivable terrain.

in B: la Terre Terviêthe. (B. 494A). above la Moye; 8A4.

**Tesane.** meaning uncertain.

there are F. tisane (barley-water, herb-tea); Lat. ptisana (peeled barley, and the decoction therefrom). FLM. says same as Touzaine qv.

in My: le Clos de la Tesane, on La Rue au dessous de la Hougue du côté de l'est; PRMy. 1800.

**Tessier.** surname. (a weaver).

current as Le Tessier, and also Tessier-Yandell.

in H: le Clos Tessier. (H. 1398).

**Tesson, Tessoun, Taeson, Taésson, Taisson.** surname.

the Tessons, with their relatives the Paynels and du Homets, were among the great lords of western Normandy c1200.

in B: le petit pray de Noirmont et le Pray de Taésson; partage of Marie de Carteret née Baillache, MHau. 1686; and le Pray de Taeson, Fief de Noirmont, MHau.

in L and P: Le Moulin de Tesson; held by Guill. Pinel, with the Fief Pinel in (J), and confiscated by King John 1204; in Ext. 1274 we have "molendinum de Tesson et pratium", the escheat of Willelmus Pynel, held by heirs of Willelmus de Chenny; in AR. 1309, pp. 304. 329. 330, a boy was found drowned "in rivo molendini de Tesson, iuxta parvum rivulum molendini"; Raulina, wife of Nic. le Desnee, was suspected of murder and took 15 days' sanctuary in the church, but the charge was not proven. PRPT. 1598 gives le Moulin de Tesson, shown in 1714 as Moulin Faison.

Le Pray de Tesson, ment. in AL. 1656; AL. 1718 has le pray de Taisson (V2¼); and le pray de Tesson de bas, et le perquage rabatu, for Ph. de Carteret and his heirs; in 1731. le Pray de Taisson is ment. in partage between the heirs of the four de Carteret sisters, 1776.

**Teste, Le Testu.** surname, meaning obstinate or nickname for person with a large head.

recorded as le Testu 1331.

in S: le Clos de Testu, for Josué Pallot; AS. 1671.

**Têtard.** (see below).

têtard, têtard in F. and JNF. can have several meanings: pig-headed or headstrong; a pollard or lopped tree; a tadpole or miller's thumb; or a species of Jersey apple, of bitter taste.

at sea: Les Têtards, rocks S of Les Linguettes, 1867.

**Tête.** (head, prominence, cape, point).

a name also given to individual rocks which surpass their neighbours in size or height; F. tête; OF. teste (head); OE. test (potsherd); Lat. testa (crock, pot).

in B: La Tête de Nièrre Mont, Noirmont.

La Grosse Tête, rock SW of Beau Port; 8D1.

in J: La Tête de Sorel, or Sorel Point.

La Tête du Fief, the tumulus at St. Jean La Hougue Botte.

in O: La Tête du Feu, Seu, headland E of Le Grand Becquet 1B1.

in T: la Tête des Hougues, headland E of Bouley Bay; with field (T. 629) and surrounding area similarly named; 3D2. La Jaune Tête, N of (T. 608).

le Clos de la Tête des champs.

at sea: La Tête du Sud; Les Têtes de l'Est; La Tête de l'Ouest, du Ouest; rocks off Fiquet; 8D1.

La Grosse Tête, a rock S of St. Clement's Bay.

in Les Ecréhous: Gros (sic) et Petite Tête, 1867.

in Les Dirouilles: La Tête de la Fosse, a rock; Fa; also called La Tête de la Fosse au Gris.

**Téton.** (nipple).

F. *téton*, *tétin* (nipple), fr. F. *tette*, OF. OE. *tete* (teat); Icel. *tata*.

at sea: L'Téton, a rock nr. la Platte Rocque in St. Clement's Bay; 11C4; v. Nipple Rock.

**Teur.** poss. (dry or irregular in shape).

this intriguing word, or group of words, appears as *teur* (*teurs*), *teurd*, *teurse*, *teurt* (*teurs*), *tor* (*tors*), and then develops as *teurque*, *terquand*, *torquard*, *turquand*, the second syllable of which may represent the word *camp* (field); poss. affinities are: (1). F. *tertre* (tumulus), v. *teurtre*: (2). F. *torquet* (a snare); F. *tors*, *tordu*, *tortu* (twisted); JNF. *teurt* (crooked); F. *tordre*; JNF. *teurtre*, *teurtchi* (to twist), OF. *torquer*; OE. *turken*, *toorcan* (to revolve, ponder); Lat. *torquere* (to twist): (3). but the fields below are not twisted or crooked, and a better deriv. is Ir. Norw. *tur* (dry), cf. *torlaix*; on this deriv. a form like *turquand* would stand for *teur-camp* (a dry field); but note that some of these fields are near *hougues*.

Note that *Turquand Street* in Southwark is named after Rev. P. J. *Turquand*, Minister of a church nearby 1860s–1880s.

in **B**: Le Teurd Champ, (B. 551D. E), containing La Hougue de Forêt; 8B3; cf. AB. 1786, which gives, for various owners, Le Teur Champ, Le Teur Champ ès Queenevais, un champ au Teur Camp, deux champs ès Teurs Champs, un champ ès teurs champs ès Queenevais, les Tors Champs du Mont Ficquet (V2¼) for Eliz. Grossier, Le Teur champ (V¾), Le Coïn Cottages.

in **C**: le Clos des Teurs Champs et Les Sommiers, (V12) ?(C. 272), La Lourderie; VG; PRC.

in **G**: Les Teurs Champs, on Les Monts, (G. 67), 11A2. le teur camp, AG. 1708.

le Clos des Teurs Champs, and les grands Côteaux des Teurs Champs, (G. 67B); Don Best v. Don, National Trust property; above the fork of the lane entering Queen's Valley from the south; 11A1.

in **O**: le Ters Champ, (V1½), MAdC, 17th cent.

in **P**: le teur camp, *fief des Vingt Livres*, Pierre Esnouf, 1696.

in **T**: a cluster of fields between Egypt and Cambrai fm.; 3A4. 3C2; including (T. 48); recorded variously as Les Teurs, Teurse, Teurque, Torquard Champs, Les Teuris Camps, nr. La Hougue des Platons; to the S at La Geonnière fm., is a (V3) field Les Terquand; and S again at Cambrai fm. a (V2¼) field Les Turquands, nr. group of fields named *Houguette*. PRT. 1928, in VRd. gives Les Teurs Champs.

**Teurlesée.** meaning uncertain.

*Teur* can mean dry or irregular in shape; *lesée* may be for *laize* (width).

in **My**: la Teurlesée; PRMy. 1800.

**Teurtre.** v. *Teur*.

in JNF. *teurtre* can mean to twist; or the leg, foot of a horse.

in **My**: La Teurtree, (V3), Geo. Maurant; VN; PRMy. 1883.

Le Ther Beguel; v. *Becquier*.

in **T**: le champs de la Teurtre proche Diëlament, Pipon property, ERO. 33. 1796.

**Thebaud, Thébault.** v. *Thiébaut*.

**Thée.** meaning uncertain.

JNF. *thée* can mean tea, a cooling drink decocted from herbs, or a Sunday-school treat.

in **P**: La Thée, (V3¼); VG; PRP. 1880.

**Thelier.** v. *Tellier*.

**Theohend.** surname,

but of uncertain origin.

in **G**: Feodum Raudulphi Theohend; Ext. 1274.

**Théophile.** pers. name.

in **G**: le Jardin de Théophile, fossé du sud vers le Presbitaire de Grouville, Pipon property, ERO. 33. 1796; repeated in AG. 1804 as le Jardin de Théophile et bout de fossé vers la terre du bénéfice, (V2¼), for Jean Grandin, later Rev. A. Le Sueur.

**Ther Beguel.** poss. (the mound with a beacon).

v. *Tertre*, and *Becquier*.

**Thérin.** recent surname or confusion with *terrain*.

in **J**: les Lizieres de Thérin, (V¾), Marie Néel née Talibar, Ashley Court; PRJ. 1904–10.

**Thiébaut, Thiébault.** pers. and surname.

spelt *Tebaud* 1274; *Tebaut*, *Thebaud* 1309; *Tyebault* c1510; *Tiébaut*, 1685; current but recent as *Thiébaut*; appearing in OF. as *Theobald*, *Thibaut*; in Shakespeare as *Tybal*; in mediaeval animal stories as *Tibald* the cat; all from the Teut. name *Theudobald* (people-bold). cf. *Quebaut*.

in **O**: La Thiébaut is a spur of the hills overlooking St. Ouen's Bay, NW of Grantez dolmen, 1C4; in JNF., *Tchiébault*; with field La Grande Thiébaut (O. 1236) on the summit; the name often occurs in MVdeH, and l'estac proche le Thiébaut in MVdeH 1665 may refer to the crag above (O. 1336); Dum. 1685 gives the name *Tiebaut* to "a deep high way" between two hills, ie. Grantez and *Tiebaut*. *Thiébaut* is variously assigned by cartographers of 1685, 1779, 1783 and 1817 to

points on the coast and rocks off-shore or on the foreshore; if correct, the name is borrowed from the spur above. In 1712, La Tiébaut is ment. as arid, unbuilt land, bel. to Rev. Ed. Payn, (BSJ. 1906, p. 48); une certaine pièce de terre appelée la Thebaut, occurs in ERO. 1784, and La Thebaut in ERO. 30. 1784. Sous La Thiébault is a lane fr. La Route des Laveurs to La Route des Prés. PRO. 1906, in VLéo, gives le champ de la Petite Thiébault, joig. N au Vau au Roues. La Grande Thiébault, (O. 1236), La Pente Thiébault and le Clos du Val es Reux now form a block of National Trust property, IC4.

in T: le Clos de Tibot. Family of this name established in Trinity before 1825 in franc fief de la Trinité.

### Thimothée. (Timothy).

the pers. name, not timothy-grass, which was first so called after Timothy Hanson c1720.

in H: le Clos de Thimothée. nr. Stirling Castle, aveu Jean Lempricre, AMel. 1700; and Charles Lempricre, 1775; also in aveu Frs. Le Marquand, MMel. 1822.

### Thomas. pers. and surname.

recorded from 1331; recently reintroduced.

in G: la vergée de Thomas, Jean de Veulle; AG. 1804.

in J: le Clos fils Thomas, (J. 149).

le Clos des camps de Thomas, (V5); MAri. 1597.

la Pièce Thomas Maître, ?for Maître Thomas, (V5), later written Thomas Le Maître, for T. P. Mahier, VD; PRJ. 1906.

in L: le Clos de Thomas, (V4½), Abr. Bertaut; AL. 1718.

in My: le Clos du (sic) Thomas, (My. 870).

le Jardin de Thomas, (V2), J. S. Le Boutillier, VN; PRMy. 1883.

in P: le Clos de Thomas, (P. 345).

in T: le Jardin de Thomas, Fief Godelière, for Geo. Laurens, 1813.

### Thomasse. pers. and surname.

surname recently introduced.

in O: le Clos de Thomasse, Fief Haubert, 17th cent.; ment. as in Fief de St. Ouen, and sold by Jean Le Cornu to Jacques Bailhache, MCri. 1759.

### Thomin, Thomine. pers. names.

masc. and fem. dims. of Thomas.

in B: le champ de Tommine, (V1½), Le Mont au Roux, for Jean Le Touzel, AB. 1786; shown in PRB. as le Jardin ou Clos de Tommine, contrée du Coin, at Mont au Roux Lodge.

in M: le Clos de Thomin, (V5), Jean Badier, AMI. 1701; shown in VE, for Eliz. Nicolle, in PRMt. 1865.

le Clos de Thomine, (V3¾), Michel Payn, AMI. 1701.

in T: le Clos Thomin, (T. 921).

unlocated: le Clos Thomyn; MHau. 1597.

### Thomkings. English surname.

cf. Sir Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner, Lieut. Governor 1814-16; v. also Tankin.

in S: the house of Thomkings; Est. 1749.

### Thoreau, Toreau. (bull) or surname.

fr. F. taureau (bull).

in J: le Clos Thoreau (J. 294).

in My: le Clos de Torcau (My. 471); ment. as le Clos de Thoreau, Fief du Roi, MPay. 1796.

### Tieanis. form suspect.

in T: Le Tieanis, (VI), prob. (T. 273), at La Fosse, VRd; PRT. 1928.

### Tiébaut. v. Thiébaut.

### Tienot. appar. a surname,

but none such is recorded.

in G: le Clos de Tienot, (V3¾), joining on the S le Clos de Binet, poss. nr. La Croix Câtelain; for Jean Payn, later Jean Ercaut; AO. 1804.

### Tiers. (third, in numerical order).

Lat. tertius (third); JNF. Ichermonts also pronounced quermonts.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VAuzg, gives le Closet de Busnouf sur les Tiers Monts, for Le Feuvre; un camp sur les Tiers Monts, for Le Vesconte; and in VG, Les Tiers Monts, for Fondan (Le Feuvre 1714, Balleine 1847); ses Tiers Monts, Le Brun; sur les Tiers Monts, Estur; champ sur les Tiers Monts Colas Le Brun, Robin.

### Tihelle. (a linden tree).

fr. F. tilleul, Lat. tilia (lime or linden tree).

in J: à la Tihelle, a holding of Nicolas Le Vesconte, Fief Gombrette, MLB. 1725. This fief lies south and slightly west of the church.

in O: site of house La Tihelle, in field La Petite Tihelle (O. 670), E of Grantez Fm.; ID3; at the head of a stream which becomes Le Canal Viberi; the St. Ouen's perquage follows it; adjoining fields are named, La Tihelle (O. 675), La Tihelle de haut (O. 683), le Clos de la Tihelle (O. 684), la Tihelle de la Croix (O. 685), la Tihelle du Canal (O. 669, 670), the last being ment. in TO. 1721 as bel. to Sam. Hamon and Nic. du Heaume. These units are ment. as, la maison de la Tythelle,

1578, (BSJ. 1900, p. 320); à la Tihelle, in partage Frs. de Caen, in Mess. 1594; land lying in La Tihelle, Fief Haubert, in Mess. 1600; un parquet en la pièce de la Tihelle, MPer. 1672; Jean Le Vesconte de la Tihelle died 1684, and Eliz. fille de Jean Le Vesconte de la Tihelle was born 1690, PRO; la Tihelle de haut, de bas, MPer. 1784; PRO. 1904–11 gives, La Tihelle des Croix (V6½) for E. Le Maistre, and Les Tihelles (V4) for J. deV. Le Couteur; La Tihelle, Fief Haubert, is ment. in MArt. 1790.

**Timothée.** v. Thimothée.

**Tinel.** v. Tinné.

**Tinellerie.** (a place of tinkling; a fair-ground).

cf. tinel, tinné.

in My; terre appelée La Tinellerie, ?part of (My. 426), for André Le Brocq, vis à vis Jean Skelton; PRMy. 1835.

**Tinglay, Tingle, Tingley.** v. Mattingley.

**Tingol, Tingot.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded.

in O; le Ménage et Tingol, Tingot, (V4¼), J. P. Le Gresley, La Robeline, VM1; PRO. 1907–11.

**Tinné, Tinel.** (a noisy place).

an onomatopoeic word, like F. tintement (the chime of a clock), tintamarre (hubbub); Lat. tinnire (to tinkle), tinnitus (a jingling), tintinnabulum (a bell), whence the longest word in English, tintinnabulation (a ringing of bells); JNF. tinné (a place where there was much din and bustle); cf. tinellerie.

in O; Le Tinné, Tinel, a locality and field on La Campagne, approx. (O. 1711–16), to the N of Le Val au Feuvre (O. 1798–9), 5B1, where fêtes and jollifications took place up to the 16th cent. (thus DJF., and Max Lucas in the Evening Post). PRO. 1904–11 gives Le Tinel, (V2), Chs. Vautier, VGC; and le champ des Hures ou Tinel, (V6¼), in St. Ouen's Manor lands.

**Tippe.** v. Tippe.

**Tippe, Tipe, Type.** meaning uncertain.

this word is a puzzle; at first sight it is merely the F. form of Eng. tip (a rubbish-dump), fr. Eng. tip (to overturn, touch lightly, give money to); OE. type, tippen; Teut. tupfen; failing this, there is the Eng. noun tip (top, apex), OE. tippe, Teut. zipfel, Icel. typpi, but this does not suit any of the areas concerned; for the item in (L), only the sense of monetary payment seems to apply, but this use of tip is modern slang; as for the tippes in le Val de la Mare, the meaning of refuse-heap would suit, if we had any evidence that this land was so used; but we have not.

in B; Le Tipe is shown on the cliffs below La Moye Old Granite Quarries, where rubble was thrown out towards the sea. in L: "les Dismes et Tipes de la Vingtaine du Coin Motier", ment. as sold, in MO. 1683.

in O and P: In 1734 five men were charged "pour avoir emporté leurs labours qui avoient cru dans la Grande Vingtaine, paroisse de St. Pierre, sans en delivrer la dixme appelée les Tipples" and they were fined. (P.R. 93/466). In MPer. 1783 we find, buttières vers les Tipples, Fief Haubert; Les Tipples, Types are a rectangular group of fields in Le Val de la Mare, at the foot and W of Jubilee Hill, NE of Les Trois Rocques, N of Le Pré St. Marc; called collectively le Clos des Types in advt. 1962; parts of this area are called Les Droles (drainage trenches), and Les Hagues 5B3; individually, the fields are named, le champ des Types (P. 12); le Clos du nord du vert chemin dans les Tipples (P. 13A); Les Tipples (P. 13–15); les trois champs au milieu des Tipples (P. 10B–D); le Pré des Tipples (P. 18–21); Les Petites Types (P. 23). PRPT. 1847 mysteriously remarks "ceci renferme les Types", in re holdings of Le Seigneur de St. Ouen 1598–1714, which include son parc depuis la troisième Rocque (P. 10), la moitié du Clos Patier and le pré St. Marc. PRP. 1880 gives, Les Tip, bordered by Le Vert Chemin; and un champ dans les Tipples, for J. Brideaux.

**Tir.** (shooting; a rifle-range).

F. tirer (to shoot); ML. tirare; of Teut. origin.

in O; terre aux Landes, loué au Gouvernement pour le Tir, for J. Syvret, VM1; PRO. 1911.

unlocated: es presles de Tir, MHau. 1527.

**Tiseau, Fiseau.** meaning unknown.

if tiseau, poss. connected with F. tiser, tisonner (to stir up a fire); JNF. tison (a fire-brand); Lat. titio. If fiseau, with F. fuseau, JNF. fisé, Lat. fusellus, dim. of fusus (a spindle).

in P; PRP. 1880 gives, in VG, Les Tiseau, (V¼), J. Fleury, and Les Tiseaux, (V2), W. Fleury; and pièce de terre, Les Fiseau, Tiseau, au Mont de la Mare, J. Baudains.

**Tocozaine, Touzaine.** (the ringing of an alarm bell).

or a cave giving off a noise like one; F. Eng. tocsin; OF. toquesin, tocsainet; OE. tocksaine; Pr. tocassen (the sounding of an alarm bell), fr. F. toucher, Pr. tocar (to touch), a Teut. word, and Pr. senh (bell), ML. signum (bell), Lat. signum (signal); in 1643, Chevalier, pp. 18. 37. 71–2, gives, "au son du toquesin...de sons de tocsins...tocquesin...tocquesein. However FLM. says a surname Touzaine.

in My; La Touzaine proper is the westernmost of the caves at Crabbé, under Le Becquet, and under certain conditions it gives off a loud echo or boom. La Vallette Tocozaine overlooks Crabbé, 2A3; we find La Vallette Touzaine in TMy. 1602, now known as le Pré de Crabbé, (My. 137); PRMy. 1867 gives La Falaize de Touzaine, for Thos. Sauvage and Geo.

Skelton, above Crabbé Creek and adjoining la Vallette Touzaine; PRMy. 1883 gives, La Falaize Touzaine (V5/4) for Thos. Sauvage, and (V4) for Geo. Skelton; and La Vallette Touzaine (V2 1/2) for Wm. de Gruchy, Australia.

**Tocque.** surname.

recorded as Toke 1309, 1332; Toque 1479; Tocque from 1749; from ON. pers. name Toki (MLT); poss. affinity with Étocquet.

in B: a piece of land called la Tocque, nr. La Haute, bought 1501 by Valley dit Genvryn, (BSJ. 1939, p. 368); a Johan Toque le jeune is ment. in a La Haute will, 1430. Les Cotils du Vaux Tocque, MHau. 1580.

Le Vaù Tocque, (B. 602A); le Clos du Vaù Tocque, (B. 621); la Maison du Vaù Tocque, 9C1.

in O: le Clos Toque, de Toq, de Tocque, (O. 268), (V5), on Chemin de l'Étoquet; shown in PRO. 1906, 1911, in VVz or VLéo, for P. Vibert L'Étoquet. La Vallette Tocque VdeH, MAdC. 1675, 1735.

in P: field named Tocque, (P. 914A); cf. le Clos de Tocque, Fief des Vingt Livres, Payn sale, MHau. 1736; ment. as part in (O), part in (P) in AVL. c1775; ment. in PRP. 1880, VAuzg, nr. Pont au Bré, for J. Priaulx. le Clos Tocque, (P. 659). at sea: Les Bancs Tocque, sand banks on beach nr. L'Étaq (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

**Toëttin, Toëtyñ.** v. Tostain.

**Tollysak.** surname.

occurring as Tollysak 1274; Tollisak 1309; Coulissat 1331; Brother Robert Toulissac, canon of Blanchelande and Prior of Martinvast, Guernsey 1364, (Cart. 367); Toulisar, DLX.

in Mt: escaeta de feodo Tollysak, Ext. 1274; recurring in AR. 1309, p. 310 as "antiqua eschaeta de feodo Tollisako", 3 virgates, held by Alice wife of Ricardus Cogard; in Ext. 1331 we have "Guillelmus Trotostney pro una boveta de feodo Coulissat et feodo es Maus Nourris".

unlocated: le Val au Tollys; MHau. 1594.

**Tombe.** (tomb).

F. tombe; ML. tumba (rare); Gk. *τύμβος*, tumbos; Pr. tomba.

in Les Écréhous: Les Tombes.

**Tombelène.** (Helen's tomb).

cf. tombe. Mont St. Michel was called Mons Tumba or Mont Tumba in 1167, (Cart.); in 1382 we find "St. Michel au mont de Tube", and "la feste Saint Michiel ou (au) Mont de Tumbé", (BSJ. 1893, p. 213; 1904, p. 304). In 1337 the Abbey had in Normandy a priory named Tumba-Helène (the tomb of Helen), (Cart. 43); there is also Le Rocher de Tombelaine off Mont St. Michel. St. Helen, mother of Constantine the Great, is associated in legend with finding the true Cross buried at Calvary. The names below may reflect the Tumba-Helène or Tombelaine in France, poss. from a fancied resemblance, cf. Coiesmon; or be akin to It. *tombolare* (to tumble); the similarity to Tamburlaine, Tamerlane, Mongol despot (1336-1405), is a coincidence.

in B: field La Tombeline, (B. 527A), W of St. Brelade's Church; 8B3; ment. as land of the benefice of the parish, named Tombelaine, 1782, (BSJ. 1916, p. 108).

in T: Les Tombelènes and Le Pot des Tombelaines, cliffs and inlet at Bouley Bay, where the French Occupation legend "Le Cri des Tombelènes" is set, c1462; 3D2.

**Tombette.** (a small tomb).

cf. tombe; the name indicates that formerly there was a small burial mound in the area.

in My: Tombette, hamlet, 2A4; ment. in 1645 as Contrée de la Ville Tombette, Fief du Roi. Tombette house is shown in PRMy. 1883 as bel. to Adolphe Hubert.

La Haute Tombette or Le Haut de Tombette on La Rue à L'Épine above Tombette qv.

**Tommine.** v. Thomin.

**Tonnelle.** (a tunnel, conduit, culvert).

F. tonneau (cask); OF. tonnel (tun, cask, a pine-like net into which partridges were decoyed); tonnelle (arbour, vault); dim. of tonne (cask); used in JNF. for a culvert, or railway tunnel.

in B: La Tonnelle (railway) à St. Aubin.

le petit jardin de la Tonnelle, poss. nr. le Pont du Val, for Jacques Bosdet; AB. 1786.

in C: in la Mare au Haguais area, ... icelles tonnelles decouler ... dessus ladite terre ... Le Maignan partage, MCol. 1594. le bout de tonnelt au travers du chemin de la Mare au Hagues, 1704, (BSJ. 1908, p. 315).

La Tonnelle (culvert) de La Baudrette; TSam. 1754.

in H: la Tonnelle du moulin foulon; AdE. 1700.

in Mt: le champ de la Tonnelle du Clos de Mallet, for Catherine Maret; AMt. 1701.

in O: la tonnelle, par ou leau court, Fief Haubert, 1607.

La Tonnelle du Mathais.

in S: un coin vers la Tonelle, Mauñant Manor land, for hers Michel Lempière; AS. 1671. There was a tonnelle at Le Dick (Dicq).

**Tonnerie.** v. Tannerie.

**Tor.** v. Teur.

**Toraille.** v. Touraille.

**Torney.** surname.

poss. akin to Esturmy, *qv.*

in H: Feodum Torney; Ext. 1331.

**Torlaix, Torlées.** (dried-up ponds as shown on OS maps or poss. the Guernsey mediaeval surname, Turleye, MLT.).

Eng. turlough; fr. turloch (a dry lake, temporary pond), from tur (dry), loch (lake). A Pierre Torel lived in (B) in Ext. 1331, but FLM. derives the form les leaux Teurlées from ON. surname Tur-laye, also spelled Tourlay, Torlay, Torlais, Teurlée, which occurs in Guernsey. He notes a record in (B) re Pierre L'Escaudé des iau turleye in 1485.

in B: Les Eaux Torlaix, Torlées, and "Watereress spring"; ponds at Blanchés Banques, formed by a stream from Les Ormes which dries up in summer; 5D3-4; (BSJ. 1955, p. 279).

**Torquand.** v. Teur.

**Torque.** (a pre-historic necklace or collar).

Lat. torques, torquis (a twisted metal necklace, or bracelet), fr. torquere (to twist).

in H: Torque Villas, Lewis Street, St. Helier; so named because the Bronze Age gold torque, now in the S.J. Museum, was found there in 1889.

**Torse.** v. Torte.

**Torte.** (twisted).

F. torse, OF. torte (twisted); Lat. tortus; appearing in the name Torte-chavate (the man with the twisted jaw) in 1149 (but note OF. chavate shoe and sabot); and in OE. tort (a candle); and Eng. torch, Pr. torcha, ML. tortia (a twisted roll of row).

in G: La Rue à la Torte, ment. in Labey lands 1610; and La Ruelle à la Torte, Fief du Roi, 1612.

in M: le Clos des Camps à la Torte, partage Baudains. MRS. 1627.

in My: le Clos de la Torteraië; v. Torteraië.

in S: le Clos de la Torte, Maufant, for Thos. Le Feuvre; AS. 1671.

Le camp à la tourte; le camp à la torte 1577; fieu du roy; MO. (Elic Dumaresq).

**Torteraie.** (a twisted furrow).

v. torte, and raie.

in My: le Clos de la Torteraie, ?nr. (My. 338), for Jean Marquand; PRMy. 1835. Also land called La Torse Ray, Fieu au Vesque. MHau. 1750.

**Tostain.** an 11th cent. priest named Thorsteinn.

described c1053-66 (Cart. 404) as "clericus cognomine Pape-les-Ames cum tortis pedibus" (a priest nicknamed Father of Souls with deformed feet); the nickname might also mean the man panting for breath, owing to his lameness, asthma or other cause, fr. Lat. palpitare (to gasp); he reappears c1090 (Cart. 247) as "Turstenus, sacerdos Papans-Animas", when he bequeathed land in Jersey to St. Sauveur-le-Vicomte Abbey. Tostain is the ON. pers. name Thorsteinn, common in Norman charters and place-names, and as a surname in Jersey and Guernsey, and appears in Jersey documents as Turstenus, Turstin; in 1309, as Tostin, Totain, Tottin, Touetin, Toustain, Toytyn; in 1331, Thotain, Thursteyn, Toettin, Toetyn; in 1528, Testain; in 1607, Tostain; some of these forms tend to be interlocked with the surname and place-name Touet, Touette, *qv.*

in L: Le Fieu es Toustains, or Fieu au Prieur de L'Islet de St. Laurent; ment. as Feodum as Toetyns 1331, then held by Ranulphus Ernaud; reappearing in 1515 as Le Fieuf des Thotains, dont estoit seigneur Richard Esnault, et pour le present le Prieur de l'Islet.

in P: Le Moulin Tostin, or La Hague Mill; ment. in AR. 1309 as molendinum Thursteyn; or Tostain; in 1515 as le moullin de Totain, held by Guillem Touet; in PRPT. 1598 as le Moulin Totain, with field Le Touettin (P. 227B), *qv.*; in Nobretez records 1656, an item for Jean du Bois and F. de Carteret gents, for making a pair of meules (crushing-stones) for Tostain Mill, indicating that it was the mill of Nobretez fief; in MHau. 1672 Moulin de Tottain; in 1713, le Moulin de Totin. Müller in 1545 was Jean de la Rocque, MHau.

**Tot.** (a clearing for a homestead; a village in a clearing); and the surname Dutot or du Tôl derived therefrom.

Icel. toft, tupt, tomt (a knoll, clearing); Swed. toft (site of a house); Dan. toft (enclosure near a house); Eng. toft, a common place-name, (a homestead, the site of one, a hillock hiding the ruins of one); -tot, JNF. -tôt occurs as a suffix in Normandy, and in Jersey place-names, eg. Ametôt, Hotrot, Prétot; hence the surname du Tost 1607, current as du Tôl, Dutot. Heim. suggests that tot means terrain bâti, which might include a turf house, cf. biate.

in G: le Clos Dutot, (G. 787. 807); in AG. 1804 a Clement Dutot, and TG. 1851 a J. Dutot held land nr. that of Aubin and Graut at La Ville es Philippines.

in T: le cōtil Dutor, (T. 67A); a Dutor is shown at the main Egypt farm on Godf. 1849; PRT. 1931 gives le cōtil du Tot (V3), La Maison de Bas, Egypt.

le Jardin de Tot, the S part of (T. 1276).

**Totain, Tottin.** v. Tostain.

**Touet, Touette.** surname; locative **La Touéterie.**

occurring as **Touët, Touette, Touëtta, Towet** 1309; **Touet** 1309–1836; **Thuët** 1528; the name is sometimes related to **F. toue** (a towing), **touée** (a tow-line), **JNF. touêthie** (the drawing of a carriage or a boat), **Eng. tow, Icel. toga** (to draw, pull); there is quite an incline up to **La Hougue Mauger** from both **E** and **W**.

in **C:** **La Pièce Touet, hief de Samarès.**

in **My:** **la Rue, Route des Touettes, Touëttes**, a lane running **E** and **W** from **la Hougue Manger**, ment. in **PRMy.** 1800, with **le Clos de Pierre Le Brocq** upon it, for **Guillaume Cabeldu**, 1805; **PRMy.** 1883 in **VN**, gives **La Touette (V1¼)** for **Jane Le Gresley, Le Pont; La Toette, parti (V1½)** for **Pierre Syvet**; **le champ des Touettes (V2)** for **Ph. Le Bouillier**; and **La Touette (V2¼)** for **G. Le Bouillier, Le Haut des Buttes**; today we find fields **La Touëtta (My. 345, 348)**, **La Toëtta (My. 349)**, and **La Touette (V1¼)**, **Pine Fra.; 2A4, 2C1**.

in **P:** **le Champ Touet, (P. 232)**, bought from **Jean Touet c1500**.

**le Clos Touët, (V2½), partage Robin; MHau. 1658.**

**champ de la Touéterie, ?nr. (P. 227), partage Le Brun; MPer. 1727.**

**Touetin.** v. **Tostain, Touet.**

**Touettin.** (the little **Touet**), dim. of surname **Touet**.

but cf. **Tostain**.

in **P:** **PRPT.** 1714 gives **Le Touettin, (P. 227B)**, for **Ed. Le Bas au droit de Nic. Touet**; now shown as **Le Toëtin**, on **Le Mont au Guet**. This name is easily confused with **Tostain**, appearing 1515 in **le moulynn de Torain**, held by **Guillem Touet**.

**Touffe.** (a tuft, clump).

**F. touffe; OF. tuffe; Eng. tuft; Teut. zopf.**

in **J:** **le Clos des Touffes**, in tussocky ground opposite **Ronez Quarry, (J. 98)**.

**le champ des Touffes es Moriers, partage MRS. 1763. PRJ. 1904–08** gives, in **VN**, **le champ des Touffes, ?at Sorel**, for **A. J. Bouillier, Mont Mado**; and **une pièce de terre à géon ou étouffe**; and in **VD**, **la geonnière appelée les Touffes, (V2)**, **Rue du Mourier, for J. J. Renouf.**

**Toullard.** surname.

in **C:** damage sustained by the house of **La Toullarde, MAdeC. 1649.**

in **H:** **La Maison de Toullard for Pongdestre, Visite des Chemins 1689**, now **East Railway Hotel**.

**Toupe.** (a tuft).

**OF. toupe; F. toupet** (a tuft of hair); **Eng. top; Icel. toppr** (tuft, crest, top); cf. **touffe**.

in **J:** **le champ des Toupes, (V2¼), Penrhyn fm.; VD: PRJ. 1915.**

**Tour.** (a tower).

**F. tour, JNF. tou, touo; It. torre; W. twr; Lat. turris** (tower); cf. **Tower**.

in **B:** **La Tour de La Rocco.**

**La Tour**, the orig. name of **St. Aubin's Fort**, which appears in **SD. 1600–50** as **La Tour, Tourt; la chaussée de la Tour; la Porte de Centinelle de la Tour**.

in **G:** **une Tour de defense** was built at **La Rocque** in 1540; its foundations were discovered in 1646, when a fortress was built there. (**Chev. p. 324**).

**Tour No. 5 in Grouville Bay, AdE. 1786.**

**les casernes de la Tour Carrée** (the Square Tower, or Fort Henry) et du **Chateau Mont Orgueil; AdE. 1791–2.**

**le tour**, referring to **Grouville windmill, MHau. 1560.**

in **H:** **le tour du bout du ponds** (sic) de **Lislet** appelée **la Tour du Prince, La Cloche 1646 (BSJ. 1890, p. 465).**

**La Première Tour, Preunnié Tou, or First Tower. 9B2.**

in **L:** **le Clos de la Tour, prob. (L. 891)**, on the **N** of **Les Sts. Germain**; this house is called **Le Château de St. Germain** in the 17th cent.; in 1636–8 **La Cloche** records the demolition of the **maur qui estoit basti en to(ur) carree a platte forme**.

in **Mt:** **La Tour de Rozel, peninsula, orig. Pointe de la Tour Perrin, 1689, 1710, 1757, 1817**; also called **La Petite Tour nr. la Tour de Rosselle, 1833, 4A1.**

in **O:** **La Grosse Tour, or Kempf Tower; La Tour Carrée or Square Tower, AdE. 1786** gives **Tour A.** in **St. Ouen's Bay.**

in **P:** **La Haute Tour or High Tower, S of L'Ouzière.**

**Tour.** (a turn).

including a bend in a road, and short turns in ploughing a field which is not rectangular; an **tour d'échelle** (the circumambulation of a ladder) is the space around every house for standing a ladder to mend the roof and clean the gutters; **F. tour; OF. tourn; Eng. turn; Lat. tornare** (to turn in a lathe); **Gk. τόρνος, tornos**, (a turner's chisel).

in **B:** **le Mont es Tours**, a steep lane with hairpin bends; **9A3**; with **le Clos des Tours**, sometimes spelled **Destours**, (**B. 711A**), beside it.

in **C:** **le Jardin de Jutize et Clos des Tours, (V6), (C. 230B)**, at **Old Farm**, named **La Maison du Moignan** in **Ext. 1668**. **Clos des Tours, (C. 218, 219).** **La Ruelle des Tours, W of (C. 217)** at the foot of which are **Les Tours** farm, house, villa and chapel.

in **G:** **le camp sur les Tours, ment. 1620.**

**le Clos des Tours, VMr. for Ph. Labey, who on Godf. 1849** lived **N** of **Le Marais à la Cocque; GL. 1841.**

in **L:** **Les Courts Tours**, a field with short turns. (**L. 758–9**).

**le tour de son eschelle pour couvrir la meson**, at **Les Arbres; MHau. 1538**, an example of **tour d'échelle**.

in **Mt:** **Le Chemin des Tours de Gorey** on **Grouville** border at top of **Mont Gabard, 1799**, **la pièce des Tours, la Fosse d'avalée Gorey, etc.**; adjoining **Beaulieu** on the **E; VF; PRMt. 1861**; **le jardin de la Maison des Tours, NW part of (Mt. 696), 11B1.**



**Touraille, Touralle.** (a spiral).

F. *touraille* means a malt-kiln; JNF. *toouthaille*, a spiral or screw. Both appear to be dims. of *tour* (a turn), *qv.*, but there may be confusion with *tourelle*, dim. of *tour* (a tower).

in B: la Touraille, a cliff E of Portelet Bay. 9C3.

in L: AL. 1718 gives, le Clos de la Touraille (V3¼), for Pierre Le Veslet; le Clos les petite Touraille (V1¼), Moysé Gibaut; La Touraille et picachon (VI½), Abr. Piton.

La Toraille, Fief de St. Clair, aveu Elie Laurens, MMel. 1753; shown in MJ. au. 1816 as La Touraille (P7), La Touraille du sud (P6) and le côté de dessous la Touraille (P5). (P in this instance means perch.)

in My: Le Creux de la Touraille, *Toouthaille*, also called *Le Creux du, de Vis* (screw, spiral, vice), garbled to Devil's Hole; 2A3.

in O: le Clos de la Touraille, in transactions Ph. Frs. Le Couteur, 1875. (V2¼), VdeH, ment. in PLF. 1479 and MO. 1486; ment. 1603 as le Clos de la Touraille, Fief de Hault de Vinchelez, nr. La Fosse Freules; notes by C. P. Le Cornu include, 1609, La Toraille avec ses fossés ouest, nord et sud, lesdits fossés nord et sud bastis de cette année; and 1623, le Clos de la Toraille du sud avec fossés, le Clos de la Toraille du nord tel qu'il est. Les Tourailles are ment. in TO. 1721, p. 21.

PRO. 1904-II gives, le Clos de la Touraille etc., (V16¼), VdeB.

le Clos de la Toraille, nr. Le Mont Hue, Fief d'Avall, 1609.

**Touraulde.** v. Tauraude.**Tourbois.** v. Terbaut.**Tourelle.** (a small tower),

with the special meaning in early Jersey houses of a spiral stone stair projecting in a semi-circle or rectangle at the back, resembling a turret, and culminating in pigeon-holes in the case of seigneurs only having droit de tourelle; more important seigneurs had droit de colombier; sometimes called *tourelle d'escalier*; F. *tourelle*; JNF. *toothelle*; dim. of *tour* (tower), *qv.*

in L: Trois camps à la Tourelle sur la Ville Enfric; partage Messervy; MHau. 1577.

in Mt: La Tourelle house, (OJH. 61. 220), named from its impressive *tourelle*, home of Payn, Aubin, Le Huequet and Pallot families; 11A2.

in S: ?a house named La Tourelle, nr. St. Saviour's Rectory; 7C4.

**Tourette.** (a small tower).

F. *tourelle*; OF. *tourret*, *tourette*; Eng. *turret*; cf. *tour*.

at sea: Les Tourettes, a rock in St. Clement's Bay, S of Le Hocq Harbour; ment. in ADE. 1797.

**Tourgis.** pers. and surname.

occurring in the Channel Isles, and Normandy where it gives rise to place-names Torgistorp, Tourgeville etc.; from ON. pers. name Thorgils, Thorgisl, Dan. Thorkil; recorded in Jersey as Tourgis 1292, Tourgis 1306-31, Turgis 1307-42, Turgis c1328, Tourgis dit Piloche 1461-78; note Jurats Nicolas Tourgis 1292 and Raoul Tourgis 1315, and folk-memory of the witch Marie Tourgis of (G), hanged and burned 1618; (v. DJF; MLT; BSJ. 1908, p. 313; L'Amy, p. 157).

in I: La Vingtaine du Coin Tourgis, Nord et Sud, or ès Tourgis; ADE. 1796 records, "la Vingtaine du Coin Tourgis sera divisée en deux Cantons"; the family held the Fief des Arbres (L).

in O: le Clos de Torgz, nr. house of Pierre Tourgis, Fief de Morville, MHau. 1574. Les Vaux Tourgis, Fief Haubert, 1611.

in S: le Clos de Tourgis, VPn, for Edouard Estur; AS. 1671.

in T: Le Fief Tourgis, approx. (T. 316).

unlocated: Terres appelez Les Ponts Tourgis, ment. 1694, v. Pont.

**Touillier.** v. Tourillière.**Touris, Toury.** surname.

in B: le Clos Touris, at or nr. (B. 194), for P. Toury. 1849.

**Tourne.** (revolving). v. Malin.

in L: Le Clos du Moulin Tourne, (L. 463); the perquage and chemin des morts are to the S of this field; a field Le Moulin Tourne (V2) appears in an undated MS. from Le Colombier (L) in MHau. 1757.

**Tournois.** (a tournament).

OF. *tournei*, *tornoï*; Eng. *tourney*; fr. OF. *tournoier* (to wheel about in jousting); Lat. *turnare* (to turn in a lathe); Gk. *τόρνος*, *tournos*, (a turner's chisel).

in O: Le Champ des Tournois; said to be an oblong area on the far side of the moat at St. Owen's Manor; (DI. X. 2/276), v. Lises.

**Tourillière.** meaning unknown,

but prob. with some sense of revolving; eg. F. *tourelle* (turret); Eng. *turrel* (a cooper's auger); OE. *thwiril*, Teut. *twirēl* (a stick for stirring), hence Eng. *twirl*; or fr. F. *tourillon*, which might be used for a hinge-pin in a gate-post. FLM. disagrees.

in H: le Clos des Tourillières; aveu Jean Cabot, AMel. 1700; recurring as La (sic) Tourilliers, aveu Jean Le Boutillier, SRMel. 1748; les Tourillieres, Méleches, Jean Le Bas, 1827, and Ph. de Carteret 1837.

**Toussainct.** surname.

Toussaint is a F. pers. and surname, from *La Toussaint* (All Saints' Day, 1st November).

in **B**: le champ de Toussaint ou des Navières, ar Noirmont, partage de Carteret; MAdoC. 1776, v. Navière.  
in **My**: au Clos du Perrier Toussainct; TMy. 1602.

**Toustain.** v. Tostain.**Toux.**

in **G**: La Sente au Toux, possibly a confusion with *La Ruelle des Tours*, E of (G. 216).

**Touzaine.** v. Tocozaïne.**Touzée.** meaning uncertain.

prob. for the surname *Touzel*, *qv*.

in **J**: le Clos de Touzée de haut, milieu et de bas, (V3¼), C. J. Le Quesne, Ferme du Presbytère, VN.; PRJ. 1904. 1915.

**Touzel, Le Touzel.** surname. fem. **La Touzette.**

recorded as *Tousel* 1309; de *Touzel* 1402; *Doussell* 1528; *Touzell* 1607; *Touseill* 1617; *Touzel* 1668, 1749; current as *Touzel, Le Touzel*.

in **C**: La Mare *Touzel*, ment. 1386 and 1392. MO, Debora Dumaresq.

Clos de Samares au camp de Chastel *Touzel*, partage Le Moignan, MCot. 1597, implying a fortified *Touzel* house. PRC. gives le Jardin Maison *Touzel*, ?(C. 96); and le *Touzel* de haut (V6½), and *Touzel* de bas (V4½), ar. (C. 132 - 3), bel. to Le Hocq House; VRq.

in **G**: la pièce de *Touzel*, at La Rocque; MGib. 1740.

le Clos *Touzel*, (G. 504); 11A2; AG. 1804 gives, "le grand Clos de *Touzel* S et N pièces d'ages", (V4¼), for Jacques Pirouet, later Clem. de Veulle; and le Clos de *Touzel*, (V2¾), next to le Clos du Cocq, for Jean Mourant; GL. 1841 gives le Clos de *Touzel*, VLv, for Clem. Buesnel, and in VRq, for Mrs. Dumaresq and Jn. Mourant.

in **L**: le Clos *Touzel*, (L. 283).

in **S**: pour sa maison de *Touzel*, Maufant, for Elie Falle; située près de la Pierre de Trois Mille; AS. 1671.

**Tôve.** meaning unknown.

in **H**: le Pièce du Vaux Tôve, Fief de Bellozanne, for Ph. Pinel, 1815.

**Tower.**

cf. *Tour*, *Martello*, *Kempt*, *Rocco* etc.; F. *tour*; It. *torre*; W. *twr*; Lat. *turris* (tower). v. *BSJ*. 1971.

West Coast: site of L'Étaquerel Tower; Lewis Tower, Kempt Tower (non-Jersey type *Martello*); Square Tower, or Fort, on site of North Battery (1817), opposite St. Ouen's Pond, 5A4.

South Coast: Janvrin Tower; Nairmont Tower; Pointe or Nez des Pas Tower; Icho Tower; La Collette Tower.

East Coast: Victoria Tower; La Coupe Turret.

There are also sundry German towers.

**Trachy.** surname.

recorded from F. trace (trail, track), as de *Tracey* 1135-49; *Trache*, *Trachée* 1309; *Trachye* 1331; *Trachy* c1340; *Trachy dit Bordier* 1446; *Trascy* 1528; *Traichie*, *Treachie* 1602; *Trachie* 1607; *Trachy* 1747; cf. the Eng. surname *Tracey*.

in **H**: la Rue de *Trachy*, E of Millbrook; 6D4.

in **J**: le Clos *Trachy*, (J. 302); 2C2.

le Clos *Trachy*, ?(J. 1022), VHe; ment. in TJ. 1747 for Pierre *Gruchy* de la Croix, with the note "rompu dans le Clos de *Trachy* 1737"; he has also Les Aiguillons, le Clos des Vafées, Clos de Romeril.

in **L**: le Clos *Trachy*, (L. 426).

in **My**: TMy. 1602 gives, in VN, la lande de Collas *Traichie*, et les Jardins Benest *Treachie*, que tient à pnt. Nicollas de Rue, in O: le Clos *Trachy*, (O. 1009); cf. le Clos de *Treachie* es landes, Fief Haubert, ment. 1607.

**Traichie, Traichy.** v. *Trachy*.**Tranche.** v. *Tronche*.**Trappe.** (a trap, pitfall for catching animals; or a ditch to impede invaders).

in **L**: le Clos des *Trappes*, MHau. 1578. (L. 486), 6B2; shown in PRI. VCHL, as le Clos des *Trappes*, in côtés, (V7) at Les Charrières Nicolle.

in **O**: La *Trape*, VMI., ment. in TO. 1721, p. 31; this defensive ditch or pitfall gave its name to Le Chemin de la *Trappe*, Contrée de Millays, fief Haubert, ment. 1628; now called La Rue de la *Trape* or *Trappe*; it leads from La Route des Landes to La Rue à la Pendue.

at sea: la *Trappe* Seine or la *Trav'saine* v. *travers*, an inlet in the rocks W of La Carrrière; 8A2.

**Trapsin.** v. *Travers*.**Travers, Traver.** (athwart, cross-wise),

with derivatives *traversain*, *traversan*, *traversien*, *traversier*, *traversin*, *traversine*, *travesain*; used chiefly of a field running at right-angles to a group of others, cf. *sommier*; fr. Lat. *transversus* (cross-wise); hence F. *travers* (across); *traversan*, *traversain* (cross-beam); *traversin* (bolster); *traversine* (transom; beam forming revetment of a mill-dam); cf. Eng. *traverse*; note also surname

Jean Frs. Traver, Travers in SRAv. 1750, MHau. 1756; the Eng. surname Travers may have meant a tollgate-keeper, crossing-keeper.

in **B**: les trois camps de Traversains, Noirmont, MGib. 1616; these prob. appear in AB. 1786 among, les champs Traversans dans les Hureaux, now Le Traversain, Traversain des Hureaux (B. 566); deux champs Traversains à la pièce Brelade, et deux autres champs Traversain, now Les Traversains, (B. 539. 546).

Le Traversain des Longues Raiss, at Les Quennevais.

Les Traversiens (V3), and Les Fravircier (V2), at La Moye Villa.

Travers Fm.; 9A3. Road here appears in 1769 and 1823 as le chemin public passant au travers; by coincidence the farm was sold between 1813-1835 to a Jeandron by Frs. Travers.

le Clos de Travers, part of le Clos du Bouillier, (B. 914), at Mon Plaisir; 9A2; ment. re Clameur de Haro in MHau. c. 1830.

in **C**: Le Traversier, (V¼); TSam. 1754.

in **G**: le Clos de Travers, (V4), at Vauvallon, VMr., for Jean Falle, later C. G. Touzel, AG. 1804; for Thos. Labey and Jean Touzel, GL. 1841.

The same as le Clos de Ganne, ou de Travers, (G. 411).

in **H**: Le Grand et le Petit Traversin, Fief de Bellozanne, for Jeanne Pinel, 1813.

in **J**: Le Traversin, for Ph. Le Moignan; VD.; TJ. 1747.

in **L**: le Clos de Travers, (L. 230B).

le Clos de Travers, (L. 271), (V3), Fief du Roi; ment. in sale Gibaut to Langlois 1621; Raulin Langlois to Ph. Maret, MHau. 1661; and ment. in will of Suzanne Maret 1692. le Clos de Travers, Fief des Arbres (L. 415).

le Clos du Traversain ou du Perrier, (L. 602A), Fieu de Jourdain Payn; MGib. 1780. 1864.

AL. 1718 gives: le Clos Travesain (V4½), Gibaut; Clos de Travers (V2¼), Galichan; Jardin des Travers (V2), Le Cras. in **Mt**: AMt. 1701 gives: le Clos des camps traversans (V4¼), Elie Le Maisre; le Clos de Travers (V4½), Josué Amy; le champ traversain (V2¼), Susanne Beaugié.

PRMt. gives, in VE., le Jardin de Travers (V4¼), nr. the Church, for Rachel Le Gros 1889; le Jardin de Travers (V2¼), E. H. Nicolle, la Croix, 1889; le Clos de Travers (V2¼), Marie Nicolle, 1865; in VQ., le Jardin de Travers, Mabel Journeaux, 1889; in VRoz, le champ de Travers (V1), Chs. Larbaestier, Fiquet, 1861.

in **Mt**: Le Trofsain, Traversain, (My. 538); shown as (V5¼), for E. Le Gresley, La Tenue, PRMy. 1883.

le Clos de Traver; Mjdr. 1806.

in **O**: Le Traversain, Trav'sain, or Le Ceps, qv., (O. 61), at La Place, 1A4.

in **P**: le Clos de Travers, (P. 129), (V7), partage Le Feuvre, La Hougue House, 1840.

le Clos Traversain, (V4), sold to Jean Michel for £11 stg; MHag. 1738.

le Clos Travesain, mesure de terre, Jean de Carteret; MHag. 1739.

le Clos de Travers, in forfaiture de Ph. Balleine, Fief des Nièmes, rental feue Marie de Carteret; MHag. 1745.

in **T**: le Clos de Travers, (T. 582. 940); le petit Clos de Travers, (T. 583).

le Clos de Travers, (V4), E. part of (T. 1169).

unlocated: le camp traversain d'au dessous, (V79); MFon. Clos des Travers, ment. Cour de Câtel, 1685.

in Les Dirouilles: La Traversine, a rock, 1894; shown as Le Trapsin by Fa.; in JNF. Le Trav'sain.

**Traversain, Traversan, Traversien, Traversier, Traversin, Traversine, Travesain.** v. Travers.

**Tré.** (flash as of lightning, strong pull).

for F. JNF. trait.

at sea: Le Tré, the passage between Les Écréhous and Les Dirouilles, so called from the strong pull or tide there; Fa.

**Trèfle.** (clover, or other trefoil).

F. trèfle; JNF. trèfl'ye; OF. trefeul; Lat. trifolium (three-leaved).

in **J**: le Clos à Trèfle, (V2½), Les Landes fm.; VD.; PRJ. 1907.

**Tréhonnais.** meaning unknown.

in **B**: Le Cotil du Mont Arthur ou Couil de la Trehonnais (V. 10¼); ment. in 1947 sale Mark Le Q. Amy to J. W. Boullier, Waverley House.

**Trein, Tream.** form and meaning uncertain.

unlocated: le Clos du Tream, Trein, bel. to Anley; MRem. 1661.

**Tréllis.** (trellis).

F. treille (a vine-trellis); OF. treillis; Pr. trelha, trilla; Lat. trichila (bower, summer-house).

in **T**: le côiil de la Verte Rue et Tréllis, (T. 866-7), E of Trinity School; 3C4.

**Trémais.** (three-month wheat),

ie. wheat which may be harvested three months after it is sown; JNF. trémais; OF. trémès (trois mois, Lat. tres menses); cf. F. trémois (red-bearded spring wheat); Poingdestre, 1682, mentions a species of wheat and rye called Tréméz, Trimestre, as remaining three months in the ground.

in **Mt**: La (sic) Tremais, (V12); Roselea Fm.

**Tremble.** (the aspen); **Tremblé, Tremblée** (an aspen grove; or quaking ground, a quagmire).

F. tremble; JNF. trembl'ye; Lat. populus tremula (the trembling poplar, quaking asp, or aspen), so called from the trembling of its leaves at the slightest breeze; F. tremblaie, JNF. tremblaie (grove of aspens); all from F. trembler (to tremble). Pr. tremblar, ML. tremulare, Lat. tremere, Gk. *τρεμειν*, tremere. Lester-Garland 1903 declares that the aspen is not common, and Babington 1839 only lists it from St. Lawrence's Valley; bearing this in mind, one or both of the areas below may be named not from aspens, but from trembling ground or quagmires.

in **H**: Vallis de Tremble, 1186, (Cart. 314); portus de Waletremble, 1274, in which the Abbot of Belosanna had levied eperquerie; hence le Val de Tremble, the old name of Bellozanne Valley; v. Douet de Ste. Croix.

in **O**: fields La Tremblée, La Grande Tremblée, La Petite Tremblée, Tremble, (V3), JNF. La Trembliaie, (O. 861–3), nr. La Ville La Bas and Les Landes, 1A3; ment. as Les Tremblées (V3½) in advt. 1973; ment. as le Clos de la Tremblée, Fief de VdeB, MO. 1682, de la Tremblée in MVdeH. 1682, 1707, and in MVdeH. 1780 as in la contrée des l'andes, E of a mare (pond) called La Tremblée; le Clos de la Tremblée, Fieu de VdeB, ment. 1607; and in TO. 1721, we have La Mare de la Tremblée, VM1, for Marie Bishard, and la fosse et muraille de la Tremblée.

PRO. 1904–11 gives, in VM1, le Clos de la Tremblée, Tramblée (V3½), for J. Le Gresley, L'Étaq, and in VVz, La Tremblée (V7¼), for E. Vibert, Ville La Bas, both prob. nr. (O. 886).

**Trente.** (thirty).

F. fr. Lat. triginta.

in **Mt**: le Clos appelé Les Trente Peches, (V1¼), Jean Badier, AMt. 1701.

**Trépiéd.** (with three feet).

F. trépiéd; JNF. trépid (a tripod, trivet), hence a bake-pot with three feet; Lat. tripus; Gk. *τρίπους*, tripons; the surname Trepitel, occurring 1331; may mean a man who walked with a stick. In Guernsey this word signifies a megalithic cist; these often consisted of a capstone supported on three uprights.

in **G**: es Hurettes Trepied, Fief du Roy, Mess. 1603; poss. nr. La Couture, where there are several gateposts of megalithic origin.

in Les Ecréhous: Points Trépieds, 1894; more correctly La Pointe du Trépiéd.

**Tres.** (three).

F. trois; JNF. traïs, Lat. tres (three).

in Les Ecréhous: Tres Grunes, three rocks which uncover at low water.

**Trésor.** (the funds of the Parish Church),

and houses or land connected therewith or belonging thereto and owing rent or dues to the Church. Le Trésor de l'Eglise was the fund, administered by the Surveillants, for maintaining the church, presbytery and cemetery; the word can also mean treasure trove; and may in some cases have been applied to a house by an owner who was delighted with it; F. trésor; OF. thresor; Eng. treasure; OE. threasor, tresour; Pr. thesaur; Lat. thesaurus; Gk. *θησαυρός*, thesauros.

in **B**: la Vallette du Trésor, (B. 139); 5D4.

le Clos du Trésor, (B. 929), ment. for Frs. de Carteret, AB. 1670, and as (V4) for Thos. Pipon 1775, AB. 1786; sold by Frs. Le Montais, who had inherited it 1815 fr. Abr. Le Feuvre dit Filiastre, to Nic. Le Brocq, MHau. 1846; called le Clos des Pauvres in MHau. c1850. A Clos du Trésor, prob. nr. La Maison du Coin, ment. in sales in MLeC. 1797–8. PRB. gives a Clos du Tresor (V4), at Blanc Pignon.

in **G**: le Clos du Trésor (G. 238?) MRS. 1625.

le Clos du Trésor, (V4), for Thos. Venement, later Robt. Mallet, AG. 1804, VMr.; ment. for Nic. Poingdestre in TD. 1851.

La Maison du Trésor, fief du Roi, bought by Elie Querée fs. Elie in 1797; in 1826 he sells Le Jardin du Trésor (V2) to Chs. Bertram. In both cases 4 cabots de froment de rente are due to Le Trésor de Grouville.

le Clos du Tresor buttant sur le Pray du Portier and le Champ du Tresor buttant sur le Parcq Jutize AG. 1708.

in **J**: le Clos du Trésor, W of the house of Jn. Le Quesne; MHau. 1531.

in **L**: le Trésor (BSJ. 1978), S of Handois Reservoir, 2D4; le Clos du Trésor, (V9), Fieu du Roy, MHau. 1531, 1561.

de Ste. Croix home 1662; Le Petit Trésor (V4) is prob. (L. 169) adjoining.

le Clos du Trésor, (V2½), for Jeanne Anley née Payn; AL. 1718.

in **Mt**: le champ du Trésor, (V½), Catherine Maret, AMt. 1701; v. Alicette and Jehannet; ment. as le camp du Tresor, Fief du Roi, ERO. 6.

in **O**: le champ du Trésor, (V3¼), (O. 1763), for E. Le Maistre, VGC, PRO. 1904–11; field Le Trésor (O. 1764A). 1765, ment. in TO. 1721.

field Le Trésor, (V2), prob. same as the one in PRO. 1904–11, in VGC, Le Trésor (V2), Eliz. Richardson, cf. Le Trésor (V2), Mrs. Aubert; and, une pièce de terre appelée Le Trésor, proche le Moulin à Vent, (V¼), Eliz. Lucas.

some of the riages in this parish named Trésor might be the sites of buried treasure, or treasure trove, but this is unlikely. in **P**: PRPT. 1598, in VCV, gives, un camp au pendant du champ du Trésor, for Dubois, ?(P. 580).

**Tressin.** v. Cuissin.

**Trezel.** poss. (a wooden framework).

poss. an extinct surname; note F. trêteau; OF. trestel; Bret. trenstel; Eng. trestle; ML. trestellus, dim. of Lat. transtrum (a beam, cross-piece, transom).

in **My**: FLM. gives Le Creux Raulin Trèzè, E of Grève de Lecq, a good ormering place.

in **O**: le cõtil de l'écluse et celui de Trezel, part of cõtil S of Grève de Lecq Mill, for P. Malzard, VLéo, PRO. 1904–11.

**Triangle.** (an area with three corners).

F. Eng. triangle; Lat. triangulus (three-cornered). A common name all over the island.

in **B**: le Triangle, (B. 338), 8B3.

in **My**: le beccquet de terre en forme triangulaire située au bout de l'ouest de l'avenue de la maison de M. Ph. Perrée, ceded to his son for £3 stg. provided that the public has a 4 foot path across it. At The Elms. PRMY. 1857.

in **O**: la pièce en triangle autrefois (V3¼) formant partie des 20 livres du sud; St. Ouen's Manor lands; VPC. PRO. 1904–11.

**Tricel.** meaning unknown.

poss. a slurring of the surname Trigucl, v. Triguelle; note as a poss. origin of that name the F. trigaud, (trickster), Pr. tric (a trick). Lat. tricare (to cheat). cf. trigelle and Taiell.

in T: le cōtil Tricel, (VI), Clos Tricel, alt. name for (T. 995), Les Vaux.

**Trielle.** meaning unknown.

cf. Triguelle, of which it may be a slurring, neither field below is triangular, but the latter is in a road fork.

in C: field La Trielle, or Clos Marette, (C. 40); Partage Mouram 1899, 10D3.

Field La Trielle, (C. 140), W. of St. Clement's Church, 10D2. nr. La Blanche Pierre and Séquis, with a field Le Havard on either side; ment. 1835 as le Clos de la Trielle. Fief de Samarès.

**Trigale.** meaning unknown.

the name occurs in Alderney; the first syllable seems to mean three. Note surname Trigucl.

in L: La Trigale, Mr. Mesny's house on the site of Oxenford House, named after a small lane nr. Le Marais Square in Alderney.

**Triguel, Trigelle.** surname; fem. **La Triguelle.**

recorded as Trigell 1292; Trigel, Triguel 1309; Trigue 1515; Triguell 1607.

in C: l'hostel Triguel; TSam. 1608.

field La Triguelle, (C. 42), 10D3, adjoining La Trielle, (C. 40); ment. as on Fief de Samaresq in Mess. 1597; as la piece de la Trigelle in 1611, sale Cabot to Filleul.

in G: A.G. 1804 gives: le Clos de Triguel (V5), for Jean Mallet; cf. Henry Mallet, son petit Clos de Triguel, TG. 1601; note le Clos de Triguel, Fief du Roi, 1614.

GL. 1841, in VRuc, gives: Le Clos Triguel, for Susanne Norman; and le jardin de Triguel, for Elie Yardon.

in Mt: Le Fieu Triguel, sub-fief of Rozel.

le Clos Triguel, v. Bouillon.

Les Prés de Triguel, Fief de Quetivel Sale by Jean Le Hardy to Ph. Gaudin. MRS. 1678.

le Jardin de Triguel, partage de Quetteville; MBil. 1779; cf. le Jardin de Triguel, (V4¼), J. F. Journeaux; VQ: PRM. 1889.

in My or O: le Clos de Triguel, Triguel; MAri. 1619.

in T: La Croix Cambraye, sur ou près du Fief Triguel, 1625; v. Cambrai.

**Trihaude.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded; note F. trigaude (a trickstress).

in Mt: AMt. 1701 gives: le Clos de La Trihaude, (V4¼), dont il y a un camp et le fossé du chemin sur St. Sauveur, for Abr. Horman; and Les Issues, vis à vis de la Trihaude.

**Trinité.** (The Trinity).

in P: le Clos de la Trinité; SRNob. 1749. AVL. c1775, at Les Hêtres.

in T: The Parish Church of La Ste. Trinité; ment. 1090, and in 1172, when it was given to the Abbey of St. Helier, passing to Cherbourg Abbey when St. Helier was demoted to the rank of priory; in MHau. 1498 the parish is spelt Triyctey. In 1613 there is mention of "Don de Jean Le Boutillier au bien public" of wheat rente "pour les pauvres, et pour l'entretien d'un portail ou chapelle qui serait bâtie dans trois ans pour accroître le temple... pour l'usage du pain de la cène".

Le Fieu de la Trinité may, with Augrès, have formed part of one third of the 60 librates granted to de Barentin c1250 (cf. Dielament), (BSJ. 1919, p. 54); ment. as carucate of Henri de St. Martin, Fee of Henry and Richard de St. Martin, 1528; Trinity (previously Henry de St. Martin) 1607; de la Trinité 1668.

Trinity Manor, (OJH. 221); home of the de St. Martins to 1515; commandeered by Harliston and Hareby for seven years c1470; then home of Lemprière, de Carteret and others; the original manor was on the E of La Route de la Trinité, as shown by field-names Les Grands et Petits Manoirs (T. 1075. 1090), Les Vieux Manoirs, La Masse (site of windmill), Jardin, Pré, Grand et Petit Parcq St. Maurice, to whom the manorial chapel was doubtless dedicated, (T. 1064-5, 1069-70); 7A2. The present house dates from 1601. La Cloche records that de Carteret, Seigneur de la Trinité, "commencit a faire bastir son Manoir de la Trinité de nouveau", 1641, (BSJ. 1890. pp. 469. 488); features have been incorporated from l'Ancienne (B); it has a cross-base; was famous for its tulips in the 17th cent.; a Croix du Manoir de la Trinité is mentioned; its fields include le Clos de la Cache, (T. 1301), La Petite Garenne (T. 1068).

Trinity School; shown on some old maps as Trinity College, and known as Le Collège; 3C4.

le Clos de la Trinité, a (T) field numbered (S. I) on the map, qui autrefois fut à Jean Badier, auprès de la maison Thos. Le Feuvre (La Fevrerie); ment. in AS. 1671 for Thos. Cabot (there is a Thos. Cabot in list of householders, in MO. 1671).

**Tro.** v. Trot.

**Troq.** (exchange, swap).

F. troc (an exchange; truck, or goods exchanged), fr. F. troquer, OF. trocher, It. truccare (to barter); whence OF. troq, Eng. truck (trade, trade-goods).

in L: le Clos du Troq, (V4¼), Thos. Morel; AL. 1718.

**Trodais, Trodée, Trodays, Trodès, Trodès.** v. Trodez.

**Trodez.** (the Taurade people, or the Taurade country).

also spelt Trodais etc., as above; cf. Taurade; (v. BSJ. 1908, p. 310; L'Amy, p. 155).

in O: Trodez, a hamlet and area, with La Route de Trodez: ID1; v. La Ronce, or La Vieille Maison, Trodez, (OJH. 203); ment. 1619 as La Contrée de Trodays, sur lieu de Morville et Douze Mancels, which "se rencontrent à Trodays".

**Troglodyte.** (a cave-dweller).

F. Eng. troglodyte (cave-dweller, hermit; also a species of anthropoid ape, and a wren); Gk. *τρογλῶλη* (a cave), *δύω* (to enter), hence *τρογλοδύται* (an Ethiopian tribe who lived in holes), trogle-dufo.

in S: The Troglodyte Caves, Les Caves Troglodytes, site of, at Five Oaks; 7D3; constructed in the 19th cent. from the disused clay-pits of Champion's Brickfield, decorated with ormer shells etc.; in one cave there was a clay model of Cetewayo, Zulu chief, made by Capt. Jean Giffard. For many years a popular attraction; destroyed c1950.

**Trois.** (three).

F. fr. Lat. tres.

in H: La Rue des Trois Pigeons, v. Pigeon.

in L: Trois Bois, road junction, and Three Oaks fm.; 6B1-3.

in My: Ph. Thoreau sells to the parish a little bequet de terre W of his garden, known as les trois bois, "quel terre auroit eté être ordonné par la Vue de Justice a être démolie en facilité du carrefour appellé Les Trois Bois; PRMy. 1804.

in T: Les Troys Vergées, (V11), Fief de Diélament. Sale by Bisson to Le Breton.

**Tronc chêne.** v. Tronquesne.**Tronchaine.** v. Tronquesne.**Tronche, Tranche.** (a piece, slice).

Lat. truncare (to lop) gives F. tranche (a slice), tranchée (a trench); JNF. tronche (a piece); F. tronçon (a stump, thick slice); Eng. truncheon; OE. trunchyne; Eng. trunnion (a lug on a cannon, orig. a tree-stump).

in J: fields La Tronche (J. 578), La Petite Tronche ou Tranche (J. 582), SW of Les Issues; 2D2; ment. in MLeC. as on Fief Chesnel, and sold 1692 by Thos. Anley to Jean Le Sebirel; la Petite Tronche occurs in the share of Amice Le Couteur in partage of his father Jean in 1720, with maison de la tenure de Thos. Anley, v. MLeC. 1698; La Tronché is included in sale of 1782 by Marie Le Couteur née Bertault to Ph. de Gruchy. PRJ. gives, in VN, La Tronche (V2½), Peter Falla, Les Issues, 1904; and partie E. de la Tronche, (J. 582), (V1½), Rosedale Fm.; 1915.

**Tronquesne.** (a truncated oak).

a strange word, appearing also as **Tronchaine**, **Tronc chêne**, **Tronc Chêne**; unlikely to be connected with Tronchiennes in Belgium, or to mean prison chains; prob. fr. F. tronc (trunk), F. tronquer, Pr. trinquer (to truncate), Lat. truncare; cf. tronche; and chêne (oak). FLM. locates the name at the South of Crabbé, deriving it from a truncated oak which may once have been there.

in T: Le Tronc chêne, chêne, quesne, Tronquesne, (T. 153), E of Les Mauves; 3C2. PRT. 1928, in VRd. gives, pièce de terre appelée Le Troncuene, (V1½), bord. par le sud les coteils de L'epine, for F. Ferey; and Le Tronc quenue. prob. at La Porte; note also in (T) la Tronchaine, (V1), farmed from Douet de Rue (My).

**Tropper's Yard.**

in H: the area between Queen Street and Hilgrove Lane, and extending both sides of Halkett Street. Prob. from a public house, The Troopers' situated therein.

**Troptostney.** surname. (prob. born prematurely).

in Me: 3 virgates "de terra Troptostney", in AR. 1309, in which Guillelmus and Colinus Troptostney appear on pp. 311, 313. In Ext. 1331, "Guillelmus Troptostney, pro una boveta quan tenet de feodo Coulissat et feodo es Maus Nourris".

**Tro, Trot.** (a hollow).

F. trou (hole); Eng. trough; OE. D. Icel. trog (a dugout canoe, hollowed log); JNF. tro (kneading-trough for bread, bin-hopper in mill, manger, pierced box behind a liquid manure spreader, cavity in the soil).

in L: La Rue du Trot, at Badier and La Qualité, where there was formerly a depression in marshy land.

le Clos du Trot (L. 540-1) W of Badier; prob. same as Clos du Trot, Le Brun partage, 1803. 6B3.

in O: La Vallette Tro, Trot, Trop, Ro, Rot, (O. 301) 1B3-4, ment. in MYdeH. 1692 as la Vallette Ro indicating Ro, Rou, qv. as the original form of the word. cf. Mont Ubé, Ubel.

**Trot.** (a trot).

F. OF. Pr. trot (a trot); ML. trotare; Teut. trothen, to trot treten (to tread); note OF. OE. trotevale (a trifle) and its deriv. in the CD, which includes the Teut. truta, OE. trot, trat (a witch), but this is fem.; cf. trot (a hollow).

in S: La Rue du Trot, clearly so named because the horse could always trot along this level stretch of road. 7D2-4.

**Trotaine.** for trentaine (about thirty).

in Les Dirouilles; Les Trotaines, rocks; Fa.

**Trottin, Trotin.** meaning obscure.

poss. an unrecorded surname; there is F. trotin (a foot-boy, errand-boy), trotliner (to move at a jog trot); cf. trot; there is also OE. trot (witch) but that is fem.

in G: le Jardin Trottin, VLv., for Abr. de Ste. Croix ca. ux.; TG. 1601.

in S: le champ au clos du Trotin, for Thos. Guillaume; AS. 1671.  
at sea: Le Grand Rué es Trotins, below La Montée du Hurel (G).

**Troué.** meaning uncertain.

either F. *trouer* (to pierce), *trouée* (an opening, breach), *trou* (hole); ML. *traucum*, or poss. F. *trois*, JNF. *trais* (three).

at sea: la Trouée, a rock S of Le Hocq. La Trouée or Les Trouais, three rocks in one at l'Étacq.

**Troupeur.** (a cavalryman).

the name perhaps being chosen from a fancied resemblance to a column of such; F. *troupier*, fr. *troupe* (a band); Eng. *troop*; Pr. *trop*; ML. *tropus*, which may be fr. a Teutonicisation of Lat. *turba* (a throng); or some Norse origin may be latent; v. also *Trooper's*.

at sea: *Troupeurs*, a group of rocks off Bouley Bay, also called Les C'valiers, 3B4; shown as *Troopers* in Rapkin's map.

**Trousse, Trousetterie, Trusterie.** (something tucked in or a place for tucking up).

poss. f. *trousser*; OF. *torser*; Pr. *trossar* (to tuck up); Eng. *truss*; It. *torciare* (to wrap); Lat. *tortus* (twisted); OF. *trouset* (a bundle) whence Eng. *trousers*. Note *trousetriers* (stirrup-straps). v. *cotillon*.

in B: Les Trousses Cotillons nr. La Puente.

in H: La Rue Trouse Cotillon (tuck up your petticoat), a muddy lane, now Church Street; ment. 1798 as La Rue Truce Cotillon. (BSJ. 1932, p. 36). Called *Petticoat Lane* in 1819, *Vingtaine de la Ville*.

in J: la Trouse, a cliff and inlet SE of Le Lipende; 2B1.

La Rue de la Trousetterie, fief de Boutvillon, 1619; poss. muddy also; cf. le Clos des Trusteries (VI), P. Le Ruez, VD., PRJ. 1904.

**Troye, La Ville de Troye.** (Troy-town, i.e. a maze or labyrinth).

named after Troy, city of Asia Minor, immortalised in Homer's *Iliad*, owing to its complex ground plan, Troy or Troy-town came to be used in the middle ages as a synonym for a maze or labyrinth. There are mazes in England named Walls of Troy or Troy-town, and Wales Caerdroia. The origin of mazes is discussed in W. H. Matthews' "Mazes and Labyrinths" 1922; in Strutt's "Sports and Pastimes" 1903, pp. 113-4; the origin of the Labyrinth or Mizmaze on St. Catherine's Hill, Winchester is examined in Hants Field Club proceedings, Vol. XL, pp. 269-280, by Hawkes, Myres and Stevens, who found that it did not exist in 1647, but that a plan of it was drawn in 1710; the existence of a maze at St. Ouen is discussed by Joan Stevens in OJH. p. 213.

The game of "follow-my-leader" is as old as mankind. It was started by children, who enjoyed the twists and turns through which their leader led them. Becoming a folk-dance, it was of interest to adolescents, who marked out tracks on the ground for their "mazy dances". Aubrey records that there were many mazes in England before the Civil Wars, and that young people used to tread them in the course of folk-dancing; though Shakespeare in 1595, in the person of Titania, was lamenting that "the quaint mazes in the wanton green, for lack of tread, are indistinguishable", (MND. II. i. 199-200). On reaching military age, young men, especially those who joined the cavalry, would have encountered "follow-my-leader" in the form of complex formation rides, part training and part play, known as the *Lusus Trojae*, the game of Troy or the game of turnings, which appears as a martial exercise on an ancient Etruscan vase, and may still be witnessed today in our military tattoos. It is recorded that long ago the youths of London used to sally forth on horseback to play this game. It borrowed, one may suppose, sequences from the country maze-games, and in its turn may well have contributed movements to the ceremonial of the mediaeval tournament. Antiquaries like to derive these maze-treadings and maze-rides from the game played by Iulus and his companions in Virgil's *Aeneid*, V. 545-603, from the elaborate town-plan of Troy, and from the myths of Theseus and the Cretan labyrinth, and doubtless all these have elements in common. The name Iulus certainly survives, or has been revived, in maze-treading areas of England, in Julaber's Barrow, Juliberry's Grave, Julian's Arbour and July Park.

Jersey place-names take notice of two mazes:

in C: Lé Labyrinth de Pontac; a maze of ornamental paths which existed at Pontac c1900; date of construction not on record; (v. DJF. p. 314).

in O: a field named la Ville de Troye, adjoining St. Ouen's Manor; ment. as measuring (VI½) in AVL. c1775; (O. 1921A). Fief de St. Ouen. It occurs in a partage of 1776 in the share of the eldest de Carteret daughter, or sister. Shown in 1795 as Ville de Trois. Ment. in PRJ. 1904-11 as le Jardin de l'Image et de la Ville de Troyes, (V3½), indicating that it and le Jardin de l'Image were united, and consisted of a topiary labyrinth with some statue at its centre; a Jardin de Troye is ment. in re debts of Sir Chs. de Carteret, Bart. ob. 1715. On the other hand, the de Carterets had a reputation for taking the lead in martial matters; it has been suggested that the crossbow in the Tower of London was made by Heher de Carteret. (BSJ. 1927, p. 351; 1936, p. 49); they obtained a licence to crenellate their manor, and in its grounds they maintained a Clos des Listes, Liecs, or champ des Tournois (jousting-ground); and a Clos de Quintaine ou à la Dame, suggesting a quintain mounted on a menhir; Philippe de Carteret's famous leap at Vaù de la Charrière indicates a high degree of horsemanship; and it would have been well within the family tradition to maintain a Ville de Troye for training their chargers.

**Trusterie.** v. *Trousse*.

**Try.** form and meaning dubious.

poss. for F. *tri*, triage (a section of a wood); OE. *trie*, *trye*; Pr. *triar*; OF. *trier* (to choose, cull, separate, thresh); ML. *tritare* (to thresh).

in M: field known as *Try le Bois*, (VI½), bel. to Sea View Cottage, Fliquet. Also house *Trylebois*.

**Tubelin, Le Tubelin.** surname; locative, la Tubelinerie.

recorded as Le Tubelin, and des Fubley 1309; Le Tublyn 1528; corrupted early, in the case of Le Mont Tubel, to Ubé, qv.

in C: PRC. gives le Clos de Tubelin (V2½); VSam; on the St. Clement's Inner Road. le Jardin de la Tubelinerie, MSam. 1734 (C. 55, 56 and part 65).

in G: Mess. 1560 gives le grand Clos de Tubelin, Fief du Roy, nr. la blanche pierre, then held by Olivier Maurant; cf. le Clos du Tubelin, à la contrée du Boulivot, Fief du Roi, said to be nr. La Blanche Pierre in (S). In TG. 1601, VLv, are: Jean Le Feuvre, son Clos du Tubelin (V2); Le Seigneur de Samarès, en sa pièce du Tubelin (V4); Jean Mattingley, es côtés du Tubelin (V2). In 1620, le Clos et Prè du Tubelin, Fief du Roi, le long du clos de Nicolas Mallet appellè Le Basacre; poss. at la Ville ès Renauds, where we find Le Basacre (G. 234), and le Prè Mallet (G. 236), and again in MRS. 1646. GL. 1841 and TG. 1851 give le Clos de Tubelin, for Abm. Ahier, prob. living at house Les Ruettes, Rue du Coin.

Le Fieu des Tubelins, Desfubley, ment. in AR. 1309 as 20 acres de Feodo Audefubley.

in S: la Ville ès Tubelins, between Bagatelle and Swiss Valley, 10B1; La Maison de la Ville ès Tubelins occurs in partage Gavey, MHau. 1726.

La Pièce des Tubelins, autrefois les Hures, poss. (S. 701); ment. in AS. 1671 for Aaron Stocall, who appears in (M) in Ext. 1668; in MO. 1671, Jean Le Tubelin and Estienne Anthoine (v. Stocall) appear in VGL as paying tax for fortifications.

In 1798 Mrs. Le Tubelin offered for sale le Clos de Rouvet et le Petit Clos de Gallais, land suitable for brickmaking. La Tubelinerie, appears in SSam. 1734. v. Mont Ubé.

**Tuerie.** (slaughter).

F. tuerie (massacre; abattoir), fr. tuer (to slay).

in J: Les Puits de la Chuette, ou de la Tuerie; known later as Le Lavoir des Dames; a rock-pool at Sorel; (v. legend quoted by

**Turbois.** v. Terbaut.

**Turbot.** (a turbot) or error for Talbot.

F. OF. turbot; Bret. turboden; Ir. turbit; Lat. turbo (a spinning-top); Gk. ῥόμβος, rhombos, (a top, or turbot).

in Les Minquiers: Turbot Passage or Le Passage du Turbot, North of Maître's Ile; and Grune du Turbot; (BSJ. 1960, p. 347).

**Turnabout.**

self-explanatory.

in Les Minquiers: Turnabout Rock, also called la Grune des D'cos.

**Turquand.** v. Teur.

**Turstenus, Turstin.** v. Tostain.

**Type.** v. Tippe.

**Typhangne.** surname.

in O: Le Creux Typhangne, nr. Grosnez is reported by FLM.



# U

**Ubé.** a corruption of the surname Le Tubelin, *qv.*  
found only

in C: Le Mont Ubé; appearing in MCos. 1498 as Mont Tubel, Fief de Crapedouet. Mont Ubee, MHau. 1588. Les Côtils du Mont Ubé (C. 75-8) appear in TG. 1601 as les côtils du Mont Ubre, buttant sur le Clos Gauvain, VLv, for the Seigneur de Sausmarez. In 1611 and 1708 we have le camp du Mont Tubel. In MCol. 1693, la pièce de Gauvain, sur le Mont Tubec. TSam. 1754 gives, le grand Mont Ubé (V22); le jardin du Mont Ubé (V10¼); le costil du Mont Ubé (V5¼); and la partie du nord du Mont Ubé, with Le Taillis (V5¼). DLX. 1/70 gives Le Mont Hubé. Today we have le Clos du Mont Ubé (C. 73-4), les Côtils du Mont Ubé (C. 75-8), and Le Dolmen du Mont Ubé, a megalithic passage-grave; 10D1.

**Unfrei.** surname.

a form of Humphrey; Alesia, widow of Johannes Unfrey, ment. 1309.

in J: Feodum es Unfreis; held by Johannes Godeffroy in 1331; it was part of the d'Ouille fief.

in My: bovera Unfrei; held by Johannes Estur in 1331.

**Union.**

in H: Union Inn, and Union Inn Lane; 7C1.

in L: le Clos d'Union, (L. 251), La Courtinerie, Le Couvent; advt. 1974.

**Urelle.** poss. a surname.

Lehurele c1340; poss. for Usel, (*v.* BSJ. 1975).

in E: Le Fieu Urelle; ment. by DLX.

**Us.** *v.* Huis.

**Uslees.** meaning uncertain.

not from JNF. ussel'lie (constantly opening and shutting a door), but prob. fr. Eng. use, which occurs as us in Ancren Riwe (The Rule of the anchoresses) c1210; with the suffix -less (without), occurring in OF. as leās (eg. endeleās, scamleās), Teur, -los, lcel, -lauss; in fact, useless. Recent study of the epitaph of c600AD in St. Lawrence's Church by M. Gildas Bernier suggests that the first line may read "Useli" (the stone of Uselius or Usel); cf. Rigondaine, and *v.* BSJ. 1975.

in J: an acre of land is described in 1260 (Cart. 295) as lying between Clausum Rue (Le Clos de la Rue) and landae Uslees (les landes Uslees); this might be field La Lande, (L. 67), on the St. John's border nr. Douet de Rue, 1½ miles N of St. Lawrence's Church.

# V

**Vache.** (a cow).

F. fr. Lat. *vacca*. JNF. *vaque*.

in G: le Clos ès Vaches, for Hugh Laurens, later Thos. Filleul; AG. 1804.

in Mt: le Clos est Vâche; VE; PRMt. 1865.

in Les Iles Chausey, there is a rock La Vache.

**Vachière.** (connected with cows).

in B: La Grande Mielles de la Vachière, fief du Roi; N of Route Orange.

**Vadquier.** surname.

recorded as Vatiqun 1461-78; Vatenyer 1528; Vatker 1528; Vaultiquier 1607; Vadquier 1609; Vautiquier 1668; cf. Vatcher, Vautier.

in S: le Clos de Vadquier, part of the property of Susanne Le Demptu, fief de Grainville, nr. La Fosse Bauderen; 1609.

**Vaer.** form and meaning uncertain.

FLM. says from JNF. var (swerve, veer).

in Mt: Le Vaer, (Mt. 663), a cōtil E of Victoria Tower, overlooking Petit Portelet; 11B1.

**Vaesin.** v. Voisin.

**Vague.** (a wave).

F. vague; Teut. *weg*, *wag*; OE. *waw*, *waugh* (a wave), fr. OE. *wegan* (to move). Popular modern house name.

in C: Les Vagues, a house nr. the shore; 11C3.

**Vais.** v. Vée.

**Vaitoline.** v. Vallotine.

**Val.** (a vale); pl. **Vaux.**

F. *val* (valley, dale); Eng. *vale*; JNF. *va*; OF. OE. Pr. *val*; Lat. *vallis*; giving rise to many surnames, which in turn may be reflected in field-names; eg. Willielmus de Wallē, with 3 acres in (L), LC. 1241; de Valla, de Wale 1299; de Valle 1270-1331; del Val, du Val 1309; current as du Val; from the plural, de Vallibus, des Vaus, des Vaux 1309; des Vaulx 1515, 1528; Vaulx 1607; Vaux 1668; note also Le Valen, Valeyn, Valleyn 1309; Le Rous dit le Vallot 1453, Le Vallier 1528.

in B: Le Val fm. and area; 9A3.

le Clos de Val, fief de Noirmont; AB. 1786.

le Clos de Val, fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1813.

in C: Le Vier Val, le Vier Var, large rock at Le Hocq, 10D4; so shown 1695; shown by Pop. 1563 as Le Vier Vate; as Le Lier Val 1670, 1739.

le Clos de Val Marie, terres de Samarès. 1639. MO.

in G: le Clos de Val (G. 176A), N of Le Câtillon de Bas, (Armorican coins found here); and le Clos du Val, (G. 185); HAI; cf. le Clos de Val (V3), partage Horman, MCol. 1634.

in H: le jardin du val, fief of Margueritte Le Gallais; SRMel. 1746. La Rue du Val, SRMel. 1796, same as Val Plaisant.

in L: Le Val, plante à pommiers, F. 1701-5. MEsn. 1726; 1740.

in Mt: AMt. 1701 gives le Clos du Val, fief de Noirmont (Thos. Beaugié, and le Clos et petit Clos du Val (V2<sup>1/2</sup>), Pierre Laurens. PRMt. 1839, in VQ, gives le grand et petit Val (V7<sup>3/4</sup>), J. Amy.

in P: le Clos de Haut du Val and Clos du Ménage (P. 671-2), (V10), Oak Walk; advr.

in S: les costils à chesnes et le costil à pommiers de le grand Val, partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729.

**Val.** with additional name; (v. separate entries).

Le Val Aumé, v. Aumé.

Le Val au Bec, Bel; le Doet du Val Aubel, ment. 1630.

la pieche du Val du Boys (V3¼), (G); partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

le cõtil et Clos du Val du Chêne, (My. 70. 322-6) adjacent; ment. as le Clos du Val du Quesne, Fief Auvesque, MArt. 1711, and le petit Clos de Val du Chêne, MArt. 1795. PRMy. 1883 gives, le Clos du Val du Chêne (V4½) for Janie Le Gresley, Le Pont, and (V2) for Geo. Huelin.

Le Val Cornet, v. Cornet.

Le Val au Feuvre, v. Feuvre.

le Clos du Val la Give (G. 698); trois camps à la pière du Val la Gyve, Fief du Roi, MPay. 1648; le camp et costil du Val à Give, partage Horman, MHau. 1662; written in 1665 as Val agille, Valgille, Val à Gille.

le Clos du Val Greult, (G); partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

le Clos du Val Guédon, (My) leading to Le Rondin; ment. in AVL. c1775.

Le Val de la Mare: DJF. gives Lè Vaù d'Tchithièthe au Vaù d'La Mathe (Le Val de Charrière au Val de la Mare), equating vaù with creek; there are no creeks here, and early mentions make it quite clear that Val means vale; eg. a grant of land in Valle de la Mar by Regnaudus de Kartraio to St. Helier's Abbey c1180, (Cart. 323); in Walle maris 1286, (Cart. 61).

terre au Val au Moigne, au feu du Pricur et auprès du cimetière de St. Clement, La Rue Millays et non loin du Val au Moigne, ?(C. 176. 186).

Valmont fm.; 4C3.

Le Val Nonet, (Mt): v. Nonet.

Le Val Plaisant; 10A2.

Le Val Poucin; v. Poucin.

Le Val au Roux, or Le Val ès Reux, Fief de Morville, bet. Les Monts, Grantez, MVdeH. 1805.

Le Val Sercq, Noirmont; MJdr. 1769.

le Clos de Val Servi, Servie, Fief de Noirmont Travers Fm.; MJdr. 1673. 1827. 1830.

le Clos du Val la Voi, (B. 836); 9A1.

### Vaux, Vaulx. (vales)

in B: le Pré des Vaux, (B. 135. 144), at Le Pont Marquet; 8B2.

Sous les Vaux, and le Clos de sur les Vaux, (B. 869A), (V4¼), for Jean Le Brocq, AB. 1786; this field bel. to Le Brocqs for seven generations, then passed to Gibauts.

deux camps sur les Vaux (V2¼), nr. Le Pont Marquet; MRoz. 1726. Le Mont Les Vaux, or Le Mont Des Vaux, road; 9A1.

in G: le Clos des Vaulx, (G. 409), Les Vaux des Moulins (Queen's Valley).

in H: La Vallée des Vaux, formerly Les Petits Vaux; Les Grands Vaux; 10A2; a 12th cent. skull with chain mail found here; and Les Grands Vaux Mill, 7C4; le côté du nord du pray des Grands Vaux, vers La Commune, prob. nr. house Belles Roches, avenue Ph. Le Breton, SRMél. 1746.

in L: Les Vaux house, (OJH. 224).

le Clos de dessus les Vaux (L. 328); les Vaux et cõtils de Langlois (L. 332. ?337), (Richard Langlois built the colombier in (L. 326) in 1445; v. also (L. 263), and Parente 1649 in BSJ. 1932.

le pré du milieu et le pré des Vaux, tog. (V5), in lands of Avranches Manor.

le Clos de sur les Vaux, ?(L. 757A), (V1¼), nr. Manor Fm.; PRL.; 6D2.

in Mt: le grand Clos des Vaux (V3); le pré des Vaux (V1); Ph. Hubert; AMt. 1701.

in My: le Clos de sur les Vaux; partage Le Bailly; MHau. 1715.

in My/O: Les Vaux de Lecq, (stream is parish boundary). v. also Tro.

in O: un costil au Vau Isic de Lecq, terre novale, Marie Robin, wife of Ph. Hacquoil; MHag. 1754; and (V5) terres novales au Vau de Lecq for Rachel Le Lievre, veuve Jean Perrier.

fields Les Vaux, (O. 1683A. 1734); Les Vaux de St. Ouen, or Les Vaux de Carteret, (O. 1693); La Pointe, or champs des Vaux, (O. 1716).

Le Canné des Vaux Doux; Dr. 76.

La partie défrichée des Vaux du Milieu et la partie de haut du grand cõtil, (V11); Mont Rossignol area.

in P: les Vaux de St. Pierre, MHau. 1574.

le Clos sur les Vaux, (P. 546A), (V4¼); Thos. Pipon; MHau. 1827.

le pré et cõtils appelés les Vaux, (V5); MPay. 1848.

in S: Les Vaux fm. and area, with Grands Vaux Mill; le Clos des Vaux (V4½), between Les Grands Vaux and Victoria College; 7C4.

in T: Les Vaux fm.; 7B1.

le Clos des Vaux, (V1¼), Fief de la Trinité; ment. 1639; poss. (T. 559) at Les Vaux house, or (T. 912).

le Clos des Vaux, Fief de Dièlément; prob. at Les Vaux, SW. of La Guerdainerie; sold in 1618 by Nicollas Geaudin to Nicollas Cabot.

### Vaux, with additional name:

les clostures qu'il a innovées es Vaux Benest (T), Ph. de Gruchy, SRAv. 1661; droit au Lavoir des Vaux Benêt, ment. with Petite Meunière (T) in MVau. 1787 and 1789. v. Benest.

Les Vaux Bertram; v. Bertram.

Les Vaux Bridgeaux, (O); henbane, believed poisonous to hens and sheep, grew here.

Les Vaux de la Chapelle, (sic) Fief Haubert, (O); 1663.

Les Vaux Cuisin, (O), where henbane also grew, (O. 1445-6); ment. in partage Mabel de Caen, Mess. 1588; given by DJF. as Les Vaux Tchèsin.

Les longs Vaux Nez; partage Nic. Lemprière, 1612; (BSJ. 1915, p. 39).

Les Vaux Neel (S), small valley nr. Gros Puits and La Pallotterie.

### Val. v. Vau.

### Valchin, Valchèn, Vâlchin. (a miniature valley),

and appearing as a synonym for vaiquet, qv.

### Valcornet. v. Cornet.

### Valenbroun. v. Valiembrun.

**Valeudouet, Vauendouet.** (vale or field on a stream).

in **J**: dans le Vauendouet, Pierre Blampied and Richard Hoton, VN, TJ. 1747; shown in PRJ. as le Clos du grand (V4¼) et du petit (V3¼) Valen-douet, J. Bisson, Penrhyn, VN, 1904; and as le grand et petit Valeudouet (V7½), 1907. ●

**Valentin.** pers. name.

in **S**: le Clos Valentin, Les Figneaux, for Ph. Aubin; AS. 1671.

**Valeran, Valeron.** meaning uncertain, perhaps a dim. or variant of val.

in **B**: Le Valeran; shown in advt. 1973 as "a property known as Valeron" with (V32); named by H. Vatcher, previously Le Pissot.

**Valet.** surname.

recorded as du Vallet 1309; Vallet 1525, 1692.

in **P**: le Clos de Jean Valet, (V4), G. Badier, VD; PRP. 1880.

**Valet.** v. Vallet.**Valeure.** meaning undetermined.

this name appears as Valeure 1627, Vallure 1774, 1858, Valeure 1786, Valeuse in 1903. It might stand for F. valeur (price); OF. valour, valur; Eng. valour, value; OE. valure; all fr. Lat. valere (to be strong, to be worth); if so, it might preserve a folk-memory of some payment deposited here in the past. (Indeed, in 1935, the Marquanderie hoard of 12,000 Armorican coins was found close by on the N edge of (B. 253).)

DJF. states that this name is Valleuse, the sole example in the island of the Norman word (a small dry valley). The s sound, however, is a recent introduction, first found in 1903. Possibly, this is an example of a name which changed from a forgotten meaning to a recognisable one.

in **B**: La Valeure, is essentially a hill-top overlooking St. Brelade's Bay; 8B2-4... entre le chemin de la valeure et la terre timothée huelin, fief de noirmont, Jean Hamon, 1627. The many mentions of La Valeure in AB. 1786, suggest it was the name of the plateau above and the valley beneath; eg. les petits champs sur la Valeure, les champs sur la Valeure, two houses... au pié de La Valeure, and one... au bas de la Valeure, a Clos de la Valeure, Vallure, for Ed. Le Brocq; Jean Hamon du haut de la Valeure. There was a boulevard in 1795. Given as La Vulture in 1849 for Jacques Pitou. Le chemin de la Valeure, Clos de la Valeure, fief de sa Majesté, for Peter Allez, 1888. Le Champ Nord de la Valeuse, fief de Noirmont, for Peter Allez, 1903. Both forms are still found but La Valeuse now predominates.

in **P**: Le Jardin de la Valeuse (P. 297). Note this orchard was not in a dry valley.

**Valeuse.** v. Valeure.**Vallantison, Vaillantison.** (a deed of daring, or bravado).

F. vaillantise, OE. valiantise (an act of bravery); F. vaillant, Lat. valens (valiant); for the termination -ison, v. Avarison.

at sea: La Vaillantison, Vallantison; a rock S of St. Brelade's Bay; 8D2.

**Vallée.** (valley).

F. vallée; OF. valec; D. vallis; Lat. vallis; recorded as surname, de Lavaleie 1331; de la Vallée 1588, 1759.

in **B**: le Clos de la Vallée, (B. 924); MHau. 1885.

in **H**: La Vallée des Vaux, and La Rue de la Vallée; 7C1-4.

in **L**: La Vallée de St. Laurens, (DJF. Louothains); ment. in partage Le Vescomte 1562; now Waterworks Valley. La Vingtaine de la Vallée; le Clos de la Vallée (L. 333). ●

in **M**: AMI. 1701 gives le Clos de la Vallée (V4¾), for Nic. de Quetteville; and le Clos des Vallées (V2½), for Pierre Laurens.

La Vallée de Rozel, 4A3; Les Vallées, lane, 4C1.

in **P**: La Vallée de St. Pierre, St. Peter's Valley.

in **S**: La Vallée Collet, Fieu de la Motte; v. Collet.

le Grand Clos et le Clos de la Vallée, tog. (V10½), behind La Davisonnerie.

la Vallée et peupinière; partage Thos. Hardy and Françoise Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

in **T**: le Clos de la Vallée, (?T. 480A), (V6¾), for Ed. Rommeril, SRAV. 1661; repeated for Rev. Frs. Le Coureur, SRAV. 1752.

**Vallembun.** surname.

in **C**: masura Vallembun, ment. 1363; Valebrun 1381, (Cart. 71-77); Valenbroun 1309.

**Vallet, Valet.** (a dell, small vale, often partly cultivated).

synonymous with vallette, qv.; there are other dims. as well, valquet, valchin, qvv.; OE. offers the rare word valleylet, which makes the meaning clear. Note also the surname du Vallet 1309; Vallet 1525, 1692.

in **B**: AB. 1786 gives Le Mont ès Valets (V4¼) for Le Brun, and (V1¾) for Elby; terre dans le Mont-ès-Valets (V2) for Robin.

in **J**: le Clos des Vallets, Fief de la Hougue Boëte; MPay. 1669.

in **L**: La Vallette du Beau Vallet; v. Vallette.

in **O**: Le Bieau Vallet; on the W coast.

Le Mont du Vallet, above L'Étaq; ICI.

Les Petits Vallets, (O. 1855); cf. deux champs au réage des petits Valets, MPay. 1784.

in **S**: MHau. 1661 gives, on Fief de Grainville, prob. on Mont Millas nr. Victoria College, le Clos du grand Vallet, E of La Fontaine de l'Arnet; and le champ du Vallet; note le pré Lomprière, (S. 448A), where there is a pond.

in **T**: Le Vert Vallet, on the N coast.

le Clos des Gras Valets; Fief de Petit Rozel; MVau. 1789.

**Vallette, Valette.** (a small dale or vale).

dim. of *vallée*; cf. *vallet*.

in **B**: le grand costil ou valette, la valette d'ouest, at Noirmont; MJdr. 1769. La Vallette Bouseûthe, nr. Petit Port.

in **G**: La Vallette fm.; 11A2.

le camp de la Vallette. Fief du Roi; MCol. 1607; c1630.

in **H**: La Vallette Maresq, avec Elle Le Gros; SRMel. 1746. La Vallette de haut et de Bas. (H. 1408).

in **J**: La Vallette fm. (OJH. 224); single-storey; with stone 1606.

La Vallette fm. (OJH. 224); nr. La Couchette, Couochette, ès Nonnes; Le Masurier home, now National Trust for Jersey.

le Clos de la Valette, (V7); MArr. 1597.

in **L**: La Vallette du Beau Vallet; Fief de Melèches; MFau. 1603.

La Grande Vallette, (V3½), Fief du Roi; MESn. 1784; cf. La Vallette, (V1), MESn. 1896.

in **Mt**: La Vallette ès Filles; le cõtil de la Vallette ès Filles, (Mt. 168. 162A).

le Clos des Vallettes, (V4½); les cõtils des Vallettes, hrs. Jean de Quetteville; AMt. 1701.

in **O**: La Vallette, (O. 59), SE of Plémont Holiday Camp.

Les Vallettes, (O. 172. 173) bel. to VdeB; in MO. 1609, VdeH sold to VdeB the right of way to it across Les Coupes (O. 14)–4).

Les Vallettes, (O. 1707A).

La Vallette, (V3½), bel. to La Robeline.

in **S**: le Clos de la Vallette, (V12¼); partage Poingdestre; ERO. 24. 1729.

in **T**: La Valette fm., and fields (T. 1196. 1198) and (H. 1423) adjacent; 7C2.

La Valette, Fief de Petit Rozel; MVau. 1848.

unlocated: La Valette; poss. nr. Vautouque; MJdr. 1826.

**Valleure.** v. *Valeure*.

**Valleuse.** v. *Valeure*.

**Vallon, Valon, Valonne, Vallonne, Valogne.** (a small valley).

often short in length, near the coast, stony and uncultivated; with dim. *Vallonet*, and the surname *Vallon*, with locatives *Vallonerie*, and poss. *Vallondière*.

Note possible affinity of this word with Lat. *vallum* (rampart), ment. re the form of *val*, *vaul*; v. *val*; the surname *Vallon* is recorded as *Valoun*, *Le Valloun*, *Valtoun* 1309; *Valon* 1331; *Le Valon* 1340; *Vallon* from c1510.

in **C**: Dix camps en la pieche de la Vallonnerie, Fieu Sausmaresq; MHau. 1578. (C. 61–64).

La Vallonnerie, feu de Samares, 1639. MO.

la Grande et Petite Vallonnerie; SSam. 1734.

La petite vallonnerie, fief ès Faisants, 1688, for Fauvel.

Le Vallon. 10D3.

in **H**: la pièce et valonne, nr. le Moulin de la Ville, for Ed. Laugée, (ai or nr. H. 1370).

la pièce de terre appelée La Valonne, Fief de Melèches; ERO. 32. 1786; cf. la grande, petite Valonne, avec Frs. Bisson, SRMel. 1748; and les camps de la Valonne, bel. to Dan. Messervy 1699, in AMel. 1700. nr. (H. 1370–75).

La Grande Valogne des Charrières, (7H. 1352), Fief de Melèches, sold 1849 to Jean Le Couteur by Anne Morris née Le Bourdon.

in **G**: Au Val Vallon, Fief du Roi, Vingtaine du Marais appears in MRS. 1585. Prob. nr. Ville ès Renauds.

in **J**: field Le Vallon, (V2), Northwood fm.

in **L**: Le Fieu du Vallon, in La Vahee, on le Fief du Prieuré de l'Islet; made over by Jourdain Payn to his two sons, who in 1387 admit dues to the Prior, Mahee Gosselein; (BSJ. 1916, p. 192).

in **Mt**: La Vallonne, (V2¼), J. Beaugié, Le Pavillon; VRe; PRMt. 1899.

in **My**: le Clos du Vallon, (V3¼), Ph. Le Boutillier; VN; PRMy. 1883.

in **T**: Le Vallon fm., and field (T. 1195); 7C2.

unlocated: la terre Vallon, du Valon; Ext. 1374–6.

le Clos du Valon, ou le Clos de Quetteville; avec Amice Dauvergne; SRMel. 1746.

**Vallondière, Volandière, Vallengère.** meaning uncertain.

there may be a trace here of *F. vol* (theft); or the word might be a locative of the surname *Vallon*, *qv*; or a corruption of *Volontaire*, *qv*.

in **B**: La Vallondière, Volandière, Vallengère, (B. 438–9); 8A4; appearing in AB. 1786 as le Clos de la Volandière, terre dans la Volandière; these fields are nr. Les Vaux Larron and le Prê du Passeux.

**Vallonerie, Valonnerie.** (the place of the Vallon family).

locative of surname *Vallon*, *qv*.

**Vallonnet, Vallonnette.** (a very small valley).

dim. of *vallon*; double dim. of *val*.

in **Mt**: Le Vallonnet, (Mt. 372); 4C2; cf. PRMt. 1865, le Clos du Vallonnette, G. J. Le Huquet, VRe; 1865; and Le Valonnet, (V2¼), J. Beaugié, Le Pavillon, VRe; 1889.

**Vallotine, Vaitoline, Val Tutin, Vassoteline.** forms suspect.  
 poss. akin to Valtoline nr. Hambye in Normandy. The variants are rather wild, and the form may be incorrect; Tutin might be for Toetin, Tostin.

in L: La Vallotine, Vaitoline, Val Tutin, (L. 578. 676) adjacent; 6D1; cf. les cōtils de la Vallotine, Vassoteline, (L. 575 - 6); 6B3.

**Vallure.** v. Valeure.

**Valnonne.** v. Nonne.

**Vallogne.** v. Vallon.

**Valomierie.** v. Vallonerie.

**Valon, Valonne, Valonnerie.** v. Vallon.

**Valpy.** surname; locative, **La Valpynerie.**

recorded from Valepic, 13th cent., to Valpy today; with intermediate forms Valepe, Valepy, Vaulpie, Valpy dit Janvrin. The Guernsey form is Valpied.

in M: le Clos de Valpy, ment. in sale of Green Farm (now La Clochette) MRS. 1809.

PRMt. gives le Clos de Valpy, ?C. W. Ramie, VQ; 1865.

in T: La Valpynerie, (V2½), La Ruette fm.: VRoz.; PRT. 1931.

**Valquet, Valqué, Valchèn, Vâlchin.** (a tiny valley).

one of many dims. of val; cf. vallet, vallette etc.

in My: Le Grand Valquet, (My. 611); Le Valqué, Valchèn, Vâlchin, (My. 612); 2A4; these fields are amply documented; in PRMy. is an undated minute "de l'acquet du Clos de Valquet"; MHau. 1715, partage Le Bailly, has Le Valquet (V4½); in PRMy. 1772, Le Valquet, appartenant aux pauvres, let to Simeon Tourgis for 9 yrs. for 40 livres d'ordre p.a., with "usufruit des fossailles de sur les fossés et espillures"; in 1781, lease extended for 8 years; in 1787, leased for 8 years to Chs. Lemprière, who must leave two years' growth on hedges at the close of tenancy; in 1793, lease extended to Lemprière for 7 years, who may not grow "avoine sur avoine, mais grâissera comme de bons laboureurs ont coutume de lâire"; in 1796, the Constable is authorised "de recevoir de M. Chs. Lemprière l'année de sa jouissance (rent) au Clos de Valquet"; in 1800, leased to Sam. Le Gresley for 9 years at £266, 80 Cours de France, p.a.; in 1803, the field was measured as (V5½); in MARt. 1832, Le Petit Valquet (V4¼) occurs; PRMy. 1883 gives, in VN, le pré Valquet, (V4¼), Esther Prouings of Les Colombiers; and Le Valquet, (V5¼), Ph. Luce, Appledale.

**Valton.** (a little valley).

yet another local dim. of val.

in P: Le Valton, (V5¼), T. Le Cornu; VAUG; PRP. 1880; ment. as le Clos de Valton in AVL. c1775.

**Valtutin.** v. Vallotine.

**Valvorin.** v. Vauvorin.

**Vannais.** named after tenant Yves Le Vannais, 1930-40.

note F. vanner (to winnow), van (a winnowing basket); Lat. vannus (a fan); and the current surname **Le Vannais**, (Breton).

in H: Le Vannais, ou le Clos Sablon, (H. 1508), on Mont Cochon; 6D4.

**Vandière.** meaning unknown.

note JNF. vandgiche, vantise; F. vanterie (boasting); fr. F. OF. vanter, Eng. vaunt, ML. vanitare, Lat. vanitas (vainglory).

in T: Les Vandières, Le Vallon; VCr.; PRT. 1931.

**Vanesse.** origin unknown.

this name antedates the girl's name Vanessa (invented by Swift); and vanessa, for the red admiral butterfly (invented 1808).

in M: Le Fieu Vanesse, sub-fief de Dièllement; appearing c1560 as Fief de Vauze; in 1666 as Vaneze; in 1781 as Vanesse, (BSJ. 1917, pp. 267, 280); ment. in partage of Chs. Lemprière, Seigneur de Dièllement, 1780, which states that the dépendances of Petit Rozel and Vanesse were added in 1666 to the Fief de Dièllement.

**Var.** (a swerve, a stepping aside to avoid an obstacle, or to let another pass); pl. vars (swerves, zigzags).

JNF. var (a swerve); Eng. veer (to change direction); F. virer, Pr. virar, ML. virare (to sheer off); there is a current surname **Le Var**. FLM. states, abbreviated form of F. varlet (varlet, page).

in L: La Rue du Vard, des Vars, 6B3, a lane which swerves to avoid Highlands House; to the S of it is La Rue des Varslor, or Mont Misère, in which the Vars- is understood, but not the -lor.

AL. 1656 gives le Clos des Vars, for Colas Le Boutillier.

unlocated: La Vallée des Vars; MGib. c1590, and la pièce du Var avecq la petite pelle. MHau. 1594.

**Varec.** v. Vraic.

**Varengot.** surname; fem. **Warengotte.**

Agnes Warengotte occurs in AR. 1299.

in C: masura Varengot, Varenguet, 1363, 1381, (Cart. 71-77).

**Varet.** meaning unknown; there is a surname Varet in Normandy.

poss. a dim. of var, qv.; or a variant of varine, qv.

in S: Les Varet, distinct from Les Varines, occurs in sale of Longueville land in Mess. 1592; and again in sale of land, Messervy to Le Febvre, in Mess. 1605.

in T: terre au Varet, Fief de Diélement, ment. 1639; "Abr. Valpy promesse d'y bâtir une maison".

**Varin.** surname.

recorded as Fulcus, son of Warinus, surety for Ph. d'Aubigny, LC. 1221; Warim 1241; Varen, Varin 1270-1400; Weryn 1274; Warin 1299; Waryn 1309, 1323; Voarin 1331; Vorin, Vourin also occur. MLT. derives this name from ON. vaeringi (one of a band of warriors) and quotes Varinsey as a name for Guernsey in the ON. sagas. The name is akin to the Eng. Waring, from a Teut. root implying protection, but there are confusions here with Warren; there may be similar confusions in the forms of the Jersey surname; one can but record.

in B: a Nicholas Varin is ment. 1270, (Cart. 133), and a Simon Weryn in Ext. 1274; we have Le Vauvarin, Val Varin, Val Vorin, an infer, 9A4; v. vau.

La Fosse Vourin, nr. Les Trais Creux, 8C2; shown as Le Fosse Voryne by Pop. 1563 and Speed 1610; La Fosse Vorin, with Le Puits Vorin, 1844; then as La Fosse Laurens; one map notes it as "cave to chimney". A once-important ditch, is given in AR. 1309, p. 277: "Godefr. Varin fecit quoddam fossatum in communa domini Regis ad faciendum murum suum".

La Grande Lande, le coail et la Vallée du Val Varin, Fief de Noirmont, partage de Carteret; MADEC. 1776. cf. Vauvarin.

in C: DLX. offers La Croix Varen, Varin.

in J: a Ranulphus Waryn appears in Ext. 1323-4, and as Varin in Ext. 1331, when we have Feodum Varin, later part of d'Ouville, held by Guill. Varin; cf. un camp sur la mareq Guivorin, ERO. 10. 1590, and la contrée du feu Varin, 1615.

in L: in I.C. 1241, Willielmus Sale and Ranulphus Warim, heirs of Will. de Walle (du Val), hold 3 acres here.

in P: in 1274 we have Ricardus Weryn; in 1306, "clausum Ricardi Varin, iuxta mesnagium dicti Ricardi", (Cart. 298); in 1309, Ricardus, Philippus and Robertus Waryn, Varin hold part of the forfeiture of Le Thelier; in 1331 we have a Ricardus Voarin, and Ricardus Varin was one of the twelve jurés for the parish, (BSJ. 1908, p. 310) (L'Amy, p. 155).

La Rue, Chemin, Chèrière des Vrins, 1621; Varins 1799. Le Coail de Falla ou de Varins, Valins, partage Pipon; MHau. 1833. (P. 598).

la lande appelée La Fosse Voërin, fief du Roi, for Anne Du Heume, 1882.

La Vingtaine du Coin Varin.

la contrée du feu Varin, 1615.

le Chemin des Varins; VCV: PRP. 1880.

**Varine.** appar. wet, heavy land, but the examples are not notably so.

JNF. vathinne.

in I: Les Grandes Varines, Les Varines, prob. in (L. 116), VCM, Fief de la Hougue Boëte, (V3¼); 2D3; bought 1749 from Jean Le Cras by Frs. Maret, who sold to Nic. Quéré 1751; ment. re St. Germain in MO. 1787.

PRL. also gives les grandes et petites Varines in VCTS.

in Mt: le Clos des Varines, (Mt. 261); 4C1; PRMt. in VE. gives le jardin des Varines (V1½), and le côté des Varines (V½), nr. (Mt. 262), F. J. Noel, Le Vouest, 1889.

PRMt. in YRe. gives le podant et varine (V2¼), 1861, and in YKoz. Le Podant, Varine et Chenôes (V3½), for F. J. Noel; v. podant.

in S: le grand Clos des Varines, La Grande Varine, La Basse et Petite Varine, (S. 759. 772. 776), 10B3; this unit appears in sale of Longueville lands in Mess. 1592. PRS. in VGL. gives le grand Clos des Varines, Vacines (V8). There is a road Les Varines in (S).

Les Petites Varines, Fief du Buisson, for Josué Graut, 1819 and 1829.

**Varou, Varouf.** (a were-wolf).

sometimes wrongly copied as Varon; F. garou, loup-garou; OF. wareul, garouf; Teut. warwulf; OE. werewolf; werwulf; Swed. varulf; Dan. varulv; ML. garulphus, lycanthropus; fr. leel. verr, OE. wer; Lat. vir (a man), and leel. ulfr (wolf); occurring in Jersey place-names as Varou, Varouf, Varous. DJF. offers this word as ouéthou, uoathou, ouothou, ouétho, ouotho, ouôtho, ouôtho, ouôtho, vathou. In Guernsey, the hamlet of Le Variouf, Vauriouf, in Forest, is named after an old man who turned himself into a wolf and murdered his wife; there is another Le Variouf at St. Sampson's, and Les Varioufs in St. Martin's, Guernsey.

in R: La Craque au Varou, (v. craque), a small coombe at (B. 139), 5D4; supposed to be a favourite track of the werewolf.

in S: La Fosse au Varous, Fief of St. Owen; ment. in Mess. 1578; recurring in le camp de la fosse au Varouf, in partage Nic. Lempiere, (v. La Motte), 1611, (BSJ. 1915, p. 39), also MHau. 1578, said to be west of Clos du Colombier.

**Varslor.** v. Var.

**Varvot.** (thick mud); **Varvotière.** (a muddy place).

F. bourbe (mud), barboter (to dabble in muddy water like a duck), barbotière (duck-pond); cf. barbot; JNF. varvot can be used sarcastically for a lavoir, qv.

in L: Les Varvots and la Rue des Varvots, 2D3; a marshy area; BSJ. 1940, p. 31 states that in the brook here are flat stones on which laundry used to be done.

in P: La Varvotière; the N end of the lane leading S from St. Peter's Church, along a stream and the perquage to (P. 766); there was formerly a lavoir here, ment. in MS. 1742; La Fontaine de Bas is ment. in MS. 1637; nr. La Chasse (P), also (P. 652A).

**Vas.** (waste land, vast).

OF. vast, wast, guast; Lat. vastus; (large area wasteland); local pronunciation, Va-a.

in T: Le Vas, Carmel Farm, (V9).

**Vase, Vasse, Vaze.** (slime, mud); **Vasè.** (muddied); also a surname locative: Vasseterie, qv.

F. vase (mud); Norm. gase; D. wase; OE. wase, woose (ooze); Icel. vas (wetness), veisa (bog); DJF. notes "la vase dans la Caûchie d'la Ville", and that farmers used to spread vase from les Grèves de la Ville on their fields, poss. for its calcium content; note JNF. vaïse, vaïze (a muddy-bottomed depression in a place where grass-wrack grows, in the Grèves de Grouville). The surname occurs as Vasse, in an escheat of Pierre Vasse in Ext. 1374-6; Jean Vasse was Prior of St. Helier 1513, (DLX); Vase 1515; Vaase 1607; the name is also the equivalent of Wace, qv.

in H: le Clos de Vase, (H. 1373A); cf. le Clos de Vaze et neuf Clos ? (H. 1219), MMel.; note le Clos des Vasses, avec Ed. Chevalier, AMcl. 1700, and several other fields so named for Daniel Trachy and Clement Bailhache in 1813/1814.

le Clos de Vase for N. Le Bas, 1827.

in Mj: le Clos de Vase refers to Denys Vasse who sold (V. 50), here to Martin Regnouff. MHau. 1546.

le Clos de Vase, (My. 312-3), W of La Hougue Mauger. (V3½), advt. 1978.

le Clos de la Vase du milieu, Maison de Crabbé, Fief des Craquevilles, MS. 1774.

les prés de Vasse occur in partage Nic. Lemprière, 1611.

le Jardin Collas Vasse, TMy. 1602, and les Jardins Pierre Vasse: a Pierre Vause, Vause is ment. in Ext. 1607, an Etorr

Vasse in (Mj) in RMT. c1510, and other Vasses occur in TMy. 1602 and Ext. 1607.

PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives, le Clos de Vase, for Sauvage; Clos de la Vase (V2½), Ph. Le Maistre.

le Clos de Vasse, PRMy. 1800. le Clos de Vase du Nord for Ph. Syvret, 1840.

in P: le Clos de Vase, (P. 317).

le Clos Vasse, (V2), at La Caroline.

le Clos de Vase, (V2¼), ?nr. (P. 358), Frs. Hubert, VAugs; PRP. 1880.

le Clos de Vasse, ment. in AVL. c. 1775.

in S: le Clos de Vasse, (V5), Fief de Grainville; partage Poingdestre; ERC. 24. 1729, recurring in le Clos de Vaze (V4¼),

ERO. 36. 1800.

in T: le Prè Vasè, (T. 1353), Beau Desert; PRT. 1931.

in Les Écréhous: Grosse et Petite Têtes des Vases, Vaises, Les Vaises being the passage between Les Têtes.

**Vasseterie, Vasseterie, Vasterie.** (the place of the Vassets) cf. Vase.

locative of a surname Vasset, recorded 1299 only; or poss. a muddy place.

in H: Mont à l'Abbè cemetery north of Tower Road is Clos de la Vasseterie du nord, du milieu, et du sud. Note to its SE is La Rue de Vaze, a family name recorded from 1580. La Vasseterie, 1612, prob. West Mount area, (BSJ. 1904, p. 233);

recurring in MHau. 1713 as les champs appelées Vasseterie, Fief de Bellozanne, and La Petite Vasterie, fief de L'Abbe de Belle Osone, sold by Luce to Hocquard, MdeC. 1760.

**Vassalerie, Vaselerie.** locative of an unrecorded surname, or the place of the vassal; ML. vassallus, vasus (servant); Bret. gwaz; W. Corn. gwas (servant).

in L: La Vassalerie, field at top of Mont Félard.

unlocated: le camp du clos de la Vassalerie; ment. in partage Le Geyt dit Maret, 1612.

**Vasse.** v. Vase.

**Vasselin, Vascelin.** surname.

dim. of Wace, Wasse qv.

in P: Le Vasselin, the name of an area of land now engulfed by the Airport.

in Les Minquiers: La Grande Vasselin, large flat rock, and le Petit Vascelin. (BSJ. 1959, p. 218) and Le Petit Vasselin (BSJ. 1960, p. 292).

**Vassoteline.** v. Vallotine.

**Vasterie.** v. Vasseterie.

**atcher.** surname.

cf. Vadquier.

in L: Vatcher's Quarries, site of; 2D4. China clay quarried here by Vatcher from 1866.

**Vau, Val, Voe.** (a cove, creek).

JNF. vaû; Sc. vac; Orkney and Shetland, vo, voe; Icel. vogr, vagr, varr (creek). Vaû is the name of numerous bays in Alderney, usually transliterated as val, but evidently vaû, (creek).

in B: Vauvarin, Vaû Vahin, Val Varin, Vorin, an inlet with a battery 1817, 1844; 9A4. Le Vaû, Val, & Fontaines, an inlet; (B. 96). 9A4. La Tête du Vauvarin, headland above the inlet. Le Vau Sot at La Moye.

in Mj: Le Voe Rouget, Vaû Rouogi, Val Rouget; an inlet between le Côté de Lecq and Le Rouge Nez; with fields Le Val Rougie, Rouget, (My. 107-8); shown as Vaurougi c. 1810.

in O: Le Val Bachelier, Vaû Bace'ly; appearing as Le Val Bachelier in rental Frs. Maret, MHau. c. 1749.

**Vau, Vaû, Vaul, Vaut.** with dims. Vaucelle, Vauqueret.

JNF. vaû; Icel. vollr (field), pl. vellir; akin to OE. folde (a land, dry land, from the mariner's point of view), OE. fold (land) and poss. akin to Eng. field; D. veld. v. MLT. p. 216.

in B: Le Vau Tocque, Vaû Tocque, Vautoque, Les Vaux Tocque; at Noirmont. Just poss. nr. the site of the Priory, a



mound is shown 1867. La Vautocque House is ment. 1804. Le champ de Val Tocque, ment. in MJGr. 1823. Le Vauqueret qv.

le champ du Vaut Fossé, Le Franc Fief; ERO. 27. 1745. (?error for Haut Fossé).

in G: Vauvallon, clos, jardin et côté, Jean Falle, AG. 1804; ses jardins du Valvallon. VMr. Richard Giffard, TG. 1601. Vaugalème qv.

in H: Vaucluse Fm. and La Ruelle Vaucluse; 6D4; home of the Brohier family, believed to come from Vaucluse, S France.

in J: dans le Vauendouet, VN, Pierre Blampied and Richard Hoton, TJ. 1747; cf. Valendouët.

in My: Le Vau Bourel, Moumer Valley. Le Vau du Tchène, small valley at (My. 68, 69, 70).

Vauvert, 2D1, house name borrowed from elsewhere.

in My or O: le Clos du Vauguedon; MAri. 1619.

in S: le Clos Vaucelle, partage Falle, Mess. 1602; recurs as le Clos de Vaucheree, partage Le Geyt, Mess. 1613; and as le Clos de Vauchelle, VMf., Aaron Falle, AS. 1671.

unlocated: 18 "acres" in La Vauder, claimed by Ricardus Le Feisant, inherited from uncle Robertus de la Vauder; LC. 1229. Note Fief és Faisants, (C. 33, 34).

Note. The form vaul might arise from ML. vallata (place surrounded by a diich); Lat. vallum (rampart).

**Vaucelle.** v. vau.

**Vauchelle, Vaucheree.** v. Vau.

**Vaucluse.** v. Vau.

**Vaudin.** surname.

recorded as Vaudin 1299; Vaudyn, Waudyn 1309; de Vauldyn c. 1550.

in B: la Pièce Vaudin, fief du Roi, for Jean Martell, 1695.

les Fauquereaux de Vaudin; Ext. 1749.

le Champ de Vaudin (VI¼), Jean Alexandre; AB. 1786.

in G: le champ de Vaudin, for Geo. Labey, AO. 1804.

in J: le Clos de Vaudin, (J. 742 and 609).

in L: le Clos de Vaudin, (L. 449). La Qualité, poss. the same as le côté de dessous les terres de Jean Vaudin, ment. in 1807 in inheritance of Anne Mauger, wife of Ph. Maret of Avranches; in SRArb.

in P: le Champ Vaudin, fief de la Reine, 1865, for Mathieu Alexandre.

in T: la pieche Vaudin, lieu de Dielament, MHau. 1589.

at sea: Les Grunes Vaudin, Grande Vaudin, South-West Rock, a group of rocks S of Noirmont.

in Les Dirouilles: La Vaudène, a rock. Fa.

**Vauendouet and Valendouet.** v. Vau.

**Vaugalème.** meaning uncertain.

poss. a corruption of Vau-ès-Nièmes, or Vau-Galesne; v. Vau, Galesne, Néaux, Diène.

in G, Mt and poss. S: Le Fieu Vaugalème; ment. by DLX. as Vaugalèmes; it may represent a combination of other fiefs, eg. Nièmes, és Néaux, Galesne; Gouray Lodge is on the boundary of Le Roi and Vaugalème.

**Vaulème, Vaulme, Vauxlème.** meaning uncertain.

cf. Vaugalème.

in H: Le Vauxlème, les Prés et Vallons, (H. 1392), Belmont Fm.; La Valette, Vauxlème et Jardin à Pommiers, (H. 1394); le Clos de Vaulème, aveu Thos. Simon, AMel. 1700; le Clos appelé le Vaulme, aveu Noël Le Feuvre, SRMel. 1748 and Jean Le Feuvre 1774; le Clos de Vaulème, for Geo. Falle, AMel. 1822.

**Vauguedon.** v. Vau.

**Vaull.** origin unknown.

cf. vallon, and footnote to vau.

in P: Vaull Battery and Martello No. 3, shown at Beaumont, 1817; shown as Vault Battery in 1811 map; 6C4; 9A2.

**Vaulme.** v. Vaulème.

**Vaultiquier.** v. Vadquier.

**Vaultrée.** meaning unknown.

note F. se vautrer (to wallow in mud) or connected with l'Avatron qv.

unlocated: le Clos de la Vaultrée; MChv. 1561.

**Vaulx.** v. Val.

**Vauqueret.** meaning unsure.

dim. of vau.?

in B: Le Vauquet (B. 920), and Vauqueret (B. 928); these fields are shown on a rough plan in MHau. c1850; le Clos appelé Le Vauqueret occurs in partage of Jas. Pipon of Blanc Pignon, 1823; ment. in PRB. as Le Vauqueret, Clos de Vauqueret, (V2), Blanc Pignon.

in O: Le Vauqueret at the foot of Le Vaú d'Tchithièthe.

**Vaurée.** v. Voret.

**Vaurouet.** (poss. for Vaux Rouet v. Rouet).

in B: le camp de marie vaurouet butant sur le parcq, lieu du Roi en la moye, for pierre pitton, 1616.

**Vaut.** v. Vau.

**Vautier.** surname; fem. **La Vautière.**

recorded as Vauter 1274; Vautier 1299; Valterus 1303; Wauter, Wautier 1309; Vaultyer 1528; La Vautière (femme d'un Vautier) 1582, (BSJ. 1893, p. 192); Vaultier 1601, 1607; current as Vautier; this is prob. a form of Walter, a Germanic term for armed men and poss. akin to Gautier *qv.*

in **C:** masura Pierres Vautier 1363; masura Vautier 1381; (Cart. 71-7).

in **G:** Le Côtill Vautier, lane leading up from Daisy Hill; 11A2; cf. tous les côtés de Vautier que depuis quelques ans ont été gagnés à l'agriculture, appartenant partie à Collet Labey, à Thos. Pain... et à Frs. Le Ray: TG. 1601.

in **L:** Le Clos de Vautier, bel. to Michel Poingdestre, AMel. 1700; cf. le Clos de Vautier, partage Chs. Poingdestre, MVdeH. 1784.

in **M:** le Clos Vaultier, in La Queruée; MHau. 1553, (Mt. 150); shown in PRMt. 1889, in VQ, as le Clos de Vautier. (V5), Eliz. Journeaux.

le Clos de Vautier at La Clochette, ment. in sale, MRS. 1809.

in **My:** Feodum Radulphi Vautier, 1331; also 4 acres affieffed by Petrus Hue to predecessors of Colinus Vautier, 1331.

in **O:** La Croix Vautier, ment. by DLX, now called Les Six Boules.

le Clos Vautier, (O. 102, 612, 901, 1031).

le Clos Vautier, (O. 426); cf. le Jardin de Siméon Vautier, aveu of Ph. Le Cerf; SROr. 1800.

Le Mont Vautier, Jean du Feu, 1786, MO. (O. 1609) and adjacent fields; 5B1; in PRO. 1904-11, in VGC, the hillside is called Le Mont Vautier.

le Clos Vautier, (O. 1891-2); 5B2.

le champ des Vautiers, ment. in a group of fields au feutrel, on La Campagne; 5B1; MLeR.(Art.) 1803.

unlocated: le Clos et Jardin de Vautier; MHau. 1756.

**Vautiquer.** v. Vadquier.

**Vauvallon.** v. Vau.

Vauvarin. (the creek of Varin).

v. Varin; note Suzanne Fondan du Valvoirin, 1798; (BSJ. 1905, p. 351).

in **B:** Le Vauvarin, Val Varin, Val Vorin; an inlet; 9A4.

**Vauvert.** v. Vau.

**Vauvorin.** v. Vauvarin.

**Vaux.** v. Val.

**Vauxhall.**

in **H:** Vauxhall, ment. in SRMel. 1821.

**Vauxlème.** v. Vaulème.

**Vavasasseur, Vavassorie.** (land held by a vavasour or vassal).

OE. vavassorie; fr. F. vavasasseur; ML. vassus vassorum (a vassal of vassals), i.e. a landowner of second rank, holding not from the King, but from a lord, with lower vassals holding in turn from him; whence the Jersey surname Le Vavasasseur, recorded from 1309 as Le Vavasour, Vassal; Vavassor 1349; and later as Le Vavasasseur dit Durell, dit Martinier, dit Noel.

in **B:** certaine place communément appelée Les mesieres du Franc Fieu, item Clos du Vavasasseur, for David Bandinel 1654. unlocated: in 1221 William de Sahnelles gave to Caen Abbey a "vavassoria et tenementum" in Jersey, previously held by "men called Malé Filiastri", (BSJ. 1903, p. 180).

**Vaye.** (the way):

F. voie, JNF. vaie, N. vaie.

in **C:** La Vaye au Vesque, 1381, (Cart. 74).

**Vaze.** v. Vase.

**Vazon.** surname.

recorded as Vason, Vasoun, Wasoun 1309; Voason 1331; Vasson 1528.

in **P:** le Clos du Vazon, (P. 588), with La Rue de Vazon; 6A4; shown in PRP. 1880, VCV, as le Clos Vazon, (V5), P. Renouf.

Le Vâson, nr. St. Anastase.

**Veau.** v. Vée.

**Vecque, Vecquet.** origin unknown.

poss. for Vesque; v. Evêque.

unlocated: Le Fieu Vecque, Vecquet; ment. by DLX. (prob. Le Fief Auvesque in My.).

**Vée, Vais, Vaye.** (a calf).

JNF. vée; F. veau; OF. veël; Pr. vedel; Eng. veal; Lat. vitellus, dim. of vitulus (calf); cf. Veey.

in **B:** fields, La Fosse au Vée, Vaye, (B. 601), and le Clos de la Fosse au Vée (B. 705); cf. la Fosse au Vais, ou Ville Gallais, Fief de Noirmont; MJdr. 1853, 1868, 1871. Appears as Fosse au Veau in partage de Carteret, MAdC. 1776.

**Veer, de Veer.** surname.

prob. an early form of Vere, named after a place Ver in Normandy.

in **J**: terrae et tenementa, which Robertus de Veer held from Hugo Le Bigod; LC. 1250.

**Veey, Le Veey.** appar. a surname.

forms of this, or other names, appear as Desvee, Le Desvée, Le Desnee, Le Desuee 1309; des Veey, Le Desney 1329-31.

in **L**: Feodum des Veey; EXL. 1331.

**Vègueur.** said to be a surname,

also spelt Vigoure, but none such is recorded here except in an unauthenticated list in *La Nouvelle Chronique* 1891, which gives a Pierre Vigoure as Bailiff 1301-07; surnames Vigors, Vigoreux occur in England, derived fr. OF. Lat. vigor (liveliness).

in **O**: La Rue Vègueur, fr. La Grande Route de St. Ouen to La Rue du Coin; 5B2; in the bornement of Fief des Vingt Livres 1774 there is a man named Vegr. in the right vicinity.

**Velous.** Veloux.

Fr. velours, velvety. JNF. v'lous.

in **C**: le Clos de Velous (V. 4½). In Rue Laurens. A Clos des Pauvres.

**Venelle.** (a narrow path).

F. venelle (an alley); Norm. venelle (a narrow lane for pedestrians and animals, with banks on either side; or, the space between a bed and the wall); dim. of F. veine (vein); cf. F. Eng. veinule, Lat. venula (a minute vein), dim. of Lat. vena (vein, watercourse). There may be an echo of the tribe Unelli of the Normandy coast. There are "venelles" ment. nr. le Cimetière des Soeurs in Guernsey in 1477; TSG. 1934.

in **J**: Les Venelles, Jean Le Sebirel, nr. le Clos à Jean and the garden of Madolain de Ste. Croix, Fief de la Hougue Boète. Le Pont Tourgis et Venelle, ?nr. (J. 761), Les Issues area; partage Jean Le Sebirel, 1632.

PR.I. 1904-11 gives, le Clos des Venelles (V6), on the main road, for Mary Le Gallais; and, in VN, le Clos de la Venelle (V4½), Ph. Le Masurier, La Vallerte; and, partie du Clos des Venelles (V2), une autre partie (V3), A. Le Gallais, Les Prairies.

in **L**: le jardin appelé La Venelle, (V½), Thos. Rondel; AL. 1718.

in **O**: La Venelle du Mont Hue, alt. name for La Cache des Coupes.

in **S**: la pepinière et venelle, Maufant Manor; hers Michel L'Emprière, gent. AS. 1671.

**Venement.** surname.

recorded as Veneman 1607; Venement from 1668.

in **S**: les champs de Veneman, for Geo. La Cloche, gent; AS. 1671.

**Venise.** (white-bait).

JNF. v'nise.

in **O**: Le Rué à la Venise.

**Vent.** (wind).

F. fr. Lat. ventus; cf. Froid Vent and Onvoi.

in **O**: la pieche de la Rocque au vent, S of Les Vaux Cuissin, Fief Haubert, MHau. 1580. It seems possible that this name became corrupted into La Rocque Onvoi.

**Vente.** (a selling, a market).

F. OF. vente; OE. vent; ML. vendita (a sale); Lat. vendere (to sell).

in **H**: le terrain des Ventas, au sud de la Montagne, Fieu de la Fosse, 1781; (BSJ. 1917, p. 280).

**Vequet.** meaning unknown.

poss. an unrecorded surname; cf. Vecque.

in **O**: le Clos Vequet, Fief des Vingt Livres; MPer. 1591.

**Verc.** meaning unknown.

in **O** or **P**: le Clos de Verc; AVL. c1775.

**Verclein.** (a green slope).

OF. cliner; Pr. clinar; OE. cline; Lat. -clinare (to incline); Gk. κλίωω, klinein, (to slope).

in **Mt**: le Clos de Bas Verclins, and le Clos des Verclins de haut, (Mt. 530-31), at La Chesnaie des Bois; 4C4; 4D3; shown in PRMt. 1861, in VF, as Les Bas Verclins, Ed. Payn, ?of La Chênée; and la pièce des Verclins (V10), between land of Payn and Government, J. Godfray, Les Grandes Rues; field called Vert Clin, (V17). Cloverley, is identical with or near one of above.

**Verclut.** (a green cleft).

the -clut could be from: (1). OE. clud (a mass of rock, hill); clud, cloud (a round mass), extended in modern Eng. to mean a cloud; (2). Icel. kluft (a crevice), giving OE. clift; Eng. cleft; cf. cleave; note also Icel. klofi (a cleft in a hill), giving D. kloof; Sc. cleugh; Eng. clough; the f in kluft and klofi survives in forms of Verclut (Mt).

in **G**: Verclut; an inland bluff and hilltop above Fauvic, with fields named Verclut, (G. 425, 484; C. 232); appar. not entrenched in the Iron Age, but contained Verclut Battery, built by French refugees, ment. as "a powerful Redoubt"

1798, (BSJ. 1932, p. 42); shown as Verclut Fort 1799, 1817, and St. Clement's Signal Post 1825. 1833; 11C1; le Camp de Verd Clud, Fief du Roi. MRS. 1686. la pièce de Verclut, Fief du Roi, ment. in MCol. c1665; and le champ de Verclu, ou la Demi Verge de Thomas, bel. to Bernabey Godfray, ment. in partage Godfray, MGib. 1750, poss. in (C). Also le Pont Verclut. 11C1.

in Mt: Verclut; the cape at the base of St. Catherine's Breakwater, 4D1, with Verclut Fm.; shown as Verclufe by Pop. 1563; Vercluffe Crest by Speed (combining it with La Crête) 1610; Verclud Pointe by Mariette 1689; in AdE. le Verd Clù 1780; les terres de Verclu, Verclu. le mont de Verclu, 1794-5; shown in PRMt. 1889, VRoz. as monticule appelé Le Verclut (V1¼), proche le Brise-James, States property.

**Verd.** v. Vert; and Cap.

**Verd Meleu.** v. Vermeleu.

**Verge, Vergé.** v. Vergée.

**Vergée, Vergée, Verge, Vèrgé, Vèrgue, Vergue, Vrégie.** (a Jersey land measurement of 40 square perch),

equivalent to 2151.9 English square yards or .44 of an English acre; the word appears as vregie in a contrat of 1389, (BSJ. 1956, p. 395); in a contrat of 1603 in MHau. Cabot sells to Grandin 4 vergées at 40 perch the vergée; the word stems from Lat. virga (a slender branch, twig, rod; hence ground measured by such a rod); whence F. terre vergée, Eng. verge. The basic word virga has a wide range of meaning in F. JNF. and Eng; thus, F. verge (a rod, staff, land measurement), vergue (a sail-yard); JNF. vergue (a birch switch, yard of a ship, swingle for beating flax, a yard measure); Eng. verge, OE. virge (a rod, rood of land, virgate, margin, grass border). These need not affect the entries below, where the word, however spelt, almost always means a vergée.

in B: dans la pièce des Trois Vergées, (V1), Thos. Le Feuvre dit Fillastre; AB. 1786.

Les Sept Vergées, (B. 520-1); 8B3.

in C: le champ de Verclu, ou la Demi Verge de Thomas, bel. to Bernabey Godfray; partage Godfray; MGib. 1750.

in G: les demies verges de Silleries, Fief du Roi; MCol. 1607. deux camps des Longues Vergées, partage Horman; MCol. 1634, prob. (G. 727).

in H: La Demie Vergée (V1) for Thos. Durel. SRF. 1640.

in L: les demi Verges (V1¼), Sara Le Gros née Le Brun; AL. 1718.

le demy verge, Fief du Roi, sale de la Court to Maret; MHau. 1661.

la Demy Verge; Pierre Jenkins, SRMel. 1773.

in Mt: La Demi Verge, (V½), J. Beaugie; VRe; PRMt. 1865.

in O: La Vergée, Vrégie du Nord et du sud; areas of rock SW of Les Laveurs; IC3; SA1. Each is exactly 40 perch, FLM.

La Vergée, (O. 154); cf. La Vergée (V1), West Lynn Fm.

Les D'mie Verges, Vergues, on La Campagne.

le camp de Trois Vergées, (O. 1711-15); cf. Les Trois Verges, (O. 1815).

Les Quatre Verges, (O. 1816); cf. le Clos des Quatre Vergées et de Cartieret, (O. 1909), V10, advt. 1977.

Les Cinq Verges, Cinq Vergues, Le Carrefour des Cinq Verges; short road with field Les Cinq Verges (O. 1141) near by, at Trodez; 1D1; here sorcerers used to conduct the Devil's Sabbath, (DJF. p. 501).

in P: Les D'mie Verges, Vergues. (P. 174).

La Demi Verge, Campagne des Caimnevais, Fief de la Hougue d'Irevaux, nr. The Mermaid and Saut Falluet, (P. 296); sold by Susanne Le Sebirel to her bro. Elie. MdeC. 1782.

in T: Demi verge de la Fosse, (V½), Rozel Fm.; PRT. 1931.

unlocated: les demy verges; partage Horman-Le Boutillier; MCol. c1630.

**Vergier.** (an orchard). However, vergier is not used locally.

F. OF. OE. verger; Lat. viridarium (a plantation).

in Mt: Les Vergiers; Thos. Gaudin, Spring Fm.; VQ; PRMt. 1889.

in P: Les Neuf Vergers, (V5¼), partage. La Hougue House, 1840; (P. 106); MLeF; here the word may stand for vergées.

**Vergiance.** meaning undetermined.

poss. fr. F. verger (to measure with a verge or rod), Lat. virga; akin to Eng. vergency (approach); or F. vergue, Lat. virga (the border of a road, boundary).

in S: la demye vergiance, le fossé du chemin, et rang d'arbres par dehors; for Jean Baudains; AS. 1671.

**Vergie, du Vergie.** surname.

recorded as de, del, du Vergée 1309; du Vergie 1331; de Vergéye c1340; cf. vergée.

in L: Feodum Guillelmi du Vergie; Est. 1331.

**Vergue, Vèrgue.** v. Vergée.

**Vermeilleux.** v. Vermeleu.

**Vermeleu, Verd Meleu, Vermeilleux.** (a place to catch worms).

F. ver; JNF. verme; Lat. vermis (worm); F. vermiller (to scratch for worms, as a hen does); other poss. interpretations, OF. OE. vermeil (vermilion), fr. Lat. vermiculus (a little worm), applied in ML. to the kermes-insect which gave crimson or carmine dyes; or, F. vermoulu (worm-eaten), vermoulure (damage thus caused); however FLM. says it is a transposition of merueilleux, quoting oral evidence. Note that the first item below lies between the carrefours of two Englishmen, Slow and Jenkins.

in L: Le Vermeilleux, Verd Meleu, (L. 231), W of Carrefour Jenkins, 6B1; ment. as le Clos de Vermeleu, bel. to Judith Benest, in AMel. 1700. Le Clos de Vermeleus for Geo. du Pré, SRMel. 1773.  
Le Vermeilleux, Verd Meleu, Fief de Mèlèches; met. re St. Germain in MO. 1783, sold 1789; 7A1; shown in PRL. VCM, as Le Vermeleu (V4).

Le Vermeleu de l'Ouest, fief du Roi, Le Vermeleu de l'Est, fief de Mèlèches. Jean Nicolle, 1813.

**Vermeux.** (a worming-ground).

JNF. vèrme (the great-rock-worm); Lat. vermis (worm); aller vèrmer (to go worming for bait); the name Vermeux was given to likely places, always in rocks on a sandy coast.

at sea: Le Vermeux; an area in the rocks W of La Rocca; 5C4.

Le Vermeux; a similar rock area off La Carrière; 8A2; others at La Pulente, Le Petit Port and L'Étaçq.

**Vermont.** (green hill).

a place-name the world over.

eg: Vermont fm.; 6C3; Vermont fm.; 7D3; Vermont, Jean Le Bas, AB. 1786.

**Vernon.** surname.

occurring as de Vernon 1299; Vernon 1374.

in H: in 1522 Rogier Le Geyt sold to T. Gosselin un camp adjoining le Clos de Guillot Vernon, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), prob. on Fief alabey de Bellosaine.

in My: le Clos Vernon, (My. 850).

unlocated: le Clos de Vernon, Fieu de Lescarmyseur. MHau. 1560.

**Verp.** (a pound for straying animals; and the right to impound).

ON. verpa (to fence in); JNF. verp, (a pound); this word is found only in the Channel Isles, the Norm. word being parc, qv.; Poingdestre, 1682, says "parc que nous appelons verp"; verps survived until the early 19th cent., and there was prob. a verp on each fief; ment. in 1479 for the Fief de Vinchelez, (BSJ. 1893, p. 239). The strays were called bestiae de gueyf c1309, (Cart. 408-9); weif, weyf, (AR. 1309, pp. 55. 233); bestiae de verp alias de vaif, (Ext. 1331, p. 17); bestes gayves 1368; OF. gueyf, galf; choses gaives (unclaimed property), fr. lcel. veifa (to move to and fro), veif (a thing thus moving); hence Eng. waifs and strays, waver, waive. Rather confusingly, among the seigniorial rights of the Fief ès Poingdestres, (BSJ. 1927, p. 322), we find verp followed by guerp; this guerp is fr. OF. guerpier (to lose), whence deguerpie (widow), fr. ML. guerpa (bona vacantia, or lost property), normally rendered in such documents as "choses gaives".

in B: verp de bestes gayves, on Le Fieu au Breton, 1368, (Cart. 155).

in G: Mons. Peigé, pour le Verp de Grouville, 1489; (DLX. 3/202; Chroniques, 1585, p. 48).

in H: Le Verp du Fief de Debenaires, 1620; ?(H. 1233); nr. Moulin de la Ville.

in L: Nicholas Hamtonne wrongly claims verp in (L); RC. 1515.

le verp du fieu du Roy, with Quéivel Mill sold by the Commissioners, MHau. 1562.

in My: Le Verp, le Clos de, du Verp, (My. 529A. 537) adjacent; TMy. 1602 gives Le Verp de Jean Lael, prob. of Valley fm., (OJH. 224), and le petit côté du Verp, VS. v. Extente 1528, p. 41.

Le Verp, fief de l'Aumosne, sold by the Crown to the Jersey New Waterworks Company in 1938.

in O: bestiae de gueyf, owned c1309 (Cart. 408-9) by Ph. and Jean de Carteret.

Le Verpe. VdeH; Le Verp, VdeB; PLF. 1479; (BSJ. 1893, pp. 239. 241).

in P: le Verpe du fieu du Roy en St. Pierre, baillé à Pierre Hormen, homme malpropre, par Le Receveur, (and the Constable complains). MHau. 1627.

Collas de la Hauille fined for rupture de verpe, having taken a ewe from the messier, Fief des Nobretez 1623, where several ruptures de verp are recorded 1625.

in S: le Clos du Verp nr. Longueville Mill, Mess. 1602.

Le verp nr. la meson Jean Poingdestre fs. domain. ment. of la grande et Ancienne espinne. Fief du Roi 1632.

AS. 1671 gives le Jardin du Verp, VMF, for Pierre Poingdestre; and le reste du Clos de Verp, for Thos. Guillaume. The former given as le Clos du Verd à Maufant, fieu de l'Etat, Pierre Poingdestre 1655 and as le jardin du Vert, Jean Picot 1847. Also le verp de la Fille Carteret: Ext. 1668, p. 53.

**Verqueuse.** v. Vraïqueuse.

**Verran, Verrant.** v. Verrin.

**Verrin, Verran, Verrant.** surname or surnames.

recorded as Weryn 1274; Verrenck 1299; Verrin 1331; Verran, Verant 1358; these forms may not all have the same origin; cf. also Varin.

in H and S: Le Fieu es Verranis, in the La Coie area; bel. to the Le Petit fam. 1352; recorded by DLX. as Le Fieu ès Verrans, Verpans.

in My: boveta Verrin; Ext. 1331.

in P: le Clos du Mont Verrin, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), MPay. 1551; PRPT. 1598, in VAuzg, gives Mont Verrin, for Le Febvre; and in VCN, for Sebirel; also Verrain; in VSN, jardin et côtés du Mont Verrin, for Fallu; this is prob. the older name of Mont Fallu; the 1878 copy adds; "et le côté des Gonetlas", qv.

**Versailles.**

the French place-name; no known reason for the choice of it here, unless it was a jest by the French émigrés who built a fort at le Verclut.

in C: le Jardin de Versailles, bel. to Slatre House, in (C. 190). Same as Jardin de Versaille ou à Fruit, partage de Veulle, 1856.

**Vert, Verte, Verd.** (green).

F. vert; OF, OE. verd; Lat. viridis (green); a very common name, particularly with rue or chemin, to indicate a lane where grass grows between the wheel-tracks; SB. says that one of each of the Vertes Rues in (L) and (P) leads to a site called La Hougue, and that in England numerous "Green Streets" point towards prehistoric monuments; but this may mean no more than that such sites are off the main lines of traffic, and consequently served by third-class roads.

in B: La Verte Fosse, partage Trachy, 1818.

in C: La Verte Ruce, Fieu du Prieur, MHau. 1578.

in H: La Verte Rue; now Green Street, St. Helier.

Le Vert Chemin, E of The Old House; 7C1.

in L: La Verte Rue, W of Les Six Rues; 6B1.

La Verte Rue, E of La Ville Emphrie; 6D1. also called Rue Verte.

Cap Verd house; v. Cap; 6D1.

le Verd Clos, (V3½), Pierre Le Veslet; AL. 1718.

in Mt: field Le Vert, (V2), La Ville Brée, VRoz.

La Verte Rue, between Le Fleurion and La Perrelle; 4C2.

PRM: gives, in VQ, Vert Champ house, with le Jardin de Champs Vert for Dan. Amy, 1889; in VRoz., le verd becquet, G. Noel, 1861.

in My: le Clos de la Verte Rue, (V6), (My. 493); MArt. 1832; shown for John Arthur of (O) in PRMy. 1883, also La Verte Rue.

in O: there are five Vertes Rues; W from Le Chemin de la Brecquette; 1C4; S from La Robeline: from Le Haut de la Rue to Le Creux Baillo; 1D4; from La Botellerie to Les Hurioux; 5B2. La Verte Rue from La Route de Trodez to La Rue de la Masse. La Verte Mielte at Grève de Lecq, MO. c. 1660.

in P: le Clos du Vert Chemin, or La Piece Daniel, (P. 60); 5D1.

la Pepinière du Vert Chemin; in rental of feue Marie de Carteret; MHag. 1745; poss. part of (P. 562).

le Clos de la Verte Rue, Thos. Pipon; nr. le Clos de Daniel; MHag. 1658, and Le Petit Clos de la Verteru; (V2½), (?P. 633).

in S: le Jardin du Vert, (V5), Retreal Fm.; VMI.; PRS. v. Verp.

in T: La Verte Rue, fr. Augrès Fm. to Les Champs Raux, Raults; 7B1.

La Verte Rue, (T. 872), with le côté de la Verte Rue et Tréfis, and le grand Clos de la Verte Rue, in (T. 866-7); 3C4.

unlocated: le Clos du Verd Chemin, bought from Chevalier by Herault, who sold it c1670; MO. 1664-77.

Jean Pipon, occupying le Clos de la Verte Rue, 1632.

at sea: La Verte, a rocky beach area nr. L'Étaq, (BSJ. 1883, p. 391).

**Vesconte, Le Vesconte.** surname.

recorded as Vesconte, Le Viconte 1299; Le Vicon, Viscounte 1309; Le Viscount 1607; Le Vesconte from 1668; cf. Vicomte.

in J: La Maison Le Vesconte. Old People's Homes named after Constable Clifford Le Vesconte. Built 1973.

in T: The Le Vesconte Memorial, at Les Croix; 3C2, in memory of Philippe Le Vesconte, Connétable de la Trinité 1868-77 and 1890-1909.

**Veseu.** surname.

poss. akin to the Eng. surname Vesey, and the Guernsey surname Lenfestey, both variants of the F. nickname L'Enveisé (the playful one). FLM. disagrees.

in C: masura es Veseux, 1363; es Veseus, 1381; (Cart. 71-77).

**Veslet, Le Veslet.** surname.

recorded as Le Velet, Valet 1515; Le Veslet from 1525; Le Veuslet 1607. Now extinct.

in B: deux champs formerly called la pièce de Jean Le Veslet, for Jean du Val; AB. 1786.

in L: La Ville au Veslet, with houses ment. in OJH. 227; AL. 1718 has le Clos du Veslet, for Ph. Trachy; and le Jardin du Veslet (V2¼), late Jacques Huclin.

**Vesque.** v. Évêque.**Veue.** v. Veuve.**Veulle, de Veulle.** surname.

recorded as de Veulles 1494; de Veulle from 1528; Deveulles 1607; this fam. appears on Fief la Hague in the 18th cent.

in P: Le Mont de Veulle, 6A3.

Judith and Marie de Veulle, daughters of the fam. which gave its name to Le Mont de Veulle, both held land on Fief de La Hague in 1749.

unlocated: La Maison de Veulle; home of Geo. Vautier, poss. the house now called Floriana, 7A4.

**Veuve.** (a widow).

F. veuve; Pr. veuva; Eng. widow; W. gweddw; Lat. vidua.

in Mt: le Clos à la Veuve, (Mt. 20); already so called in MBil. 1664; sold in 1794, as le Clos de la Veuve, planté à pommiers, by Jeanne Falle, veuve de Nic. Richardson, to Ph. Billot.

le Clos des Veuves, (Mt. 207A); 4B3; at La Coupe; cf. le Clos des Veuves, (V2), Rev. W. Lemprière, VRoz; PRM. 1861.

le Clos Veues, (Mt. 277A); 4C2.

le Clos du (sic) Veuve, (V1¼), Manor Fm. same as above.

**Vibert.** surname; locative, La Viberderie.

recorded from 1299; fr. Teut. Wigbeorht, Wigbeht (brilliant in battle).

in L: le Clos de Vibert. (V1½), Jacques du Bois; AL. 1718.

in Mj: les jardins George Vibert, VS, TMy. 1602.

in O: Le Mont Vibert, fr. Le Mont Huclin to Les Hougues, 1C1; also, Le Mont Vibert, fr. La Ville au Neveu to Le Mont de Ste. Marie; 2C1.

le Clos de Vibert, prob. (O. 241), (V2¾), at La Hougue, Vinchélez.

le Clos de Vibert. (O. 811); Viberts here at Les Pallières for several generations.

le Prê Vibert. (O. 987).

le Clos Vibert. (O. 1516. 1535).

Les Pâtures Vibert. (O. 1580. 1607), Le Prê Vibert. (O. 1608), and near them, Le Canal Vibert, dividing the fiefs and communes of St. Ouen and Morville, Dr. 76; SA2; an MS. of 1856 gives, les pâtures d'Elie Vibert, ramasser les brébis aux pâtures Vibert, and le Canal or Canné Vibert; the old road, Le Chemin des Hanières, ment. in the 1861 Clameur de Haro was between (O. 1606-7).

in P: le Clos de Vibert, Fief la Hague; ment. in sale of land, MHag. 1738; also in rental feue Marie de Carteret, MHag. 1745; and in aveu Wm. Le Brocq, MHag. 1749.

le Jardin Vibert, Les Quennevais, Fief Luce de Carteret; sold by Marie Le Febvre, 1620. Le camp de la viberderie, fief Luce de Carteret, Jean Python fils Helier 1637, 1653.

La Viberderie, Fief Vingt Livres; ment. 1715; shown in AVL. c1775 as La Viberderie, Les Réages de la Viberderie, a large area of strip-cultivation at the top of Le Mont de la Mare, owned by tenants living elsewhere on the fief; PRP. 1880, in VG, gives La Viberderie est Ouvenais, for F. J. Agnès, Greenland.

**Vic, Vicq.** (bay, creek).

ON. vik, vikr (bay, creek); Dan. vig; Teut. wik; Eng. wick; JNF. vi; hence Icel. vikingr (a frequenter of creeks), OE. wicing, Eng. viking (a pirate); there is also a surname Vic, Vicq, qv. MLT. suggests that -vic appears as a termination in the names Lecq, formerly la Wik; Gorey, formerly Gorroic; Pulec, formerly Polvic; and poss. also in Bouley Bouilly, qv.

in J: Le Fossé Vicq, an inlet W of Sorel; 2A2; giving its name to La Grune de Vicq, a rock ENE of Sorel.

**Vic, Vicq.** surname.

recorded as Vicque 1607; Vicq 1668, 1749; recorded as Thomas de Wike of Guernsey, 1274; cf. vic, vicq (bay, creek); it is just possible that this name is an echo of that of the Viducasses, tribe of the Normandy coast.

in G: La Vallée Vicq, vers fief de la greverie ès Damades; ment. 1639; cf. les costils Marett au dessus de la Vallette Vicq, Fief du Roi, MCol. 1754.

le champ de la lande au dessus la maison Vicq; among Fauvel lands in MO. 1625; ment. as le camp de la maison de Vic (V½), partage Horman; MCol. 1634.

Vicq Fm.; at La Rocque. Le Clos de Richard Vicq, (G. 814).

le Clos Vic, (G. 355A); cf. le Clos de Vic, (V4), for Josué Alexandre; AG. 1804.

le Côté de Jean Vicq, (G. 745A).

in J: Le Fossé Vicq; v. vic (bay).

**Vicard, Vicart.** (a clever man; magician); becoming a surname.

Icel. vîzkr (clever), giving OF. guischard (a sage), whence surname Guiscard; Norm. guichard; OE. wysard; Eng. wizard; whence surname Wishart; GdeG. suggests that the Vicard in (T) is fr. ON. vic-vartha (the watch-hill of the creek).

in L: MRem. 1566 gives a meadow, Fief de Méléches, NW of Vicard Mill, nr. (L. 607); and the écluse of the mill, and le Jardin de la Vallette, (L. 520). Le Moulin de Vicart (v. moulin); ment. as molendinum Wiscard in parochia Stii. Laurentis, AR. 1309, pp. 237. 260.

in T: Vicard Point, or La Tête de Vicart, with a small bay. 3B3; with fields le Clos de Vicart (T. 103), le Clos de Bas Vicart (T. 102).

Le Canon de Vicard, small promontory between Vicart and Petit Port.

**Vicomte.** (the executive officer of the Royal Court of Jersey, and Coroner).

sometimes incorrectly written as Viscount; fr. F. vicomte; OF. viconte, visconte; OE. vicount, viconte; ML. vice-Comes (vice-Count); the Eng. viscount means the deputy of the Count or Earl, the Sheriff; also a degree of nobility between earl and baron; cf. Vesconte.

in O: le Clos du Viconte, (O. 555) and (O. 556); ment. as le Clos du Viconte, Fief Haubert, in MLeR (Art), 1803, (O. 1715, 1803); PRO. J904-11, in VPC, gives le Clos du Viconte (V3½), fiefs Haubert et Vingt Livres, C. Syvret, La Botellerie; and le Clos du Viconte (V3½) Ernest Luce.

**Vicq.** v. Vic.

**Victoire.** (victory).

in J or Mj: le costil de la victoire, Pierre Vibert, 1659.

**Victoria.**

Queen of Great Britain, 1837-1901, commemorated in:

Victoria Avenue; 9B2, 10A1-3; continuing as Victoria Road, St. Aubin, 9A2. 1897.

Victoria Club, Beresford Street, 1894.

Victoria College, 10A4, 1852.

Victoria Cottage Homes, 7D3, 1897.

Victoria Crescent, 1854.

Victoria Hotel, 6C2, rebuilt 1979.

Victoria Marine Lake, West Park, 10A3.

Victoria pier and harbour, 10C1, built 1841-46.

Victoria Place off James Street, 10A4.  
 Victoria Road, Georgetown to Plat Douet, 10C1.  
 Victoria Street, Val Plaisant to David Place, 10A2.  
 Victoria Tower, 11B1, 1837, true Martello type. Now National Trust.  
 Victoria Village, or La Boucrerie, Trinity, 7B3.  
 Bronze statue of Queen Victoria, West Park, 1890.

### Victory.

poss. that in the Crimea.

in Mt: Victory Inn; Chs. Whitley; VF; PRMt, 1865.

### Vie, Viel, Le Viel. surname.

JNF. *vi*, *vié*; F. *viel*, *vieux* (old); the fam. is recorded as *Viel* in 1299; *Le Veeil*, 15th cent.; *Viell* 1528; cf. *Vies*.

in B: le Clos du Mont des Vignes, formerly called le Clos de Viel, prob. (B. 933), *fief du Roi*; bought from Ph. Robin by Geo. Poingdestre, 1813, who sold it to J. P. Vincent 1849. MHau. le Clos du Viel (V3½), Jean Le Brun of (P); AB. 1786.

in J: le pray du Pont viel, *fieu* a Labaise de Caen, for Ric. Esnouf, 1696; ... certain pray... appellé le Pont viel, Ric. Esnouf, 1700; certain pray... appellé le Clos du Pont viel, Ric. Esnouf, 1739, 1745. (prob. nr. (L) boundary bet. Brookvale and Handois.

in L: Feodum Viel Marquis; Ext. 1331.

in P: PRPT. 1598 gives le petit closet sur la Fontaine Viel, for Fallu. Vale Farm. prob. (P. 739). La Fontaine.

in S: le jardin aux Vies, at La Croix es Mottes.

### Veillard. (an old man), becoming a nickname, then a surname; locative La Veillarderie. Recorded as Le Veillard 1299, Le Viellart 1461-78, Veillard 1876.

in L: le Clos appelé La Veillarderie, (V3¼), for Abr. Bisson, AL. 1718; cf. le Clos de la Veillarderie, (V9½), (L. 767), on La Rue de Bas. PRL.

in Mt: le Clos du Veillard at La Ferme (Mt. 13). Partage Richardson, 1876. According to Payne the property was acquired by Ralph Richardson in 1507 from Le Vuyellart.

in S: le Clos de Veillard, (S. 514), in which the Parish Hall is built, (BSJ. 1893, p. 230); ment. in de Carreter will 1606; ment. in 1617 as le Clos de Veillard, à l'est du temple, *fief* Abbessé de Caen, but in 1639 as le Clos du Veillard, *fief* de la Fille de Carreter.

### Vielle. (old, old woman).

fem. of *viel*, *vieux*, qvv. JNF. *vielle*.

in B: trois champs de la Vielle Maison (V3½), and le jardin de la Vielle Maison (V1½), for Nic. Vandé, for whom Godfray 1849 shows a house in (B. 644); AB. 1786.

in H: La Vielle Maison, now Mont Cochon Farm.

Les Vieilles Maisons, *fief* de Bellozanne. for Ph. Le Gros, 1814.

in J: le Clos des Vieilles, (J. 52), for Jean Mahier, VD, TJ. 1747.

in L: le champ de la Vielle Maison, (L. 130), in which a house is shown in Rich. 1795, at La Valle es Gazeaux; shown as (V6), VCM. PRL. le Clos de la Vielle Maison at la Ville Jacques, or le grand clos et clos de devant, tog. (V8½), (L. 349) at Le Couvent.

in O: La Vielle et le Vieux, rocks at cliff-foot, Grosnez; LA1.

le Clos de la vieille Maison (O. 288); La Vielle Maison, (O. 369). La Vielle Maison, now Grantez Cottage, a Langlois home, 19th cent.

jardin derrière la vieille maison, maintenant demolie, (there was much land with this house) Puits de Léoville PRO. 1904-11.

in S: La Vielle Maison, (OJH. 225); 7D4: now demolished and a new house on the site.

in T: le Jardin à la Vielle, (T. 463).

le Jardin de la Vielle Maison, (T. 887A).

la Vielle Maison, (T. 973).

in Les Ecrehous: La Vielle, Vieille; a rock: 1843, 1867, 1894.

### Veillotte, Vieillette, Viotte. (a little old woman, or by extension a stack of hay, straw, bracken, vrac etc.).

dim. of *vielle* qv. JNF. *veillotte*, pronounced in (G) as *viyotte*.

in H: the names *Viotte* (V8), and *Vieite* (V7) occur in the Grands Vaux Estate.

in O: le Creux de la Veillotte or le Creux de la Droque, W of Plémont, JA2.

in T: le Clos des Vieillettes, (V14½), la Grande Maison. VCr. PRT. 1931. (T. 1197). Also called Les Viottes, formerly le Clos de Dielament, le Clos des Bretons et le Jardin du Colombier réunis.

### Violet, Viellet. (a small guitar) or poss. a surname.

this name is also spelled *violet*, *violêt*, and one is naturally drawn to F. *violette* (the violet), dim. of Lat. *viola* (violet) and *violet* (violet colour), and their kin. JNF. *violet*, *violette* (wallflower, stock); but early forms show that the third letter is e, and point to F. Eng. *vielle* (a large medieval viol), known from the 9th cent. onwards, played latterly by a handle, and known as a hurdy-gurdy, from its sound: F. *vieller* means to play this instrument; F. also has *violet* (a small viol). This word *viol*, OF. *violle*, is fr. Teut. *fidula*, whence Eng. *fiddle*, fr. Lat. *vitulari* (to have a celebration by sacrificing a call). cf. *vée*. The choice of this name for the reef below could be due either to its shape or to the noise it made.

at sea: Le Banc de Violet, *Violêt*; a reef ESE of La Rocque; shown by Dum. 1685 as Le Banc du Violet, *Vielliet*; Le Banc Violet 1781, Violet 1843; Violet Channel 1867. Site of landing of Rullecourt's forces in 1781. FLM. records La Fosse Bréhan Violet nearby.



**Viellet.** v. Vieillard.

**Viellet.** v. Vilet.

**Vier.** (old).

JNF, viér; F. vieux, viel.

in C: le Vieux Val, shown by Pop. 1563 as Le Vier Vate; cf. vieux.  
in L: le jardin du Vier Amice, (L. 92), Les Varvots; VCTN, PRL.

**Vieux.** (old).

Lat. vetulus, dim. of vetus (old), whence Eng. veteran; cf. viel.

in B: le Vieux Clos (VI½), for Jean Le Cornu; AB. 1786.

le Vieux Ménage à l'ouest de la maison, Les Creux; PRB.

in C: need for a chaussée between Le Hocq Tower and Le Rocher du Vieux Val, or le Vier Var, AdE, 1796; cf. vier.

in H: le Vieux Chemin or Le Vièr Quémín, former name of Old Street, St. Helier.

in My: Le Vieux Moulin, several mills have borne this name; one, in (My) or (J), had its dues given by the Malzard fam. to St. Sauveur Abbey 1260.

in M: Le Vieux Château, Lè Vièr Châre, or Mont Orgueil Castle; so called to distinguish it from the New Castle (Elizabeth); we find "partie de la garenne du Vieux Château" (VI¼) in a press advt. 1961.

in O: Le Vieux or Vyi and La Vieille or Vielle; rocks at the cliff-foot, Grosnez; 1A1.

in S: Le Vieux Ménage, house and fm.; (OJH. 225); it has four window lintels which were either brought from the Maufrant Manor chapel, or taken from a chapel of St. Michel in situ; it has a field Le Vieux Ménage (S. 437), and La Rue du Vieux Ménage, 7D2; 7B4.

in T: Les Vieux Manoirs, a field at Trinity Manor, 1820, (BSJ. 1964, p. 438).

La Rue du Vieux Moulin, fr. La Vallée des Vaux to La Rue de la Hauteur.

in Les Iles Chausey; a rock, Le Vieux.

**Vigne.** (the grape-vine).

F. OF. OE. vigne; Eng. vine; Lat. vinea; cf. vinery; the vine grows in Jersey, under glass and in the open.

Charles Trumbull, in 1677, says "...grapes... they serve only for eating, not good enough to press into wine...".

Note that potato haulms and tomato plants are both known locally as "vignes" or "vines".

in B and P: Le Mont des Vignes, road and area; and La Rue des Vignes, 6C3-4.

le Clos du Mont des Vignes, le grand et petit Clos du Mont des Vignes, formerly le Clos de Viel, prob. (B. 933); bought from Robin by Poingsdestre 1813, by Vincent 1849, owned by Le Brun and Bisson 1851-3, and sold to Fleury; MHau.

in C: le jardin des Vignes, Samarès; TSam. 1754.

in H: La Rue des Vignes, 1768, now Vine Street, St. Helier; a vine still grew from the pavement against one of the houses in 1925.

le jardin de la Vigne, à l'est du Mont de la Ville, Fief de la Fosse, 1617, and 1640 for Ed. Dumaresq.

deux camps de la piece des Vertes Vignes au nord de la Pocquëe, Poutylée, MHau. 1562, 1593; la piece appelée les Vertes Vignes, NW of la Pocquëe, lieu de Méléches, MHau. 1579.

Les Vertes Vignes, prob. (H. 1232); ment. 1625; again in AMel. 1700 in aveu Jean Canivet, and aveu Jean et Jacques Le Couteur; recurring in SRMel. 1746 in aveu, Jean Ahier, Pierre Ferron and Ph. Le Couteur, tuteur des enfants LeV, dit Noël; includes field Les Petites Verres Vignes. The name was still in use in SRMel. in 1885.

in P: PRPT. 1598, in VSN, gives le Mont de la Vigne, for Hamptonne.

in S: le Clos du Mont des Vignes, (S. 570A); cf. field Les Monts des Vignes, (VI¼), VSH; PRS.

in T: le Jardin de la Vigne, Fief de Dielament, 1619.

**Vignette.** (a small vine; clematis; decoration, ornament).

in S: La Vignette fm.; and La Rue de la Vignette; 7B4.

**Vigot.** surname, introduced early 19th cent.

this fam. formerly lived at La Chèvre Rue, (My).

in G: Vigot Field, (Y2), bel. to La Chênaie des Bois fm. (M1).

in My: le Clos Vigot, (My. 964. 966). But v. Gorb.

**Vigoure.** v. Végueur.

**Village.**

not a local term or concept, until introduced recently under Island Development schemes; but sometimes appearing in maps of extraneous origin.

Le Rouge's map 1756 shows "Village" at La Rocque; and "Village" S of Trinity Church, poss. for La Boucterie, or Victoria Village.

PRMT. 1865 gives "Village de Gouray". There was a Gorey Village Station on the railway, to distinguish it from Gorey Pier Station.

**Villaise.** (a town girl or dispersed hamlet).

DJF. gives villais (townsman), fardée (rouged) comme eune villaise; but also gives villot, villaise as dims. of ville for a struggling hamlet.

in O: La Villaise, district and hamlet, with fields La Villaise (O. 1063-5), La Villezée avec la place de l'esta (l'étacq) pour secher du vrecq (?O. 1063-5), Fief Haubert. MAdC. 1680.

le Clos de la Villaise, (V10), Fieu de St. Ouen. MAdC. 1722.

le Clos de la Villaize (O. 1028), ment. 1686, and La Rue, Route de La Villaise; IC2; La Grande Villaise is ment. in sale of land on Fief Haubert, MVdEH. 1784; is named Les Cris de La Villaise. On the analogy of Le Cri des Tombelènes, the word *cri* means here what it says (wail or shriek) and les cris de la villaize should mean the wailing of someone who came to grief at this place; there is La Rue à la Pendue (a woman hanged), near by, this name could be an echo of summary justice on a Maulevrier collaborator in 1468.

### Ville. (town, hamlet).

F. OF. ville; JNF. ville, dim. villot; OE. vil, vill, village; Lat. villa (country house, farm), for vicla, dim. of vicus (village); Gk. οἶκος (house). In Jersey place-names it covers country-house, farm, hamlet, village, manor, town, settlement, habitation. Balleine saw in ville a glimmer of the villa (country house) of the Roman and sub-Roman gentry, but if such existed, they have left no trace. It is directed in LC. 1234-6 that certain cases should be re-heard before juries of 24 men from the neighbouring villatae, villata here prob. being a variant of villa, which appears as third in the grading of settlements in 1305 (Cart. 83), viz: "in civitatibus, burgis, villis, mercatis" (in cities, towns, villages and markets). A surname de Villa occurs 1299-1331; de la Ville 1309-1607; and de Villebus (bad Latin) 1309.

The use of ville in Jersey place-names may be classified thus:

(1). the termination -ville, in the names of Norman lords of Jersey who had estates in France ending in -ville; eg. Anneville, Escraqueville, Grainville, Morville, Ouville.

(2). the termination -ville, of Jersey origin, either to describe a place, eg. Douceville, Francheville, Hauteville, poss. Longueville; or to record its original owner, eg. Léoville (Hugh's or Hiou's vill), Grouville, (the vill of Geirr, or Gervold), Pierreville (the vill of Peter the monk), early name of St. Clement's.

(3). La Ville, Town. There is one town in Jersey and it is in the parish of St. Helier, although during its hey-day St. Aubin was often called a town. Jersey people only say St. Helier when they mean some part of the parish outside Town, or the parish as a whole, otherwise they talk of going to Town, aller en Ville. Note also Les Vingtaines de Haut, de Bas de La Ville.

Le Moulin de La Ville, du Prieur, later called Town Mills; given in 1172 by Henry II to St. Helier's Abbey; passed to Cherbourg Abbey 1179, with les Moulins de la Falaise; ment. 1328 as "the great mill" in St. Saviour. Le Petit Moulin de la Ville, du Prieur, also bel. to St. Helier's Abbey; v. Moulin, the site of Hauteville house was on Le Mont Madgris; IOA1. le Clos de la Ville, (H. 1239A), ment. in MMel.

(4). Ville as a monastic settlement; eg. Villa Sancti Clementis, (the Priory of St. Clement and its land), ment. 1150; v. Pierreville above. Under this heading comes La Ville à L'Évêque, v. Evêque, and poss. Grouville, qv.

(5). Ville as a village fortified with earthworks or stockades against intruders, sometimes with a manor as a nucleus; eg. Villa de Rossel (Rozel), in which 10 librates were held by Emericus Buche, LC. 1247. PRM. 1861 gives le Clos de la Ville (V24), for Rev. W. Lemprière, Seigneur of Le Fief de Rozel.

La Ville de Vinchelez, IB3, embracing the two manors; part of a poss. earthwork survives in the garden of VdeH.; note le Clos de dessus la Ville (O. 257), ment. in SRVdeH. 1614; also ment. in MAdcC. 1582, re road-widening at Les Doubles Chasses, W of VdeH.

La Ville de Portinifer; note le Clos de dessus la Ville (O. 823), and le Clos hors ou sur la Ville (O. 817-8), ment. in SRVdeH. 1618; and Les Palières (palisades) near by; PRO. 1904-11 gives le Clos de Hors de la Ville (O. 817), (V6¼), for Ed. Vibert, Les Palières.

La Ville Gallais, at Noirmont, qv.

(6). Ville as a cluster of homesteads; eg.

in B: La Ville des Quennevais; ment. in AB. 1786.

in C: le Clos de la Ville, in this case Le Haguais hamlet, (C. 84), (V6), bel. to Sion House; 10D3; PRC.

in G: ecclesia istius ville (ie. Grouville), AR. 1309, p. 285.

le Clos de la Ville, Fief du Roi; MPay. 1610.

La Route en Ville, a safe way between the rocks SE of Karamé 1867; called Rochers de Route en Ville 1894; there may be echoes here of La Chaussée des Boeufs, or of St. Sampson's sojourn at La Rocque.

in H: La Ville Mars fm. and hamlet, E of Oaklands; 7C2.

in J: Villa is used for the Church and parish of St. John, and the Fief of Guill. de Vauville, c1150, (Cart. 291).

le jardin de la Ville, VD.; TJ. 1747.

in O: La Ville de L'Eglise, the group of homesteads around St. Ouen's Church; and the lane from La Cache à Fresnes to the top of Le Mont Mathieu; 5B1.

La Ville la Bas, hamlet in Les Landes.

le Clos de la Ville de Guernesey (O. 1056), between La Villaise and L'Étaucq.

in P: le Clos de la Ville de St. Pierre, ment. in P.L.F. 1479; prob. at St. Peter's Church. PRP. 1880, in VCV, gives le Clos de la Ville, 2<sup>ar</sup>. (P. 605), P. Le Moignan.

(7). Ville as a village site, now deserted, name forgotten; eg.

in B: fields La Ville (B. 673), le Clos de la Ville (B. 670), La Ville et Butières (V6), at Portelet; cf. Clos, champs de sur, de dessus la Ville, Noirmont, 9C1, MJdr. 1769, 1813, 1830; le champ de Ville (V1½), Thos. Le Feuvre dit Filastre; PRB. gives, in Fief de Noirmont, le Clos de sur la Ville et les Butières de la Ville; some of these are on the prob. line of an earthwork enclosing the Noirmont peninsula, and the Priory site somewhere within it.

in M: le Clos de la Ville et de la Fosse, (My. 265. 264); 2A4; cf. le Clos de la Ville, Fief du Roi, MAdcC. 1636, MCol. 1816.

le Clos de la Ville, (My. 772), at La Sergenté; v. Ville à Gros under heading (8).

le Clos de la Ville, for Jean Collas, nr. (My. 620), La Frontière; (V5½); VS; PRMy. 1822, 1883.

PRMy. 1883, in VN, gives le Clos de la Ville (V6½), (My. 675) J. Le Marquand; and le Clos de la Ville, Nic. Arthur, La Falaise.

(8). Ville as a family group, settled in a hamlet; v. separate entries under the family name; eg.

La Ville Abbé, Abel, and field so named (O. 1619); 5B1.

La Ville Bagot.

La Ville au Bas, with La Rue de la Ville au Bas; 5B1; ment. as on Fief Haubert, MCol. 1630.

La Ville Brée, with le Clos de la Ville (Mt. 20); 3D4; la contrée de la Ville Braye ment. in MBI. 1650.

La Ville à Descaves, Fief du Roi (G), 1638; note Ed. des Caves, VMr., TG. 1601, and v. cave.

La Ville Emphrie fm. and hamlet, and area; 6D1; with La Rue de la Ville Emphrie.

La Ville aux, à François, a house so named in 1657; cf. le Jardin de la Ville au Froncoys 1624, au François 1662, Fief du

Roi; at Avranches this might be an echo of the Fief of Richard Le Francois.

La Ville Gallais; v. Gallais, Noirmont.

La Ville ès Gaudins; 4C1. A house in la Ville ès Gaudins sold by Jn. Cornet whose bro. Nicolas had it from Frs. du Moncel, to Sire Augustin Baudains fs. Cardin; MHau. 1505. A site east of St. Martin's House and prob. site of La Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains v. Chapelle.

La Ville ès Gazeaux, hamlet and lane; 2D3.

La Ville Guilbert, 8B3; La Ville Guilbert, lieu du Roi, ment. for Pierre Pitton, 1616; ment. in AB. 1786, which gives le Clos de La Ville Guilbert (V9¼), L'Harmonie; note Le Fortfaire de la Ville Gilbert (B. 497A).

La Ville ès Gros, nr. La Sergenté (My); le Clos de la Ville ès Gros, Fief du Roi, terre d'Elie Regnaud tout près, 1611; (My. 772) v. also under heading (7).

La Ville ès Gros and Clos de la Ville at (L. 352).

La Rue de la Ville Guyon; 2B4.

La Ville Jacques, La Vielle Jacques, (L).

La Ville à Loesel, ment. 1381.

La Ville Machon, 3D4; v. La Croix Cambraye, and Triguel.

le Clos de la Ville Machon at Les Champs (T). MRS. 1824.

La Ville Néel, ment. 1381.

La Ville au Neveu, Nepveu; ment. as on Fief Haubert 1659; 2C3.

La Ville ès Normans.

La Ville ès Nouaux, or La Pouclée, 4A3; with le Clos de la Ville, (Mt. 147).

La Ville ès Nouaux, 6D4; suburb, with Dolmen de la Ville ès Nouaux.

La Ville ès Philippes.

La Ville ès Renaud.

La Ville ès Telliers or Teillers, Tilliers (S): RS. 1461–78.

La Ville au Veslet, 6B1.

La Ville ès Viberts, 2C3.

(9). Ville a special use.

La Ville de Troye, (O. 1847), at St. Ouen's Manor; indicating there was a maze there; several mazes in England are similarly called Troy Town; v. Troye, and OJH. 213.

**Villeneuve, de Villeneufve, de Villeneuve.** surname.

in **B**: Villeneuve, or La Vieille Maison, St. Aubin, (OJH. 225); named after Jean Villeneuve, Huguenot, who bought it in 1705; it has a Le Bailly stone 1687.

**Villot.** (a small hamlet).

JNF. dim. of F. ville, qv.; Eng. vill; Lat. villa.

in **Mt**: Le Villot fm. and hamlet; 4C2; 4D1; with La Route Rue du Villot NW of it; PRMt. 1865, in VRoz, gives J. and Ph. Richardson of Le Villot.

**Vincent.** surname.

recorded from 1331; as Vinchent 1528. JNF. Vinchent.

in **B**: sa terre au Château Vincent, au sud de la Marque Andrie, (V2), Clem. Huelin; AB. 1786.

in **J**: le Clos Vincent, (J. 1046).

in **L**: Le Mont Vincent, land of Pierre Hamon; AMel. 1700.

in **O**: PRO. 1904–11 gives, le Clos de Vincent (V3), A. J. Arthur, Le Coin, VPC.

le Prè de Vincent, (V1).

in **T**: Le Becquet Vincent, hamlet; with La Rue du Becquet Vincent, and Vincent Hall; 7A3.

**Vinchelez.** (Winchelsea in Sussex and as Vinchelais in Normandy) giving surname de Vinchelez (of Winchelsea or Vinchelais).

Vinchelez in Jersey is named after the de Vinchelez family, who in turn took their name from Winchelsea in Sussex. Winchelsea is from OE. wincel (a winding, corner) and ey (island), the town standing on a bend in the River Brede; the same root appears in Eng. winkle, abbrev. for periwinkle, which has a twisted shell; and in JNF. vīnclyi (to twist, as in basket-making), s'vīnclyi (to weave one's way through a narrow passage); DJF. sees here a reference to winding lanes at Vinchelez, but they are not particularly tortuous, and there can be little doubt that the name originates in Sussex; there may be affinity between the word winkle and Lat. vincio (to bind, twist), vinculum (a fetter). Old forms of Winchelsea, recorded in England and Jersey, are:

Wencles c960; Winceleseia (ie. Winceles-eia) 1130; Winchelese (ie. Wincheles-e) 1165; Winchelse 1225; (quada navi de) Wynchelse 1309.

The surname de Vinchelez, one example of which is known in Normandy, is recorded in Jersey from 1156 to 1607, some of the forms approximating closely to the old forms of Winchelsea; de Winceleis 1156–1235; de Winceles 1168–c1180; de Winceleys 1235, 1309; de Wyncelesse, Wynceles, Wynceleys, Yncheleys 1274; de Vincheles 1286, c1340, 1528; de Vincheleys 1291, 1331; de Wincheleys, end of 13th cent.; Vincheis 1306; de Wyncheles, Wynchelles, Wynchel, Winceleis 1309; de Wincheleis, Winch 1329; de Wynceles, Yncheleys, Vincheleys, Vincheleis, Wynchleis 1331; de Wyncheleye, Wynchleleys c1340; de Vincheleis 1342; de Vinchelez 1381, 1607; de Vincelleis 1424; Quencellez 1435; Vinchelles 1442; Oynceh 1475; de Vincheles, Vincheleioez 1479; Vincheles, Vincheleis 1607; the fief is spelt Vinchelais 1608, Vinchelles 1645, Vinchelés 1668; Vincelée 1689. In LC. 1225, Paulinus de Winchelse stands surety for delivery of a cargo of wines bound for Winchelse.

in **B**: le champ de Vinchelez, dessous le Four, (B. 533); 8B3; shown at Les Creux Fm. in PRB.

le Clos de Vinchelez, prob. up La Haule Hill, Le Coin side; partage Jacques Vibert; MHau. 1853; MVdeH. 1741.

in **C**: La Vergee de Vinchelais; TSam. 1608.

in **J**: le Clos de Vinchelez, (J. 1103), nr. Sion; 7A2; shown in PRJ. 1904–11, VhÉ, as “Vinchelez”, (V8), T. Le Seilleur, Sion Lodge; now part of Les Chasses.

in **O**: Vinchelez, Vinchelez, Les Vinchelez, La Ville de Vinchelez; the two manors of Vinchelez de Haut, Vinchelez de Bas, and the land around them; with La Route de Vinchelez; 1B2; 1D1.

La Cueillette de Vinchelez.

La Croix de Vinchelez; ment. by DLX.

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Vinchelez de Haut had sub-fiefs Chapelle, and d’Aval; it is ment. as le fieu du hault de Vincheleioez in partage Le Feuvre 1479. The manor (OJH. 229) passed from the de Vinchelez fam. in 1522, being later held by de Carterets, Le Cornus and others; there is a defensive bank in the garden; a stone of 1674, now vanished, showed the de Carteret arms quartered with water-bougets, poss. for Ross, Rose.

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Field-names include: le Clos de Vinchelez, in La Haule lands 1430, (BSJ. 1939, p. 373); le camp de terre de Vincheles, VdeH, MRos. 1615; Le Ménage de Vinchelez (O. 775); le Clos de Vinchelez, (O. 764. 766. 779). Le Clos de St. George (O. 210) site of manorial chapel.

Les Vinchelez or Vinchelez Lane.

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Vinde takes no article; fr. Teut. winden; OE. windan; Eng. wind (to change direction, turn, go on a crooked course); Icel. vinda (to turn); Dan. vinde (to turn the eyes); hence F. guinde (a crane), vindau; OF. guindas; Icel. vindass (windlass); note also Icel. vindri; Dan. vind (wind). The area Vinde below has an indented coastline, and is a point where vessels, outward or homeward bound, had to change course to make St. Aubin’s Harbour or turn back to shelter in bad weather, or to stand out to sea.

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La Tour de Vinde, or Noirmont Tower, completed 1814.

La Hougue de Vinde, or Noirmont Warren Hougue; a Bronze Age burial chamber; excavated 1881.

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The Jersey librate equalled 5 bouées of 6 Jersey acres each, or 52.8 English acres; 2 librates equalled 1 carucate; the English librate was different, equalling 4 oxgangs of 13 acres each; both are fr. ML. librata terrae (a piece of land yielding an annual rent of £1), fr. Lat. libra (a pound).

in **O**, **P**, **B** and **My**: Le Fieu des Vingt Livres, named from the dower of 20 librates brought by Marguerite d’Aubigny on her marriage to Ph. de Carteret 1227; ment. in (P) as Feodum de Vinlivrees, 1309; it had sub-fiefs es Hammonds and St. Hillaire in (O), and es Hormans in (P); sundry fields take its name, eg. Les Vingt Livres du sud (V12) at Les Nièmes, du milieu (V12), du nord (V15), (O. 1929. 1933. 1937), ment. in MS. c1776 and MLc 1830. PRO. 1911, in VPC, has le Clos des Vingt Livres, for P. Le Feuvre.

**Vingtaine.** (a twenty; in origin a grouping of 20 homesteads as an administrative sub-division of a parish).

F. vingt; Lat. viginti (twenty); each parish was divided into vingtaines, each under its vingtenier; in (O) vingtaines were called cueillettes, though Chevalier 1645–6, p. 265 speaks of la vingtaine de Liouville. The 1857 Rate List names all the St. Ouen divisions as Vingtaines, eg. Vingtaine de la Grande Cueillette, Vingtaine de Grantez etc. There are 51 vingtaines or cueillettes; the earliest known mention of a vingtenier is in 1461; (MLT. pp. 157, 161; BSJ. 1907, p. 220). In England, a Twenty was a division of infantry, and its commander a Vintiner; this is the origin of the surname Twentyman.

in **H**: La Vingtaine de la Ville, recorded in the 12th cent.

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in all parishes, note Vingtaines or Cueillettes, and the toponymy derived therefrom.

**Vioge.** (a fiend).

OF. JNF. vioge (a malevolent spirit); Norm. vioge (irritable, violent); vioges seem to have amused themselves by driving human victims into caves in order to eat them; for some strange reason.

in **P**: La Ruette à La Vioge; a lonely, dark and sunken lane; 6C2; avoided after sunset by anyone in their senses.

Roi; at Avranches this might be an echo of the Fief of Richard Le Francois.

La Ville Gallais; v. Gallais, Noirmont.

La Ville ès Gaudins; 4C1. A house in la Ville ès Gaudins sold by Jn. Cornet whose bro. Nicolas had it from Frs. du Moncel, to Sire Augustin Baudains fs. Cardin; MHau. 1505. A site east of St. Martin's House and prob. site of La Chapelle de Sire Augustin Baudains v. Chapelle.

La Ville ès Gazeaux, hamlet and lane; 2D3.

La Ville Guilbert, 8B3; La Ville Guillbert, fieu du Roi, ment. for Pierre Pitton, 1616; ment. in AB. 1786, which gives le Clos de La Ville Guilbert (V9¼), L'Harmonie; note Le Fortafaire de la Ville Gilbert (B. 497A).

La Ville ès Gros, nr. La Sergenté (My); le Clos de la Ville ès Gros, Fief du Roi, terre d'Elie Regnaud tout près, 1611; (My. 772) v. also under heading (7).

La Ville ès Gros and Clos de la Ville at (L. 352).

La Rue de la Ville Guyon; 2B4.

La Ville Jacques, La Vielle Jacques, (L).

La Ville à Loesel, ment. 1381.

La Ville Machon, 3D4; v. La Croix Cambraye, and Triguel.

le Clos de la Ville Machon at Les Champs (T). MRS. 1824.

La Ville Néel, ment. 1381.

La Ville au Neveu, Nepveu; ment. as on Fief Haubert 1659; 2C3.

La Ville ès Normans.

La Ville ès Nouaux, or La Pouclée, 4A3; with le Clos de la Ville, (Mt. 147).

La Ville ès Nouaux, 6D4; suburb, with Dolmen de la Ville ès Nouaux.

La Ville ès Philippes.

La Ville ès Renaud.

La Ville ès Telliers or Teillers, Tilliers (S): RS. 1461–78.

La Ville au Veslet, 6B1.

La Ville ès Viberts, 2C3.

(9). Ville a special use.

La Ville de Troye, (O. 1847), at St. Ouen's Manor; indicating there was a maze there; several mazes in England are similarly called Troy Town; v. Troye, and OJH. 213.

#### Villeneuve, de Villeneuve, de Villeneuve. surname.

in **B**: Villeneuve, or La Vieille Maison, St. Aubin, (OJH. 225); named after Jean Villeneuve, Huguenot, who bought it in 1705; it has a Le Bailly stone 1687.

#### Villot. (a small hamlet).

JNF. dim. of F. ville, qv.; Eng. vill; Lat. villa.

in **Mt**: Le Villot fm. and hamlet; 4C2; 4D1; with La Route Rue du Villot NW of it; PRMt. 1865, in VRoz, gives J. and Ph. Richardson of Le Villot.

#### Vincent. surname.

recorded from 1331; as Vinchent 1528. JNF. Vinchent.

in **B**: sa terre au Château Vincent, au sud de la Marque Andrie, (V2), Clem. Huelin; AB. 1786.

in **J**: le Clos Vincent, (J. 1046).

in **L**: Le Mont Vincent, land of Pierre Hamon; AMEL. 1700.

in **O**: PRO. 1904–11 gives, le Clos de Vincent (V3), A. J. Arthur, Le Coin, VPC.

le Pré de Vincent, (V1).

in **T**: Le Becquet Vincent, hamlet; with La Rue du Becquet Vincent, and Vincent Hall; 7A3.

#### Vinchelez. (Winchelsea in Sussex and as Vinchelais in Normandy) giving surname de Vinchelez (of Winchelsea or Vinchelais).

Vinchelez in Jersey is named after the de Vinchelez family, who in turn took their name from Winchelsea in Sussex. Winchelsea is from OE. wincel (a winding, corner) and ey (island), the town standing on a bend in the River Brede; the same root appears in Eng. winkle, abbrev. for periwinkle, which has a twisted shell; and in JNF. vīnclyi (to twist, as in basket-making), s'vīnclyi (to weave one's way through a narrow passage); DJF. sees here a reference to winding lanes at Vinchelez, but they are not particularly tortuous, and there can be little doubt that the name originates in Sussex; there may be affinity between the word winkle and Lat. vincio (to bind, twist), vinclum (a fetter). Old forms of Winchelsea, recorded in England and Jersey, are:

Wencles c960; Wincelesia (ie. Winceles-eia) 1130; Winchelese (ie. Wincheles-e) 1165; Winchelse 1225; (quada navi de) Wynchelse 1309.

The surname de Vinchelez, one example of which is known in Normandy, is recorded in Jersey from 1156 to 1607, some of the forms approximating closely to the old forms of Winchelsea; de Winceleis 1156–1235; de Winceles 1168–c1180; de Winceleys 1235, 1309; de Wyncelesse, Wynceles, Wynceleys, Yncheleys 1274; de Vincheles 1286, c1340, 1528; de Vincheleys 1291, 1331; de Wincheleys, end of 13th cent.; Vinceles 1306; de Wyncheles, Wynchelles, Wynchel, Winceles 1309; de Wincheleis, Winch 1329; de Wynceles, Yncheleys, Vincheleys, Vincheleis, Wyncheleis 1331; de Wyncheleye, Wynchelys c1340; de Vincheleis 1342; de Vinchelez 1381, 1607; de Vincelleis 1424; Quencellez 1435; Vinchelles 1442; Oynceh 1475; de Vincheles, Vincheleioiez 1479; Vincheles, Vincheleis 1607; the fief is spelt Vinchelais 1608, Vinchelles 1645, Vinchelés 1668; Vincelée 1689. In LC. 1225, Paulinus de Winchelse stands surety for delivery of a cargo of wines bound for Winchelse.

in **B**: le champ de Vinchelez, dessous le Four, (B. 533); 8B3; shown at Les Creux Fm. in PRB.

le Clos de Vinchelez, prob. up La Haule Hill, Le Coin side; partage Jacques Vibert; MHau. 1853; MVdeH. 1741.

in **C**: La Vergée de Vinchelais; TSam. 1608.

in **J**: le Clos de Vinchelez, (J. 1103), nr. Sion; 7A2; shown in PRJ. 1904–11, VHe, as “Vinchelez”, (V8), T. Le Seuller, Sion Lodge; now part of Les Chasses.

in **O**: Vinchelez, Vinchelez, Les Vinchelez, La Ville de Vinchelez; the two manors of Vinchelez de Haut, Vinchelez de Bas, and the land around them; with La Route de Vinchelez; 1B2; 1D1.

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**Violet.** (violet).

F. violette; JNF. violet; Lat. viola (violet); v. also viellet.

in T: le Clos du Violet; F. Le Breton; VRd; PRT. 1928.

**Virecocq.** poss. an unrecorded surname.

the first syllable might be OF. OE. vire, vireton, a contraction of Span. vibora, Lat. vipera (viper), vire meaning a crossbow-bolt, feathered spirally so as to rotate in flight.

in **Mt**: le Jardin de Virecocq, fief qui fut à l'abbes de Caen, Marie Barbenson, veuve Chs. Le Touzel, 1820. (V4½), E. H. Nicolle, La Croix; VE; PRMt. 1889; Marie Nicolle, 1865.

**Visage.** (face, countenance, appearance or outlook).

F. visage; Lat. visus (look); an unusual choice of name; the earliest entry below, of visage without an adjective, suggests that the head of a statue may have been found there.

in **G**: Le Sommier du Visage, for Jean Le Rougetel, Maison de la Rocque, GV. 1685. 1711; recurring as le Sommier de Beau Visage, for Jean Le Clercq; and le champ de Beau Visage, for Frs. Mallet, VRq., GL. 1841; the site of St. Samson's Chapel is in this area.

**Vision.** (a phantom, apparition).

F. JNF. Eng. vision, fr. Lat. videre (to see); but this may stand for physion, qv, which seems to mean a whale.

in Les Minquiers: La Vision, a large rock (BSJ. 1959, p. 218).

**Vitard.** surname; locative, **La Vitarderie.**

a Robert Palot Vitard occurs in AR. 1299; and Robertus Vitard in (S) in Ext. 1331.

in T: field La Vitarderie, (T. 757); 3D3; la piece de la vitarderie for Lucas du feu, 1581, MO (Elie Dumaresq) (T. 757). There was a Clos de la Vitarderie at Rozel, 1762.

**Viton.** poss. an unrecorded surname,

or a form of JNF. vitot, vitoué (mead), a Jersey drink of the 15–16th cent.

in **B**: le Jardin de Viton, Maison du Mont au Roux; PRB. FLM. quotes Le Rué Amice Viton nr. Le Vaû Varin.

in **P**: Le Jardin de Viton on Old Beaumont, fief du Roi.

**Vivian.** surname.

recorded as Vivianus c1170; Vivien 1309; Vivean c1340; Vivian from 1489; a Philippe Vivian, Vingtaine de Maufang (S), appears in MO. 1671 and AS. 1671. This family seems to have incurred the displeasure of the Crown during either the Hundred Years War or the Maulevrier Occupation; for Ext. 1528 has a heading "forfaiture of the Vivians" in (B), (L), (Mt), (O), (P); and the "grounds of the Vivians" in (L) are listed under forfeitures in Ext. 1607, and the "forfaiture des Vivians" in (L) in Extt. 1668, 1749. In spite of this, their name has lingered in fields which they owned before they were dispossessed.

in **J**: le Clos de Viviant, (J. 753. 763); shown in PRJ. VN. as (V7½), for Esther Robinson, Les Clos Fm., 1904; and as le Clos Viviant, 1905.

in **L**: le Clos des Vivians, Fief des Quatorze Quartiers; MHam. 1622. 1716.

in **S**: le Clos Vivian, covering le Clos Maci and le Clos de Nos Passes, (S. 417–8).

les cõtils de Vivian; partage Thos. Hardy and Fsc. Dumaresq; ERO. 35. 1799.

in **T**: le Cõttil Vivian; VRoz; PRT. 1931.

le Grand Cõttil de Vivian (T. 1021).

**Vivier.** (pond, fishpond, fish-stew).

to be found at manors and houses of consequence, which relied on regular fish diet; the word is sometimes evidence of a monastic fishpond; F. vivier; JNF. vivyi, vivi; OE. vivary, vivere; Lat. vivarium (a place where animals were kept alive), fr. vivus (living); also a surname, Viventis 1297; de Viver 1309; c1340; du Vivier 1320.

in **B**: le cõttil du Vivier, (B. 318), at La Moye House; 8B3.

le Clos du Vivier, ou la pièce Balan ouest, (B. 683); 9C4; on the edge of which is a pond, shown also in Rich. 1795, with a stream falling into Portelet Bay.

les cõtils du Vivier, (B. 886).

in **C**: PRC. gives le grand Vivier et la Canevière, bel. to Slate House, which is in (C. 190).

in **G**: le Pré du Vivier, at Radier, (G. 739); 10B4.

le Pré du Vivier, (G. 808).

in **H**: le Jardin du Vivier, le Jardin de dessus le Vivier, nr. le Mont Nêron; aveu Hugh Lemprière; AMel. 1700, and Ph. de Carteret, 1813, 1821.

in **J**: le Jardin du Vivier, (J. 554).

le cõttil du Vivier et Saulsée, (V1), Le Câtelet, ?in (J. 266); MRom. 1818.

le Clos du Vivier, Fief de la Hougue Boète, c1630.

in **L**: le Clos des Viviers, (V10), (L. 251); ment. in MO. c1687 re St. Germain. le Grand et Petit Clos du Vivier for Helier Mauger, 1773, for Helier de Gruchy in 1798. SRMel. 1773. Le Vivie for Josué Le Gros, SRMel. 1773. Clos des Viviers, proche Carrefour Selous, fief de Mëlêches; partage Bigrel, 1864.

les Sillons au nord du Vivier, (V½), Fief du Roi; MEsn. 1896.

in **Mt**: Le Vivier house, with pond, N of Wrentham Hall; shown for Eliz. Nicolle in PRMt. 1865; poss. connected with La Chapelle de la Croix, (OJH. 230); with field Le Vivier (Mt. 309); 4C1.

le Vivier vers la mer, (V $\frac{3}{4}$ ), Jean Stille; AMt. 1701; with La Rue des Viviers; connected with St. Catherine's Chapel; (OJH. 224); 4C2; the 1811 map shows Les Viviers Battery, in St. Catherine's Bay, near the chapel site. It is nr. (Mt. 359) opposite the Powder House.

Le Vivier house, with le Clos du Vivier et le Prê Mourines, (V1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), T. N. Renouf, Le Vivier; VF. and VRoz; PRMt. 1861. 1865.

le Clos du Vivier, (V2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), and Clos de la Veuve, T. Billot, La Chasse; PRMt. 1889.

Le Vivier fm., La Ville Brée; 3D4; with le Clos à Vivier, (Mt. 69).

le Clos du Vivier, costil et pray, Fief d'Anneville; MCol. 1616.

le Clos du Vivier, sold by Jean Le Four to Ph. Godfray, 1784.

PRMt. in VE, gives, le Clos du Vivier (V4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), Ph. Pallot, 1865, and le Clos du Vivier (V5), R. G. Baal, 1889.

in My: Le Marais du Vivier, (My. 462); bought by Arthur of Les Marais from Arthur (of La Pompe) c1740.

le jardin du potage et Vivier, et le prê du Vivier, (My. 820-1); shown as le Prê du Vivier, (V3), for Ph. Perrée, The Elms, in PRMy. 1883; this might be supporting evidence for a chapel on this site.

in O: Le Vivier et Le Bacin, St. Ouen's Manor; MO. c1776.

Le Vivier, at VdeH, PLF. 1479; ment. as Le Viel Vivier in MO. 1486.

Le Vivier de Bas, the pond at VdeB, and le siege du Vivier de Bas; PLF. 1479; TO. 1721; (OJH. 228).

Le Vivier, a pond W of La Robeline (house), (OJH. 202); noted in PRO. 1904-11 in le petit jardin à l'ouest du Vivier, (V $\frac{1}{4}$ ), J. Béchelet, La Robeline.

Le Vivier, Canton de Plémont; above, le Parc à Eau, Le Par à leau, at La Place; MVdeH. 1774.

in P: PRPt. 1598, in VG., gives le Clos du Vivier, for Le Bas; 1714, for Le Bas; 1847, for Le Feuvre; at Les Nièmes.

Feodum Guillaume du Vivier, 1 carucate; ment. as Willelmus de Viver, AR. 1309, p. 251.

Le Vivier, (P. 27. 35), adjoining le Clos de St. Marc; shown in PRP. 1880, VG, as le Clos du Vivier, (V2 $\frac{3}{4}$ ), bordant par le Nord-Est Trois Roches, for E. F. Le Gresley.

in S: Le Vivier, (S. 486A), Grainville Manor; 7D3; ERO. 24. 1729 has, taillis, vivier, colombier here, in partage Poingdestre; ERO. 36. 1800 has le costil de sur le vivier.

le Prê du Vivier, (S. 808), Bagot Manor; and le petit prê sud du vivier, (S. 808-9).

le vivier... le jardin de la Chapelle, Maufant Manor; Michel Lemprière, 1732.

AS. 1671 gives, in VMf., le prê du Vivier, for Jean Poingdestre and Noé Le Geyt; la moitié; moitié du Vivier, for hers Michel L'Emprière; approx. (S. 11); and in VPn., le Clos du Vivier, for hoirs J. Aubin. Le Jardin du Vivier (S. 465) for H. Le G. Roy, 1935.

in T: le Prê des Vieux Viviers, (T. 946), SW of Dièlment Manor; (OJH. 141).

PRT. gives, in VCr., le Prê du Vivier, La Grande Maison, 1931; and in VRd. le Jardin du Vivier, (V1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ), Dr. Chappuis, Rockmount, 1928.

le Vivier à Bram (Abraham) Le Riche, at Lowlands.

PRT. 1931 gives, in VRoz., prê et coteaux des Vieux Viviers, (V5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), nr. (T. 961), Beaulieu Fm.; and le Jardin sur les Viviers, (V2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ), at Les Augrès; and in VVEv., Le Vivier, Meadow House.

**Voe.** v. Vau.

**Voi.** v. Voie.

**Voie.** (a way).

F. voie (a road); JNF. vaie; Eng. way; Teut. weg; Lat. via; Sanskrit, vaha.

in B: le Clos, Champ d'Aval la Voi, Voie, Voye, Voix, (B. 836); cf. aval; ment. 1623 as le Champ d'Aval la Voye, and in partage Robin 1774 as Le Val la Voye, house and field, at Le Coin; PRB. gives, le Clos de Val la Voi, Mont au Roux House.

in C: La Voye; TSam. 1608.

in O: La Rocque Onvoi, form suspect, (O. 1717A); 5B1; also spelt Onvoy, Envoie etc.; v. Onvoi.

**Voirée.** v. Voret.

**Voisin.** (a neighbour), becoming a surname, still current.

recorded as Veisin, Veysin 1309; Voyssyn 1528; Veysin 1607; Vaesin 1613; fr. F. voisin; OF. veisin; Lat. vicinus (a neighbour); whence Eng. vicinity. FLM. says Huguenot immigrants also.

in C: le Clos Voisin, (C. 102).

in J: le Clos de Voisin, VHé, for Jacob Le Touze; TJ. 1747.

in T: le Clos de Vaesin, Fief de Dièlment, 1613, sold by Jean Le Boutillier to his son Philippe with Le Jardin es Veaux and Le Clos de Grochie.

**Volandière.** v. Vallondière.

**Volet.** meaning unknown.

no such surname recorded in Jersey; F. volet (a shutter, pigeon-cote).

in T: le Clos de la Haye Volet, (T. 12), on the cliff-top, inside the Belle Hougue area, adjoining le Clos de l'Abri à la Dame; 3A4.

**Vollangère.** v. Vallondière.

**Volontaire, Volunteer.**

in H: La Batterie des Volontaires, AdE. 1793; Volunteer Redoubt, 1817; 6D3.

**Voret, Vorée, Voirée, Vaurée.** meaning uncertain.

this interesting word occurs only in the group of fields in (P) below, and it is hard to be sure whether it stands for: (1). Norm. voret, JNF. fouohtet (ploughed land), appearing in (O) as Forêt, qv.: or, (2). the word voirie, appearing every June in the Evening Post in "La Loi sur la Voirie" (the road



law), known in Classical Latin as *Lex Viaria*, but not recognised in any dictionary we have. *Voirie* must derive fr. *F. voie*, *qv.*, *Lat. via* (a road), which gives *Lat. viarius*, *F. voyer*, *JNF. voyeux*.

in **P**: PRP. 1880, in VG, gives: *La Pièce ès Vorets* (V5), ?(P. 264A), A. Alexandre; *la Pièce des Voret* (V2½), *bord. N à la Verte Charrière*, Ed. Le Grand; *Les Voirées* (V1¾), Mrs. P. Le Motée (house shown on Godf. 1849 under the "on" of *Mont de la Mare*); *les champs des Vaurées*, J. Le Marquand; *un champ des Vorée*, *bord. N à la Verte Rue*. *Le Camp des Vorée*, *fief Luce de Carteret*, Ph. Laurens, 1701.

**Vorin.** v. *Varin*.

**Vosterie.** meaning unknown.

possibly an unrecorded surname like *Vost*, or *Foster* (forester); its origin must remain obscure. *FLM.* equates this with *JNF. voster*, *F. faire des courses*, (to run errands).

in **H**: *le Clos de la Vosterie*, *Fief de l'Abbè de Bellozanne*; sold by *André Le Brun* to *Jean Chevalier*; *MHau.* 1640.

**Votte.** v. *Voûte*.

**Voûte.** v. *Ouest*.

**Vouest.** v. *Ouest*.

**Vouêtaise.** v. *Étaise*.

**Vourin.** v. *Varin*.

**Voûte, Votte.** (a vault, tunnel, roof of a cave, stone covering a well or guard-house).

*F. voûte*; *OF. voute, voutte*; *Eng. vault*; *OE. vawte, voute*; *PR. volta, vouta*; *Lat. volutus* (turned).

in **H**: *La Votte*, *dans La Rue Anley*; a tunnel or vault under a house. Buildings called *Les Voutes*, joining on the E the vaults of *Geo. Bandinel*, *Rev. Jacques Bandinel*; *SRF.* 1774.

in **J**: *une carrière à gravier dans la Votte*, *Josué Sarre*, *Alma Villa*; *VN*; *PRJ.* 1904.

in **J** or **P**: *le Closset des Voulz*; *MArt.* 1597, *poss. error for Vaulx*.

in **O**: *La Votte, Voûte*; an old vaulted guard-house at *L'Étacq*, (*O.* 957A). Already in ruins and disused for more than forty years. v. *AdE.* 1793 p. 55; it is now a cottage on the bend of the road. *PRO.* 1904–11 shows it in 1906 as "certain édifice appelé la Voute à L'Étacq, for Mrs. Syvret, and again for R. Lescaudé as *La Voute, L'Étacq*; *VGC.*

*PRO.* 1904–11 shows *La Voute*, in *VM1*; *C. J. Robin*, 1911; and *une pièce appelée La Voute* (V¾), *Chs. Vautier*.

in **P**: *la Voûte proche le Marais de St. Pierre*, *bel. to J. T. Durell*; made available for the mounting of cannon, *AdE.* 1778.

**Voyte.** meaning unknown.

in **G**: *le Jardin à Voyte*, *AG.* 1708.

**Vrachère.** v. *Vraicquière*.

**Vracquière.** v. *Vraicquière*.

**Vraes.** v. *Vraic*.

**Vraic.** (seaweed, or anything else washed up by the tide).

*F. varec, varech* (seaweed, wreckage); *OF. wercq, werch* (material cast up by the sea); *JNF. vraic, vrai, vré* (seaweed, much valued as fertiliser); *Pr. varec*; *Eng. wreck, wreckage*; *OE. varec, wrak, wrack, wrek* (shorecast, seaweed, wreckage, flotsam); *OE. wraec*; *D. wrak*; *Dan. vrag*; *Swed. vrak*; *Icel. vrek, vreki, rek, reki* (anything driven ashore); *ML. wreckum maris, warescum*. The word often occurs in old records: 1597, *AdE. aller au vrec a feu*, 1598, *AdE. les vraecz seront abandonnés au public de ceste Isle, tant à terre que à feu, depuis le premier jour du mois de feburier, jusques au premier jour de Juin: 1651, Chev. p. 921, povres poicheux (pêcheurs) de vrayecq*; 1672, *Blaeu, Atlas* (*BSJ.* 1938, p. 311), "algas marinas, à que llaman (called) *Vraic*": 1682, *Poingdestre* spells the word *Vraic*, and describes it: 1691–2, *AdE. la pesche des Vrecs... usage de Wraik*: 1787, *AdE. la pêche du Vraic*; 1817, *Plees, Vraic*.

in **B**: *la Pièce à secher du Vraic*, (V1½), *nr. La Pulente*.

in **L**: in 1580 *Raulin Benest* sold to *Ed. Hamptonne* *un camp au Fief du Roi*, *nr. le Clos de la Hubaudière et le Clos à Vrecc*.

*le jardin avraic*, *land of Michel Poingdestre*; *AMel.* 1700.

in **O**: given, in an 18th cent. *aveu*, as: *la place es Fries, la Petite place es fries, Pierre Le Cornu, fief de V. une pièce à varecc à l'Étacq*, (V¼), *Chs. Vibert*; *VVz*; *PRO.* 1904–11.

*la pièce à secher du Varech, L'Étacq*; *adv. 1973*.

*A vraic boat was wrecked at Vinchelez* in 1408. *MCol.*

in **T**: *les pieches des camps au Vrecc, Fieu de Dièllement*, *MHau.* 1589–90.

*les champs à Vraic, au Varec*, (*T.* 42–46); *Mr. de la Mare* relates that there was a crane at *Les Ruaux* which brought up *vraic*, loaded it in mule carts, which deposited it in these fields; the building of *St. Catherine's Breakwater* changed the currents, and the *vraic* here was reduced. Similar methods of raising *vraic* used elsewhere such as *Crabbé* and *Les Reuses* (*My*).

*deux camps, la pièce des camps au vrec, campagne de petit Porcq*; *Fief de Dièllement*; *MNec.* 1744, *prob. same as* (*T.* 42–46).

*le Clos du Vraic*, (V2¾), *Thornhill Fm.*; *VVEv.*; *PRT.* 1928.

*champ à Vraic*, (V7½), *by Les Platons*; *VVEv.*; *PRT.* 1931.

in *Les Écréhous*: *La Vraic, Vraicque* shown as *Vrack* in 1924 map, a *vraic* covered rock.

**Vraicquière, Vracquière, Vrachère, Vraquière, Vratchièthe, Vratierre.** (place where vraic collects, or can be collected; a rock covered with seaweed or where wrasse is found). Note: JNF. vraitchièthe from vraic and JNF. vrachère from vras *qv.* leading to great confusion between the two. •

at sea: la Vrachère, rock and beacon N of Elizabeth Castle; 9B4; ment. by DJF. as La Vratchièthe, dans les grèves de la Ville, a rock covered with vraic. It appears in some maps in St. Aubin's Bay as La Vrachère, La, Les Vracquière,s, and are ment. in SD. 1600–50 as La Vraquière, Vratierre, au ouest du pont du Chateau (the bridge or causeway to the Castle). Sire Geo. Carteret made unne poicherie (pêcherie) nr. the rock called la Vraquière, nr. Elizabeth Castle, where Louis Hamptonne, Rector of (L) 1502–58, had built one.

**Vraiqueuse.** (a place of seaweed).

v. Vraic.

in T: La Vraiqueuse, en côtil, (V¼); VRoz.; PRT. 1931, which also shows La Verqueuse, (V1), Hillside Fm.; VRoz.

**Vraquière.** v. Vraicquière.

**Vras.** (wrasse).

F. labre, E. wrasse, JNF. vra, vras. Tourt. quotes vrat as Norm. for a rockfish.

in O: Le Coin ès Vras, nr. Grosnez, 1A1.

Le Nid ès Vraes, E of Pont de la Moie, 1A1.

**Vratchièthe, Vratierre.** v. Vraicquière.

**Vrec, Vrecq.** v. Vraic.

**Vyi.** v. vieille.

# W

## **Wace.** surname.

recorded as Wach 1154; Wace 1180, 1309; Wak 1215; Wake 1584.

in J: the Fief of Rogerus Wach; MLT. pp. 56. 101 suggests this man was of the fam. of Wake of Nègreville; Le Héricher p. 49 suggests he was the father of Wace, Jersey-born poet, (fl. 1135–74), whose birthplace is suggested to have been at La Chesnaie (J). In 1154 Rogerus Wach made a grant to St. Sauveur le Vicomte Abbey of revenue from land held by Willelmus Soein in Wach's feudum in (J); a Hugo Wach is also mentioned, (Cart. 293). LC. 1215 records the gift to Willielmus Briwerre of land of Thomas Daci, which was "de feodo Baldwini Wak". Ettore Vasse (Hector Wace) is ment. in R.Mt. c1515, (BSJ. 1912, p. 205).

**Wak, Wake.** v. Wace.

## **Wallis, Walsh.** Eng. surname.

spelt Walich 1433–42; Wallis 1532; also Wallich, Waliz, Valix. John Wallis was Seigneur de La Brecquette, which was inundated c1350; a Giefroy Valix sold the Fief of VdeB. to the Hascoul fam. in 1363; after the inundation, the Wallises moved to the centre of the Island, building a "castle" at Les Sts. Germain, and in 1505 it is recorded that Geoffrey Waliz was Seigneur of St. Germain. Geoffrey Wallis was killed at Barnet in 1471, and his lands forfeited to the Crown.

in C: Le Camp de Wallich, (V<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>), ment. 1510 as W of Le Longlouel; prob. in the Samarès area.

**Walsh.** v. Wallis.

**Warim, Warin, Warinus, Waryn.** v. Varin.

**Water.** v. Eau.

## **Waterloo.**

in commemoration of the defeat of Bonaparte, 1815.

in H: Waterloo Street, St. Helier, 10A3.

in L: Waterloo Farm, (L. 817).

## **Watty.**

in O: Les Closets, or le Clos du Watty (after Watkin Le Gresley), (O. 808), (V5), on La Rue de la Porte, Vinchelez; advt. 1972.

**Waynand.** v. Ouaisné.

## **Webber.** Eng. surname.

Name well known in last century, especially in (P).

in G: Webber's Lane; at La Rocque; 11C4.

**Welch.** v. Fontaine.

## **Wesley.**

John Wesley, (1703–1791), founder of Methodism.

in H: Wesley Street, St. Helier, 10A4; named from the Wesleyan Chapel therein.

## **West.**

eg. West Park, suburb of St. Helier, 10A1–3; with site of West Park railway station, and the Park itself.

West Point Battery; shown in the 1811 map W of Beauport Battery.

**Westaway.** surname. v. Balleine Biographical Dictionary.

in **H**: Westaway Chambers, Don Street.

The Westaway Memorial, by Robinet, foot of Mount Bingham.

Westaway Crèche, Elizabeth Place, on site of La Maison du Boeuf, ment. in Visite Royale, 1627. (now hospital staff accommodation).

**Whitehall.**

in **G**: Whitehall, farm nr. la Hougue Bie. It has a large man-made pond, perhaps for retting flax or soaking willows for baskets.

**Whitel.** surname; locative, **La Whitelerie.**

recorded as Whittel 1749; current as Whitel.

in **Mt**: field La Whitelerie, (Mt. 619); 4C3; cf. La Maison de Jean Whitel, (V1½), for Thos. Gallichan; AMt. 1701; PRMt. 1889 gives le Jardin de la Whittellerie, (V4¾), J. Badier; VQ; an item written Le Whittelies is also noted in this parish. Given as La Houtellerie for Elie Laffoley in 1793.

**Whitley.** Eng. surname.

stems from John Whitley, member of the garrison at Mont Orgueil, temp. Charles II. Died 1674. Recorded as Whiteley 1749; current as Whiteley, Whitley.

in **Mt**: le Côtîl Whitley, nr. St. Catherine's Breakwater; 4D1.

**William.**

in **G**: William Cottage, an older name for Gouray Cottage. Prob. taken from the carved arms in the façade with the initials of William III. So called in 1843 when it was bought by Tomkyns Hilgrove Turner.

in **L**: William IV Cottage (now called Kerby House) nr. Cherry Cottage, 6D3.

**Williarderie.** prob. locative of Williard.

in **H**: La Williarderie, Fief de Bellozanne, for Moysse Alexandre, 1813.

**Wing.** (an extension to a building); usually l'aile.

in **J**: La Wing de la maison occurs frequently in PRJ. 1904.

**Wise.** Eng. surname.

in **H**: le Clos Wise, (H. 1420), after a poultry keeper of that name.

**Witte.** prob. the Eng. surname White.

the Isle of Wight is Witte, Wique in JNF.; Wiht, Wieht, Wit in OE.

in **O**: La Charrière Witte, Fief VdeH; MVdeH. 1703, poss. error for La Charrière Huet.

**Wolf.**

a name invented during some Victorian tourism drive; cf. Devil's Hole, Smuggler's Cave.

in **J**: The Wolf Caves; 2B2, formerly Les Caves au Loup.

# Y

**Ydan.** pers. name.

in S: le Clos d'Ydan, or Ydam. Approx. at Croix Besnard.

**Yeseline.** form suspect.

JNF. iañselinne. FLM. states that it is Hiañselinne, a diminutive of Haize qv., for a narrow channel in the rocks.

at sea: Yeseline; a rock area at Le Grouet at Petit Port; 8A3.

**Yeux.** (eyes).

Lat. oculi.

in O: Le Côtîl de la Fontaine aux Yeux or Côtîl aux Yeux, à la Grève de Lecq, (VI), 1B4, Ed. Voisin; VLéo; PRO. 1904–11; also ment. as le côtîl appellé La Fontaine aux Yeux; named from supposed efficacy of its water in curing eye complaints; cf. Dinan.

**Ygon.** the surname Hugo.

spelt Igon, Ygon in Jersey; (cf. Hugon); 1461–1607; the name Hugon is written fil. Hugonis 1214; other forms between 1234 and 1607 are Hugo, Hugon, Hugone, Hugoun, Hugun, Hogon, Ugon, Ugoun.

in Mt: la caruée de Pierre Hugon appears as Pierigon in 1649.

in S: le Clos des Ygons, Maufant; ment. in Le Geyt partage in Mess. 1613; and in AS. 1671 for Edouard Falle.

**Yi.** v. Ièrs.

**Yée.** v. Ziez.

**Ynocent.** pers. name stemming from pre-Reformation times.

in S: le Clos de Ynocent, fief ès Verrans. Sold by Benjamin la Cloche to Isaac Herault, 1620.

**Yonney.** surname.

prob. a form of the surname Jouan, Jouanne, Jouanny, Jouny, qvv.

in P: eschaeta as Yonneys; AR. 1309, p. 250.

**York.**

in H: York Street, St. Helier; 10A3.

**Yslemen.** (islander).

not strictly a place-name; Ilemans is still used in the Cotentin for Channel Islanders.

in 1412 we find “les anglois yslemens, ennemis de nostre royaume”, ie. France.

**Yuthet.** meaning unknown.

prob. a name of recent origin.

in T: a Rue de Yuthet, joining La Rue des Ifs; 7A4; named after a house on it. FLM. says it is La Rue du Bec.

**Yves.** pers. name.

poss. fr. Teut. if (yew); cf. the legendary bishop St. Ivo, who gave his name to St. Ives in England.

in My: le morceau à Yves, (My. 776).

le Clos Yves (My. 715), modern name given by Dr. C. Mattas.

**Yvon.** surname.

still current; poss. a form of Ivo, v. Yves.

in G: le Jardin d'Yvon, (G. 598A).

# Z

**Ziez.** meaning unknown.

poss. related to F. zizanie, OE. zizany (darnel), but this has always been rare in Jersey; or to F. zinzolin, Arab. djoljolan (dye obtained from sesame seed).

in **T**: le Clos de Ziez, (T. 748); 3D3; adjoining La Profonde Rue on the E; given as le Clos de Yeés, fief de la Gruchetterie for Noé de Grochie, 1638.

# JERSEY PLACE NAMES

## A Corpus of Jersey Toponymy

### VOLUME I THE DICTIONARY

Charles Stevens, Jean Arthur & Joan Stevens

### VOLUME II THE MAPS

Charles Stevens & Collette Stevens



Although Jersey is a small island it has a rich and varied history. Nowhere is this better illustrated than in its placenames, some of which are of great antiquity while others are being coined even today. Toponymy is a living study.

These scholarly volumes are the result of thirty years work by three dedicated researchers, Charles Stevens, his wife Joan Stevens, and Jean Arthur. The authors have, in addition, enjoyed the assistance and advice of Doctor Frank Le Maistre who has subjected the manuscript to minute and searching scrutiny.

Volume I, the dictionary, is a comprehensive catalogue of the placenames in which are explained their origins, derivations, earliest known occurrences and changes in orthography, followed by a detailed gazetteer of their use in the island. There are about twelve thousand fields in Jersey and their names and those of innumerable other localities and features dealt with in this important study have historical associations spanning many centuries.

The sources used in compiling the dictionary are numerous; a great many entries have been culled from the helpful owners of properties visited and many others from unpublished manuscript material dating back to the fifteenth century and before. Earlier sources found in learned publications have been used, and all are included in the extensive list of references.

The forty-one maps in Volume II, locating where possible the names listed in Volume I, have been reproduced from large-scale hand-drawn copies of the States' Official Survey. Seldom has so extensive an area been recorded in such detail.

JEAN ARTHUR is a Jerseywoman imbued with a sense of her island's history and culture, and her many contributions to the work of the Société Jersiaise affirm her place among the most knowledgeable students of Jersey's long history. It was her interest in the possibilities of extracting historical and archaeological information from the names of fields which led to joint study with JOAN STEVENS of the island's toponymy, and for about thirty years they assiduously recorded the placenames of Jersey, both orally and from voluminous archive material.

On returning to Jersey with her husband and their family following his retirement, Mrs Stevens began to devote her spare time and boundless energy to studies of all aspects of her island home, and soon earned herself a reputation to equal those of the most eminent native scholars. She is probably best known for her two-volume historical survey of Jersey buildings, *Old Jersey Houses*.

CHARLES STEVENS returned to live in Jersey after a career in colonial administration and immediately immersed himself in research into the life and ways of the island and its people. From his scholarly pen there flowed a stream of articles and studies, interspersed with major contributions to the published works of his wife, Joan. His preference for desk work admirably complemented the energies of his two colleagues in the meticulous compilation of the massive enterprise within these pages.

Mr Stevens' hand-drawn maps reproduced here display the fine sense of draughtsmanship in which he was well practised, although untutored, a talent which he evidently passed on to his daughter, COLLETTE STEVENS. In a perfect complement to her late father's work she has undertaken the many additions and amendments to the maps arising from a further decade of research.





# JERSEY PLACE NAMES

A Corpus of Jersey Toponymy

\* \* \*

## VOLUME II THE MAPS

by  
Charles Stevens & Collette Stevens

\* \* \*

From material collected  
by  
Jean Arthur & Joan Stevens



1986

SOCIÉTÉ JERSIAISE

## NOTE FROM THE CARTOGRAPHER

The maps are traced from the 12½ inches to the mile Ordnance Survey of 1934, which was revised by BKS Air Survey Ltd in 1958.

The draughtsman's guiding principles have been:  
to emphasise place names;  
to bring up in blue all water;  
to liberate Ordnance Survey sheets from the symbols for woodland, substituting a plain green ground on which words and numbers stand out clearly.

## MAPS OF JERSEY CONSULTED

1563	Popinjay's Platte	1737	Peter Meadow
1585	Wagenhauer	1754	Clement Lemprière
c.1590	Rhyther	1757	de Beaurain
1595	Mercator	1790	Reilly
1595	Norden	1795	Duke of Richmond
1606	Hondius	1799	Stead
1610	Speed	1811	at page 45 of <i>Fort Regent,</i> <i>A History</i> by W. Davies
1645	Blaeu		
1673	Blome	1817	Plees
1680	Legge	1821	Martin White
c.1685	Dumaresq	1859-69	Admiralty charts
1689	Mariette	19th century	Rapkin
1695	Morden	1887	Carrington
		1914-60	Ordnance Survey maps

and other maps listed in the Catalogue of Maps of Jersey in the Lord Coutanche Library of the Société Jersiaise.



# Introduction to the Maps

μάψ, ἰτάρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον  
HOMER, *Odyssey*, 3.138.

1. These maps have been drawn to illustrate the 'CORPUS OF JERSEY TOPONYMY'.
2. Sheets are numbered I to II. Each sheet is divided into four quarters, thus: 

A	B
C	D

 Each quarter is divided into four parts, thus: 

1	2
3	4
3. Outlines are traced from the 1:5000 (or 12.672 inches to the mile) Ordnance Survey map of 1935, and its revised edition of 1958-60, and reduced herein by 5 per cent.
4. The high-water-mark of Ordinary Tides is shown as the coast line.
5. Water is shown in blue; woodland in green.

Scale of 1:5263 (or 12.038 inches to the mile)



6. Some buildings are shown in outline, to distinguish them from older buildings, which are blacked in.

7. Some recent housing estates are shown by angle brackets, thus: 

┌	┐
└	┘

8. It has not been possible to include the many changes and additions of very recent date.

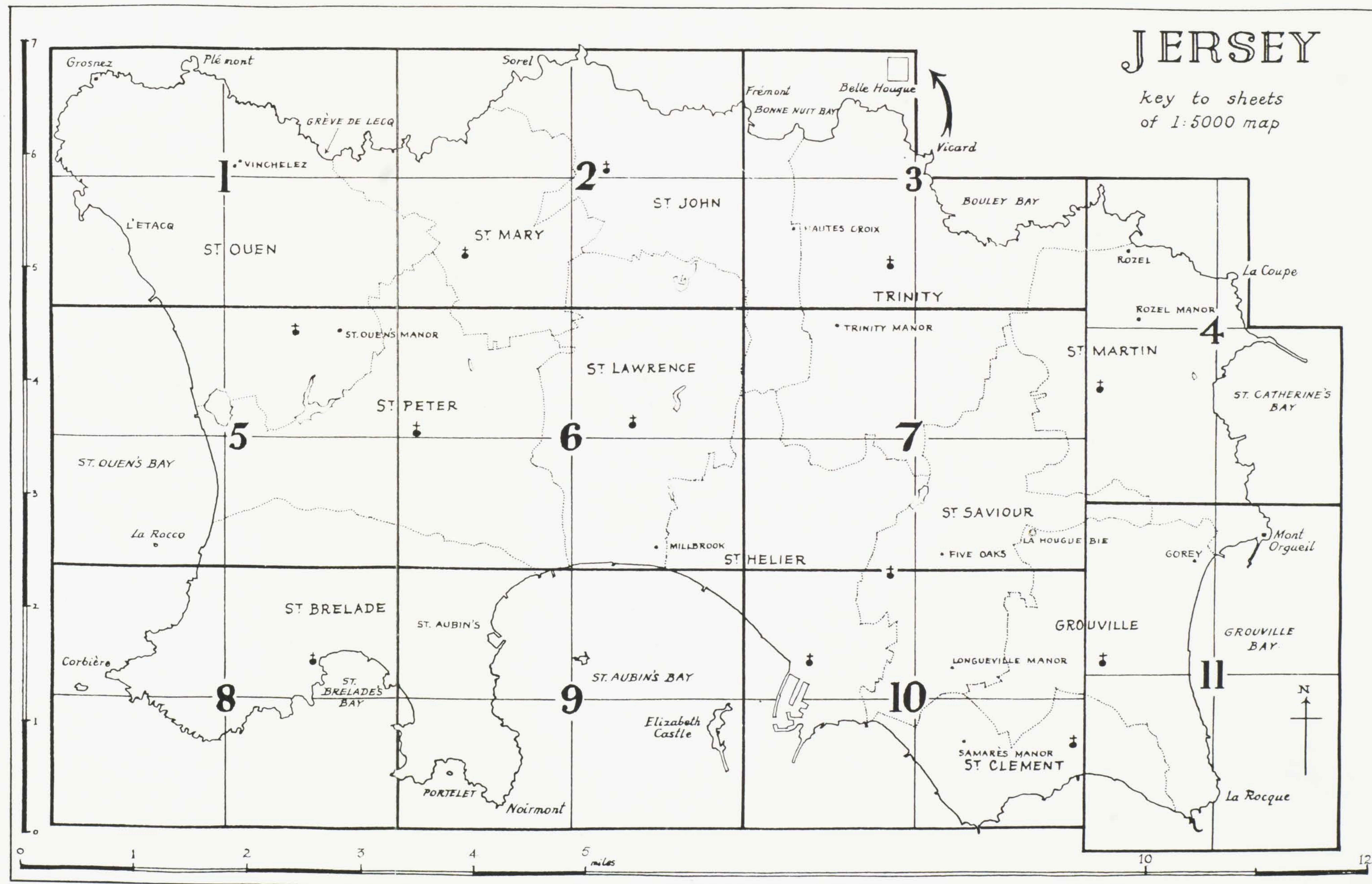
9. Among the conventions used are:

— — — — — PARISH BOUNDARIES  
 - - - - - Vingtaine Boundaries  
 - - - - - Perquages, or Sanctuary paths

10. Names are taken from:  
 (a) maps listed in my 'CATALOGUE OF MAPS OF JERSEY', 1966, from Popinjay's platte of 1563 to maps of the present day.  
 (b) documentary research and field work carried on from 1949 to 1973.

11. Names of fields and places found in ancient documents, but not certainly located on the ground, have been excluded from the maps.

12. Special care has been taken to include sites and points of archaeological and historical interest.



La Grange,  
St. Mary,  
Jersey.

C. A. Stevens.

October, 1973.

The authors have added much information to these maps since they were originally drawn in 1973.